PERIODICAL ROOM
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIV. OF MICH.

Monthly Labor Review

Volume 61, Number 5
November 1945

Industrial [illegible] conditions of Appalachian coal mines . . . 1159
National Conference on Labor Legislation, Asheville, N. C., October 29-31, 1945 . . . 1247
Unemployment compensation for workers in the building construction industry . . . 1166

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances Perkins, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Isador Lubin, Commissioner

Monthly Labor Review

Hugh S. Hanna, Editor

Volume 41, Number 5
November 1935

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1935

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents - - - - - - Price 30 cents a copy
Subscription price per year: United States, Canada, Mexico $3.50; other countries, $4.75

Published under authority of Public Resolution No. 57, approved May 11, 1922 (42 Stat. 541), as amended by section 307, Public Act 212, 72d Congress, approved June 30, 1932. This publication approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEC 13 '35

Contents

Special articles: Page

Salaries and working conditions of fire-department employees, 1934 .. 1159

Union scales of wages and hours in the building trades in 1934 and 1935 .. 1166

Social security:

Public old-age pension legislation in the United States as of October 15, 1935 .. 1178

Alabama and Massachusetts unemployment insurance laws .. 1184

Operation of the French social-insurance law in 1933 .. 1185

The Italian Institute of Social Insurance .. 1188

Employment conditions and unemployment relief:

Emergency relief, January 1933 to July 1935 .. 1192

Job acceptance by persons on relief .. 1194

Relief plan of Chicago street-car employees .. 1198

Placing handicapped workers in Chicago .. 1200

National Recovery program:

Labor provisions in trade-practice agreements .. 1203

Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation .. 1203

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration .. 1204

Federal aid to housing authorized in 1935 .. 1205

Recent activities of the C. C. C .. 1209

Industrial and labor conditions:

Decentralization trends in factory employment .. 1212

The redistribution of population .. 1214

Universal compulsory State labor service in Germany .. 1218

Apportionment of time of a farm hand in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.) .. 1220

Industrial relations:

Labor policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority .. 1222

Health and industrial hygiene:

Effect of frequency of meals upon efficiency .. 1226

Physique of industrial workers in Great Britain .. 1230

Leisure-time activities:

Art and the leisure time of workers .. 1235

Portuguese National Leisure Time Foundation .. 1240

Labor conferences and conventions:

Action of American Federation of Labor convention on internal policies .. 1242

National Conference on Labor Legislation, Asheville, N. C., October 4, 5, 1935 .. 1247

Meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1935 .. 1264

Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, 1935 .. 1266

Education:

Recent vocational training activities in foreign countries .. 1269

Workmen's compensation:

Amendments to Japanese workmen's compensation legislation .. 1275

	Page
Industrial disputes:	
Strikes and lockouts in September 1935	1277
Analysis of strikes and lockouts in July 1935	1277
Significant recent strikes	1285
Conciliation work of the Department of Labor in September 1935	1290
Labor agreements:	
Collective agreement in men's clothing industry of New York	1296
Collective agreements in the ladies' garment industry	1297
Labor turn-over:	
Labor turn-over in manufacturing establishments, August 1935	1303
Wages and hours of labor:	
Wages and hours of labor in petroleum refineries	1305
Average annual wage and salary payments in mining and quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933	1320
Hours and earnings in Connecticut laundries, 1933 and 1934	1334
Extent of low wages and long hours among railroad employees: A correction	1341
British Columbia—Wages and working hours, 1934	1341
Japan—Wages in Tokyo in June 1935	1343
New South Wales—Wages and hours on relief work	1344
Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.)—New method of wage calculation in railway-car works	1346
Employment offices:	
Operations of United States Employment Service, September 1935	1348
Trend of employment:	
Summary of employment reports for September 1935	1356
Employment and pay rolls in August 1935—revised figures:	
Part I.—Private employment:	
Manufacturing industries	1361
Trade, public utility, mining, and service industries, and private building construction	1369
Class I railroads	1372
Trend of employment, by States	1374
Employment and pay rolls in principal cities	1375
Part II.—Public employment:	
Executive, legislative, military, and judicial services of the Federal Government	1377
Construction projects financed by Public Works Administration	1379
The Works Program	1384
Emergency work program	1385
Emergency conservation work	1386
State-road projects	1387
Construction projects financed by Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1388
Construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations	1389
Building operations:	
Summary of building-construction reports for September 1935	1391
Building construction in August 1935—revised figures:	
Building construction in principal cities	1394
Construction from public funds	1401
Retail prices:	
Food prices in September 1935	1405

Page

Wholesale prices: Page
Wholesale prices in September 1935 (with summary data for first half of October) ---- 1413
Cost of living:
Belgian family budget, 1928–29 ---- 1425
Publications relating to labor:
Official—United States ---- 1429
Official—Foreign countries ---- 1433
Unofficial ---- 1435

This Issue in Brief

Average annual earnings of fire-department employees in 1934 ranged from $1,587 to $3,023, according to a survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The average annual salaries of privates—the occupational group which comprised approximately two-thirds of the employees covered—was $1,975. The average hours on duty per day for all cities combined ranged from 8.1 for clerical workers to 18.8 for fire chiefs. Privates averaged 16.7 hours a day on duty in 1934. Page 1159.

Union wage rates for 27 building trades in 70 cities showed 220 increases and 54 decreases in May 1935 over May 1934, with 1,185 rates unchanged, according to a survey recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Changes in weekly hours occurred in 126 cases, with 115 decreases and 11 increases. Of 1,479 local unions, 1,216 reported a 40-hour week, 105 a 44-hour week, 83 a 30-hour week, and 67 a 35-hour week. Page 1166.

The total paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor in August 1935 was 3,153,913, as reported to the 55th annual convention held in Atlantic City, N. J., in October. This represented an increase of 545,902 over the membership in August 1934 as reported to the 1934 convention. The dominant issue before the 1935 gathering was whether or not the accepted policy of craft jurisdiction should be so modified as to permit the organization of workers in mass-production industries into industrial unions. While the craft policy was sustained, the industrial form of organization was supported by more than one-third of the membership, as reflected in the roll-call vote. Page 1242.

On October 15, 1935, old-age pension measures had been enacted in 37 States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia. A considerable proportion of this legislation was the result of the 1935 sessions. During 1935 pension laws were passed for the first time in 10 States, in 8 States existing laws were repealed and new legislation enacted, and in 7 States amendments to previous acts were passed. Of the 37 State acts now on the statute books, all are mandatory and of State-wide effect except those of Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, and West Virginia. Page 1178.

A code to govern the industrial relationships of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its employees was announced on August 28, 1935. The provisions were formulated after long discussion with the workers and their labor-union representatives. The new policy will govern

such matters as hiring and firing, wage rates, hours of labor, employee representation, settlement of disputes, and other questions relating to working conditions. About 17,000 employees will be affected. Page 1222.

The number of clearly unjustified refusals of jobs by persons on relief is exceedingly small, according to an investigation made in five localities by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. A special analysis of a number of refusals of domestic-service jobs is presented because such refusals disclose certain problems involved in this particular field of employment. Page 1194.

Average earnings per hour for employees in petroleum refineries in July 1934 were 75 cents per hour, as compared with 64 cents in May 1929. During the same period the average working week declined from 49 to 35 hours. These figures do not include clerical workers. Page 1305.

Efficiency and productivity are improved by a change in the distribution of the daily diet from the conventional three meals to more frequent periods, according to a study made by two scientists in Yale University. A study was made of the production of a group of factory workers under an alternate 3-meal and 5-meal a day regimen in comparison with that of a control group of operators eating three meals throughout the period of study. The control group showed only slight variation in the successive 2-week periods into which the study was divided, while productivity among the experimental group showed marked improvement when mid-morning and mid-afternoon meals were eaten, the average increase for these periods amounting to 9.7 percent. Page 1226.

The N. R. A. code for the laundry industry, as applied to Connecticut laundries, adjusted inequalities in earnings and gave substantial wage increases to women in the lowest paid groups. The Connecticut Department of Labor, however, finds from a survey of the industry that because of low hourly rates and part-time employment, earnings in relation to increasing cost of living are still so inadequate as to call for the application of the State minimum wage law to the laundry industry. Page 1334.

Monthly Labor Review

✦ *Published by the*
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Vol. 41, No. 5 WASHINGTON November 1935

Salaries and Working Conditions of Fire-Department Employees, 1934 [1]

AVERAGE annual earnings of municipal fire-department employees in 1934 ranged from $3,023 for chiefs to $1,587 for telephone operators. The average annual salary of privates—the occupational group which comprised approximately two-thirds of the employees covered—was $1,975 during the year. The average hours on duty per day, for all cities combined, ranged from 8.1 for clerical workers to 18.8 for fire chiefs. Privates averaged 16.7 hours on duty per day in 1934.

These figures are based on a canvass made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the fire departments of all cities in the United States with a population of 25,000 or over. Information was requested concerning the salary of each employee, allowances granted in addition to salaries, the usual number of hours on duty per day, and days on duty per week, vacations with pay allowable annually, number of disabling injuries to employees while on duty during the year ending June 30, 1934, and promotion policies. Reports were received from 379 cities and the number of employees totaled 62,479.

Space limitations permit the publication of only a brief summary of the findings in the present article. Detailed information for each of the cities included in the survey, however, may be obtained upon application to Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Average Annual Salaries

FOR all fire-department employees in all of the cities covered the average annual salary in 1934 was $2,032. As previously indicated, however, annual earnings varied widely in the different occupational groups. The salaries of chiefs were the highest, averaging $3,023. The lowest average salary was $1,587, received by telephone operators.

[1] Prepared under the direction of Jacob Perlman, chief of Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions, by G. H. Loudenslager and H. O. Rogers, of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

How the average earnings varied in the different occupational groups is illustrated by table 1.

Table 1.—Average Annual Salaries of Fire-Department Employees in 1934, by Size of City

Rank or occupation	All cities		Cities of 1,000,000 or more		Cities of 500,000 and under 1,000,000	
	Number of employees	Average annual salary	Number of employees	Average annual salary	Number of employees	Average annual salary
Chief of fire department	372	$3,023	5	$7,900	8	$5,434
Assistant or deputy chiefs	1,274	2,886	256	4,380	183	3,172
Captains	5,544	2,217	856	3,330	593	2,284
Lieutenants	3,898	2,233	945	3,119	616	2,147
Engineers, fire engine	1,977	2,062	503	2,610	301	2,031
Assistant engineers	369	1,796			175	1,888
Chauffeurs or drivers	2,382	1,735	182	2,574	100	2,123
Fire marshals or wardens	60	2,724	16	4,048	2	3,429
Assistant marshals or wardens	71	2,209	30	2,507	15	2,118
Fire inspectors	278	1,903	38	2,353	17	1,944
Superintendents of machinery	88	2,388	4	3,811	4	3,442
Assistant superintendents of machinery	47	2,119	3	2,902	4	2,475
Master mechanics	15	2,329			2	2,988
Mechanics or machinists	531	2,004	114	2,486	47	1,709
Superintendents of fire alarm	200	2,291	4	3,929	6	3,456
Assistant superintendents of fire alarm	91	1,976	1	2,400	5	2,659
Fire-alarm operators	677	1,882	96	2,744	62	2,059
Fire-alarm linemen or electricians	511	1,953	103	2,527	66	1,697
Telephone operators	220	1,587	62	1,845	16	1,711
Secretaries or chief clerks	169	1,947	6	3,962	8	2,711
Clerical workers	262	1,804	137	1,948	53	1,725
Privates	41,489	1,975	10,786	2,485	5,996	1,912

Rank or occupation	Cities of 250,000 and under 500,000		Cities of 100,000 and under 250,000		Cities of 50,000 and under 100,000		Cities of 25,000 and under 50,000	
	Number of employees	Average annual salary	Number of employees	Average annual salary	Number of employees	Average annual salary	Number of employees	Average annual salary
Chief of fire department	23	$4,344	56	$3,546	102	$3,041	178	$2,431
Assistant or deputy chiefs	218	2,802	217	2,451	188	2,277	212	1,908
Captains	1,138	2,103	1,116	2,005	1,008	1,960	833	1,775
Lieutenants	700	2,001	672	1,960	528	1,819	437	1,733
Engineers, fire engine	348	1,971	394	1,827	254	1,823	177	1,601
Assistant engineers	10	1,644	105	1,818	47	1,687	32	1,431
Chauffeurs or drivers	725	1,705	403	1,636	452	1,657	520	1,554
Fire marshals or wardens	10	2,537	13	2,352	12	2,061	7	1,596
Assistant marshals or wardens	13	1,937	9	1,980	3	2,085	1	600
Fire inspectors	75	1,868	70	1,852	51	1,816	27	1,641
Superintendents of machinery	19	2,580	26	2,278	16	2,113	19	2,054
Assistant superintendents of machinery	14	2,109	15	2,036	5	1,951	6	1,864
Master mechanics	2	2,574	4	2,305	6	2,092	1	2,047
Mechanics or machinists	108	1,988	100	1,917	77	1,910	85	1,731
Superintendents of fire alarm	20	2,922	42	2,441	59	2,237	69	1,865
Assistant superintendents of fire alarm	15	2,187	23	2,065	25	1,811	22	1,755
Fire-alarm operators	140	1,880	159	1,696	130	1,615	90	1,559
Fire-alarm linemen or electricians	116	1,911	100	1,838	64	1,800	62	1,696
Telephone operators	19	1,604	21	1,479	66	1,412	36	1,465
Secretaries or chief clerks	22	2,205	48	1,878	51	1,811	34	1,546
Clerical workers	41	1,661	16	1,674	13	1,349	2	970
Privates	6,805	1,863	7,413	1,762	5,783	1,751	4,706	1,656

No average, however, can give an accurate idea of the wide spread of earnings within occupational classes. Thus, although the annual salary of chiefs in all cities averaged $3,023 in 1934, the range was from $1,000 to $11,000. In the same way, the annual salaries of privates in 1934 varied from a low of $600 to a high of $2,810. Variations just as pronounced are revealed for virtually all of the other major occupational classes.

One of the chief reasons for the wide variations in earnings within occupational groups is that salaries paid depend in large measure upon the size of the city in which the workers are employed. This is characteristic of nearly all branches of employment, but the tendency is especially well exemplified by the records of the fire departments. From table 1 it will be noted that the average annual salary of privates in cities with a population of 1,000,000 or over was approximately 50 percent higher than in cities with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000. The rise is gradual at first. The average for cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, for example, was only about 6 percent higher than in cities of from 25,000 to 50,000 and an increase of less than 1 percent is shown in the average salary of privates employed in cities of from 100,000 to 250,000 population over the level prevailing in cities with a population of from 50,000 to 100,000. The most striking difference in the salaries of privates is shown between cities with a population of 1,000,000 or more and those in the group 500,000 and less than 1,000,000, the averages being $2,485 and $1,912 respectively, a difference of 30 percent.

For other occupational groups the picture is essentially the same. Regardless of rank or occupation, salaries are uniformly highest in the cities with a population of more than 1,000,000 and lowest in the cities of from 25,000 to 50,000. In some of the occupational groups, however, the differentials were much more pronounced than in others. This was especially true of employees in the high-salary brackets. Thus, the average salary of chiefs in cities with a population of over 1,000,000 was more than three times the average of those employed by cities of between 25,000 and 50,000.

Table 2.—Comparison of Annual Salaries of Privates in Fire Departments of Selected Cities with a Population of 250,000 and under 500,000

Northern cities	Annual salaries of privates		Southern cities	Annual salaries of privates	
	Low	High		Low	High
Oakland	$2,160	$2,400	Birmingham	$1,260	$1,260
Denver	1,800	1,920	Atlanta	1,530	1,890
Indianapolis	1,425	1,732	Louisville	1,351	1,540
Minneapolis	1,740	2,040	New Orleans	1,696	1,696
St. Paul	1,661	1,661	Memphis	1,260	1,512
Newark	2,046	2,300	Dallas	1,531	1,621
Rochester	1,785	2,100	Houston	1,080	1,260

Salaries of fire-department employees likewise show pronounced geographical differentials. These differences are illustrated by table 2, which shows the annual salaries paid to privates in 14 cities with a population of from 250,000 to 500,000. The interesting feature of this table is the fact that the maximum salary paid in several of the southern cities did not equal the minimum starting salaries in most of the northern cities.

In addition to the basic salaries, supplementary allowances are granted to the fire-department employees in many cities. The form of allowance varies sharply in the different cities, but provision of living quarters for the employees on duty is by far the most usual. A few of the cities covered provided board as well as sleeping quarters. In a number of cities, a full complement of equipment is furnished to the fire-fighting force. Other cities provide only a portion of the necessary equipment, usually the rubber boots, helmets, and waterproof coats. Cash allowances ($25 to $50 annually), in lieu of uniforms and equipment, were granted by some of the cities.

Hours on Duty

THE average number of hours on duty per day of fire-department employees in all cities covered in the 1934 survey ranged from 8.1 for clerical workers to 18.8 for chiefs. For virtually all members of the fire-fighting force, the average number of hours was in excess of 15. Assistant or deputy chiefs averaged 17.4 hours per day, captains 16.7 hours, chauffeurs or drivers 15.5 hours, and the average for privates was 16.7 hours. By contrast the working time of the employees who were not a part of the fire-fighting staff approximated the level prevailing in industry and commerce.

In contrast with the trend of earnings, the size of the cities apparently had little effect upon the working time of the fire-department employees. As far as the fire-fighting forces are concerned, those in the smaller cities appear to have a slight advantage with respect to working time over those in the larger cities. In cities with a population of over 1,000,000 the average number of hours on duty per day for privates was 19.8. This compares with 16.6 hours in cities of from 50,000 to 100,000, 16.1 hours in cities of from 25,000 to 50,000, 15.7 hours in cities of from 100,000 to 250,000, 15.4 hours in cities of from 250,000 to 500,000, and 14.3 hours in cities of from 500,000 to 1,000,000. For other classes of employees, however, the hours on duty per day were somewhat less in the larger cities.

Table 3.—Average Number of Hours on Duty per Day of Fire-Department Employees in 1934, by Size of City

Rank or occupation	All cities		Cities of 1,000,000 or more		Cities of 500,000 and under 1,000,000	
	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day
Chief of fire department	372	[1] 18.8	5	17.8	8	22.1
Assistant or deputy chiefs	1,274	[1] 17.4	256	20.6	183	15.9
Captains	5,544	16.7	856	18.5	593	15.6
Lieutenants	3,898	15.9	945	14.9	616	16.9
Engineers, fire engine	1,977	16.6	503	17.5	301	16.6
Assistant engineers	369	16.4	----	----	175	16.3
Chauffeurs or drivers	2,382	15.5	182	12.0	100	14.6
Fire marshals or wardens	60	[1] 13.6	16	21.0	2	8.0
Assistant marshals or wardens	71	9.6	30	10.1	15	8.0
Fire inspectors	278	[1] 9.1	38	8.0	17	8.0
Superintendents of machinery	88	[1] 10.8	4	8.3	4	8.0
Assistant superintendents of machinery	47	[1] 9.4	3	8.0	4	8.0
Master mechanics	15	11.3	----	----	2	8.0
Mechanics or machinists	531	[1] 10.5	114	8.0	47	8.0
Superintendents of fire alarm	200	[1] 11.3	4	8.0	6	10.7
Assistant superintendents of fire alarm	91	11.1	1	8.0	5	11.2
Fire-alarm operators	677	8.9	96	8.0	62	8.0
Fire-alarm linemen or electricians	511	[1] 9.3	103	8.0	66	8.1
Telephone operators	220	9.3	62	8.0	16	9.0
Secretaries or chief clerks	169	[1] 9.8	6	7.8	8	8.1
Clerical workers	262	8.1	137	8.0	53	8.0
Privates	41,489	[1] 16.7	10,786	19.8	5,996	14.3

Rank or occupation	Cities of 250,000 and under 500,000		Cities of 100,000 and under 250,000		Cities of 50,000 and under 100,000		Cities of 25,000 and under 50,000	
	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day	Number of employees	Average hours on duty per day
Chief of fire department	23	[1] 19.4	56	[1] 19.0	102	[1] 18.8	178	[1] 18.5
Assistant or deputy chiefs	218	16.0	217	15.6	188	18.2	212	[1] 17.6
Captains	1,138	15.9	1,116	16.7	1,008	16.9	833	16.3
Lieutenants	700	15.9	672	14.5	528	17.9	437	16.4
Engineers, fire engine	348	16.6	394	16.8	254	14.0	177	17.0
Assistant engineers	10	20.4	105	14.5	47	15.6	32	23.3
Chauffeurs or drivers	725	16.1	403	13.3	452	17.8	520	15.9
Fire marshals or wardens	10	9.8	13	[1] 8.9	12	15.8	7	8.1
Assistant marshals or wardens	13	8.3	9	8.4	3	20.0	1	12.0
Fire inspectors	75	8.1	70	9.7	51	[1] 9.3	27	[1] 12.1
Superintendents of machinery	19	9.1	26	[1] 10.4	16	11.4	19	13.8
Assistant superintendents of machinery	14	8.4	15	[1] 9.9	5	9.6	6	12.5
Master mechanics	2	9.0	4	8.8	6	12.7	1	24.0
Mechanics or machinists	108	9.4	100	11.7	77	11.6	85	[1] 14.1
Superintendents of fire alarm	20	10.8	42	[1] 9.8	59	[1] 11.6	69	[1] 12.4
Assistant superintendents of fire alarm	15	11.4	23	10.0	25	12.3	22	10.8
Fire-alarm operators	140	8.9	159	8.2	130	9.6	90	10.6
Fire-alarm linemen or electricians	116	9.6	100	9.0	64	10.9	62	[1] 10.7
Telephone operators	19	8.1	21	9.0	66	8.7	36	13.3
Secretaries or chief clerks	22	8.6	48	8.7	51	[1] 11.4	34	10.7
Clerical workers	41	8.1	16	8.8	13	9.3	2	8.0
Privates	6,805	15.4	7,413	[1] 15.7	5,783	16.6	4,706	16.1

[1] For all men in this group except a very few for whom data were not reported.

With respect to the number of days on duty per week, the employees in the large cities have a decided advantage. In the smaller cities employees are frequently on duty 7 days a week. By contrast, in cities with a population of more than 1,000,000 most fire-department employees are on a 6-day-week schedule and some work only 5.5 days. Table 4, showing by size of cities the number of days on duty per week for privates, is indicative of the general trend. In connection with the number of days on duty per week of fire-department employees, it should be noted that many cities have adopted the double-platoon system by means of which half of the fire-fighting force is alternately on and off duty 84 hours.

Table 4.—Number of Days on Duty per Week for Privates in Fire Departments of 379 Cities in 1934, by Size of Cities

Size of city	Number of employees	Number of days on duty per week		
		Low	High	Average
All cities	41,489	3.0	7.0	[1] 5.4
Cities of 1,000,000 or more	10,786	3.5	6.0	4.4
Cities of 500,000 and under 1,000,000	5,996	3.5	7.0	5.9
Cities of 250,000 and under 500,000	6,805	3.3	7.0	5.7
Cities of 100,000 and under 250,000	7,413	3.5	7.0	[1] 5.8
Cities of 50,000 and under 100,000	5,783	3.0	7.0	5.7
Cities of 25,000 and under 50,000	4,706	3.5	7.0	5.8

[1] For all except a very few for whom data were not reported.

The hours on duty per week for all employees ranged from a low of 24 to a high of 168. For the most part the high of 168 hours a week was reported for chiefs, assistant chiefs, and others of high rank who were considered subject to call at all times, but 168 hours a week was also reported for a few of the employees in the lower ranks.

Annual vacations with pay are now granted by most cities to employees in the fire departments. The practice is general in all of the most important cities. Indeed, the only cities with a population of more than 100,000 which as yet have failed to make provision for paid vacations are Tampa, Fla.; Evansville, Ind.; Wichita, Kans.; Tulsa, Okla.; and El Paso, Fort Worth, and San Antonio, Tex. In the smaller cities the practice is not so wide-spread, but the great majority of even the smallest cities covered (those with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000) had adopted a policy of annual vacations with pay for the employees in the fire departments.

For most of the cities the customary vacation was 2 weeks (14 days), but in some cities the annual vacations were considerably longer. Fire-department employees in New York City, for example, are allowed 3 weeks annually with pay and those in Chicago 20 days. As far as the rank and file of the departments is concerned 21 days a year is the maximum, but in a number of cities the chiefs and assistant chiefs are allowed 30 days annually.

Hazards of the Service

DURING the year ending June 30, 1934, a total of 5,986 fire-department employees received disabling [2] injuries, in the 363 cities which supplied information on this point. (See table 5.) As the total number of employees in the cities for which information was available was 60,090, approximately 1 out of every 10 employees suffered a disabling injury during the year. This is about 50 percent higher than the accident rate reported for police-department employees.

Curiously enough the accident rate was highest in the smaller cities. Table 5 shows that in cities with a population of less than 100,000 the accident rate was nearly double that in cities of 500,000 or over. This may be due to better equipment and higher standards of training in the larger cities, although difference in type of building construction is probably a major factor contributing to the difference.

Table 5.—Number of Fire-Department Employees in 363 Cities with a Population of 25,000 or over Injured During the Year Ending June 30, 1934

Size of city	Total number of employees	Number of employees injured		
		Total	Fatal	Nonfatal
All cities	60,090	5,986	81	5,905
Cities of 1,000,000 or more	15,007	1,729	13	1,716
Cities of 500,000 and under 1,000,000	7,981	1,018	7	1,011
Cities of 250,000 and under 500,000	10,243	1,265	10	1,255
Cities of 100,000 and under 250,000	10,696	996	24	972
Cities of 50,000 and under 100,000	8,532	513	13	500
Cities of 25,000 and under 50,000	7,631	465	14	451

Of the 5,986 disabling injuries reported for the year, 81 were fatal. With respect to fatalities also, the smaller cities have the worst records. Nearly a third of the fatalities were accounted for by the cities with a population of between 100,000 and 250,000. The cities with a population of less than 100,000 accounted for another third of the fatal accidents. On the other hand, the cities with a population of over 500,000, although accounting for more than 38 percent of the fire-department employees covered, reported only 20 fatalities during the year.

[2] Injuries serious enough to cause absence from work.

Union Scales of Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in 1934 and 1935 [1]

A SURVEY of union wage rates in force in May 1934 and May 1935 in 27 building trades indicates that, of 1,459 comparable rate quotations for the 2 years, 220 rates were higher in 1935 than in 1934, and 54 rates were lower. The remaining 1,185 rate quotations showed no change between the 2 years. There were fewer changes in hours of work per full-time week. Of the 126 changes in weekly hours, 115 showed decreases and 11 increases.

Union scales of wages and hours were obtained by agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who visited 70 cities throughout the United States. The cities were selected on the basis of size, geographical distribution, and strength of trade-union organization. Information regarding rates of wages and hours was obtained from union officials representing 69 trades and subdivisions of trades in the baking, building and construction, transportation, and printing and publishing industries.

The present article covers only the most significant building trades. Data for the remaining trades will be presented in bulletin form.

This study is a continuation of the Bureau's annual series of studies of union scales of wages and hours of labor, begun in 1912. The latest bulletin in the series covered wage quotations as of May 15, 1933.[2] No study was made in 1934, but the field agents in the present survey gathered data for May 1934 and May 1935. The figures for 1934 presented herewith are, therefore, being published for the first time.

The greatest number of wage changes was found among the steamfitters, with 22 increases and 1 decrease out of 66 comparable quotations. Inside-wiremen local unions quoted 16 increases out of 66 comparisons; carpenters, 15 increases out of 68 comparisons. Neither of these trades show decreases in the cities covered. Of the principal building crafts, the bricklayers, with three rises and four declines in rates, were the only group showing fewer increases than decreases.

Changes in weekly hours were relatively less frequent than wage changes. The greatest proportion of decreases in hours was found among the asbestos workers, plumbers, and steamfitters. Inside wiremen reported 10 decreases and 2 increases in 66 comparisons. Granite cutters was the only trade showing no change in hours; all other trades showed more decreases than increases. Of the 11 increases in hours, one was from 30 to 35 hours, three from 30 to 40 hours, three from 35 to 40 hours, and four from 40 to 44 hours. Three of the increases were in Duluth and two each in Toledo and Erie.

---

[1] Prepared by C. F. Rauth and J. J. Senturia, under direction of Jacob Perlman, chief of Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions, and Florence Peterson, chief of Industrial Relations Division.

[2] Reported in U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bul. No. 600: Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor, May 15, 1933.

The trades covered in the present article concentrated heavily on the 40-hour week, with 1,216 out of 1,479 quotations reporting that number of weekly hours. The 44-hour week was next in rank, reported by 105 local unions. The 30-hour week was reported by 83 local unions, and the 35-hour week by 67 locals. One glaziers' local reported 48 hours. The remaining 7 locals attempted to spread the work among their members by working 3 or 4 days a week.

Table 1.—Union Scale of Hours per Week in Building Trades in 1935, by Trades

Trade	Number of quotations reporting hours per week of—							
	20	24	30	32	35	40	44	48
All trades	1	5	83	1	67	1,216	105	1
Asbestos workers			2		3	40	2	
Bricklayers		1	3		2	59	3	
Building laborers			1		3	38	4	
Carpenters			3		4	51	10	
Cement finishers			4			53	3	
Elevator constructors			1			47	11	
Elevator constructors' helpers			1			47	11	
Glaziers			2		2	35	2	1
Granite cutters						19	8	
Hod carriers			3		2	42	3	
Inside wiremen	1		9		3	49	5	
Lathers		2	12	1	3	50		
Marble setters			2		2	54	2	
Mosaic and terrazzo workers			2		2	39	2	
Painters			2		13	51	1	
Painters, sign			1		2	49	4	
Plasterers		1	10			51	2	
Plasterers' laborers			7		1	32	2	
Plumbers			4		6	54	4	
Sheet-metal workers			1		5	47	2	
Slate and tile roofers					1	28	1	
Steamfitters			4		7	52	3	
Stonecutters			1		1	31	6	
Stonemasons			3		2	56	2	
Structural-iron workers			2		1	47	5	
Structural-iron workers, finishers			1			42	4	
Tile layers		1	2		2	53	3	

No quotations below $1.00 an hour for May 1935 were reported by the following skilled building trades—bricklayers, granite cutters, marble setters, mosaic and terrazzo workers, plasterers, structural-iron workers, structural-iron workers' finishers, stonemasons, and tile layers. The greatest number of quotations below $1.00 an hour in the skilled journeyman trades was found among the painters and carpenters. Twenty-four out of 67 quotations for painters were less than $1.00 an hour, and 20 out of 68 quotations for the carpenters. Of the helpers and laborers groups, the elevator constructors' helpers showed the highest rates, with six above $1.00 an hour and none below 50 cents an hour. The highest rate for building laborers was 93.8 cents an hour in one local in New York City. Thirty-eight rates for building laborers were above 50 cents an hour and the remaining eight were below. The lowest rate, 40 cents an

hour, was found in Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston, Jacksonville, and New Orleans, all in the South.

Rates reported by unions in the five largest cities for 1934 and 1935 show certain minor variations. No changes in rates were reported in any trade in Detroit between the two years. There was one change in Los Angeles, a decline of 2.5 cents per hour in the rate for plumbers. Chicago shows the greatest number of advances, with four increases, which raises the unweighted average hourly rate for the 27 trades from $1.317 in 1934 to $1.338 in 1935. New York and Philadelphia both show two increases and three decreases. The increases were larger, making an unweighted average rise of 0.1 cent in New York and 0.6 cent in Philadelphia. In terms of the unweighted average of hourly rates for 17 trades, for which rates were obtained in the five cities, the rank of these cities corresponds to their rank in population.

Table 2.—Number of Quotations for 1935 in Building Trades, with Hourly Wage Rates

Trade	From 50 cents to $1.00	$1 and over	Trade	From 50 cents to $1.00	$1 and over
Asbestos workers	2	45	Painters	24	43
Bricklayers	0	68	Painters, sign	4	52
Building laborers [1]	38	0	Plasterers	0	64
Carpenters	20	48	Plasters' laborers	33	9
Cement finishers	2	58	Plumbers	2	66
Elevator constructors	1	58	Sheet-metal workers	14	41
Elevator constructors' helpers	53	6	Slate and tile roofers	4	26
Glaziers	11	31	Steamfitters	2	64
Granite cutters	0	27	Stonecutters	4	35
Hod carriers [1]	45	4	Stonemasons	0	63
Inside wiremen	8	59	Structural-iron workers	0	56
Lathers	3	65	Structural-iron workers, finishers	0	47
Marble setters	0	60	Tile layers	0	61
Mosaic and terrazzo workers	0	45			

[1] There were 8 quotations for building laborers and 1 quotation for hod carriers for less than 50 cents an hour.

Table 3 gives the wage and hour scales as quoted by building trade-union officials in the 70 cities visited.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities

City	Asbestos workers				Bricklayers				Building laborers			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga.	$1.000	$1.000	44	44	$1.125	$1.125	40	40	$0.400	$0.400	44	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	.450	.450	40	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.400	.400	40	40
Boston, Mass.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	.700	.700	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Butte, Mont.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.625	1.625	30	30	-------	.720	-----	40
Charleston, S. C.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	44	44	-------	-------	-----	-----
Charleston, W. Va.	1.000	1.100	40	40	1.333	1.333	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Charlotte, N. C.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Chicago, Ill.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.825	.825	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.150	1.150	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	.450	.450	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.175	1.175	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.725	.725	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Dallas, Tex.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.300	1.300	35	35	-------	-------	-----	-----
Denver, Colo.	.875	.875	40	35	1.000	1.000	40	40	.625	.625	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	35	35	.675	.675	35	35
Detroit, Mich.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.500	.500	44	44
Duluth, Minn.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
El Paso, Tex.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.125	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Erie, Pa.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.313	1.313	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Grand Rapids, Mich.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Houston, Tex.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	-------	.400	-----	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	.850	1.000	40	40	1.400	1.300	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Jacksonville, Fla.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	44	44	.400	.400	40	40
Kansas City, Mo.	1.050	1.100	40	40	1.325	1.325	40	40	.700	.700	40	40
Little Rock, Ark.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.125	44	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.625	.625	40	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.125	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.450	.450	40	40
Madison, Wis.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.200	44	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Manchester, N. H.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.300	1.300	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	1.000	44	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.000	1.100	44	40	1.000	1.125	40	40	.625	.700	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.000	1.200	40	35	1.250	1.250	40	40	.550	.675	44	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn.	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	44	44	-------	-------	-----	-----
Newark, N. J.	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.688	1.500	40	40	.950	.875	40	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	.550	.550	40	40
New Orleans, La.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	40	40	.400	.400	40	40
New York, N. Y.	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.700	.700	35	35
					1.650	1.500	40	40	.800	.800	35	35
									.825	.825	40	40
									.938	.938	40	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.000	1.100	44	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.120	1.120	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Peoria, Ill.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.250	40	40	.650	.750	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	24	24	-------	-------	-----	-----
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.700	.700	40	40
Portland, Maine	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.250	44	40	.500	.500	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	1.000	1.200	40	30	1.200	1.200	40	40	.600	.750	40	40
Providence, R. I.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Reading, Pa.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.200	1.200	40	40	.600	.600	40	40
Richmond, Va.	.875	.875	44	44	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Rochester, N. Y.	.910	1.050	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Rock Island, Ill., district.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.250	40	40	.600	.600	40	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.788	.788	40	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.000	1.200	40	35	1.100	1.100	40	40	.500	.550	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.125	1.125	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
San Francisco, Calif.	.800	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	30	30	.688	.688	44	44
Scranton, Pa.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Seattle, Wash.	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.500	1.500	30	30	.700	.700	30	30
South Bend, Ind.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Spokane, Wash.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.250	1.250	40	40	.500	.625	40	40
Springfield, Mass.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.500	.500	40	44
Washington, D. C.	1.375	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	-------	.550	-----	40
Wichita, Kans.	-------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	-----
Worcester, Mass.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.300	1.300	40	40	.925	.925	40	40
York, Pa.	-------	-------	-----	-----	1.000	1.000	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----
Youngstown, Ohio	1.175	1.175	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	-------	-------	-----	-----

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Carpenters				Cement finishers				Elevator constructors			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$0.900	$0.900	40	40	$1.000	$1.000	40	40	$1.150	$1.150	44	40
Baltimore, Md	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.150	1.150	40	40
Boston, Mass	1.175	1.175	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.330	1.330	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	1.000	40	40	.900	1.125	40	40	1.050	1.180	40	40
Butte, Mont	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.375	1.625	40	30	1.254	1.254	40	40
Charleston, S. C	.750	.750	44	44								
	.750	.800	40	40								
Charleston, W. Va	.750	1.000	44	40					1.100	1.100	40	40
Charlotte, N. C	.700	.700	44	44								
Chicago Ill	1.313	1.313	40	40	1.313	1.313	40	40	1.425	1.425	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.025	1.025	40	40	1.275	1.300	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40	800	1.000	40	40	1.160	1.190	40	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Denver, Colo	1.100	1.100	40	30	1.094	1.094	44	44	1.225	1.225	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.150	1.150	35	35	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40
Detroit, Mich	1.000	1.000	44 40	40					1.250	1.250	40	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
El Paso, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Erie, Pa	.800	.800	40	40	1.000	1.000	30	40	1.030	1.030	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	.900	.900	40	40					1.080	1.110	44	44
Houston, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind	.850	1.000	40	40	.750	.900	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.750	.750	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.050	1.050	44	44
Kansas City, Mo	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.355	1.280	40	40
Little Rock, Ark	.800	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.125	44	44
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.125	1.125	40	40
Louisville, Ky	.800	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.100	40	40	1.020	1.110	40	40
Madison, Wis	.750	.900	44	40	1.000	1.000	44	40				
Manchester, N. H	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40				
Memphis, Tenn	.875	.875	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.175	1.175	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis	.925	.925	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40	1.140	1.140	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn	.850	1.000	40	35	1.000	1.000	44	40	1.125	1.190	40	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn	.750	.750	44	44					.980	.980	44	44
Newark, N. J	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.088	1.500	40	40	1.403	1.403	40	40
New Haven, Conn	1.063	1.063	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
New Orleans, La	.750	.750	44	44	.850	.850	44	44	1.100	1.110	44	44
New York, N. Y	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.403	1.403	40	40
Norfolk, Va	.800	.800	44	44	1.000	1.100	40	40	1.060	1.060	44	44
Omaha, Nebr	.900	.900	35	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	.750	.875	44	44	1.333	1.000	30	30	1.000	1.000	44	44
Peoria, Ill	1.125	1.250	40	40	1.125	1.250	40	40	1.100	1.200	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40	1.400	1.360	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.490	1.490	40	40
Portland, Maine					1.250	1.250	44	40				
Portland, Oreg	.900	1.000	40	40	.900	1.000	40	40	1.120	1.210	40	40
Providence, R. I	1.000	1.000	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.220	1.220	40	40
Reading, Pa	1.000	1.200	44	35	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.230	1.230	44	44
Richmond, Va	.800	.800	40	40	1.000	1.100	44	40	1.080	1.080	44	44
Rochester, N. Y	.900	1.050	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.220	1.220	40	40
Rock Island, Ill., district	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.150	1.150	44	44
St. Louis, Mo	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.313	1.313	40	40	1.480	1.480	40	40
St. Paul, Minn	.850	1.000	40	35	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.190	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	.900	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40				
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40
San Francisco, Calif	.900	.900	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Scranton, Pa	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.270	1.270	44	44
Seattle, Wash	1.125	1.125	30	30	1.125	1.125	30	30	1.145	1.425	40	30
South Bend, Ind	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.950	1.000	40	40
Spokane, Wash	.875	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.250	40	30	1.125	1.125	40	40
Springfield, Mass	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.225	1.225	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	1.000	44	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.230	1.230	40	40
Washington, D. C	1.250	1.375	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.660	1.600	40	40
Wichita, Kans	.750	.750	44	44					1.080	1.080	40	40
Worcester, Mass	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
York, Pa	.700	.700	40	40								
Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.260	1.260	40	40

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Elevator constructors' helpers				Glaziers				Granite cutters			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$0.805	$0.805	44	40	$0.850	$0.850	40	40				
Baltimore, Md	.880	.880	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	$1.000	$1.000	44	44
Birmingham, Ala	.805	.805	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Boston, Mass	.930	.930	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y	.730	.830	40	40	.900	1.000	40	40	1.063	1.063	40	40
Butte, Mont	.878	.878	40	40	1.063	1.250	40	40	1.063	1.063	40	40
Charleston, S. C												
Charleston, W. Va	.770	.770	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Charlotte, N. C												
Chicago, Ill	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.703	1.703	35	35	1.375	1.375	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.890	.910	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.063	1.063	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.910	.910	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.188	1.188	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	.810	.830	40	40								
Dallas, Tex	.700	.700	40	40		.750		40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio					1.200	1.200	40	40				
Denver, Colo	.860	.860	40	40	.750	.850	44	44	1.125	1.125	44	44
Des Moines, Iowa	.790	.790	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Detroit, Mich	.875	.875	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Duluth, Minn	.700	.700	40	40		.600		48				
El Paso, Tex												
Erie, Pa	.720	.720	40	40								
Grand Rapids, Mich	.760	.780	44	44								
Houston, Tex	.700	.700	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind	.880	.880	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Jacksonville, Fla	.735	.735	44	44								
Kansas City, Mo	.950	.900	40	40	1.125	1.313	40	40				
Little Rock, Ark	.790	.790	44	44								
Los Angeles, Calif	.788	.788	40	40								
Louisville, Ky	.710	.780	40	40	1.125	.800	40	40				
Madison, Wis												
Manchester, N. H					.900	.900	40	40	1.125	1.000	40	40
Memphis, Tenn	.820	.820	40	40								
Milwaukee, Wis	.800	.800	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Minneapolis, Minn	.790	.830	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn	.685	.685	44	44	.500	.500	40	40				
Newark, N. J	1.031	1.031	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
New Haven, Conn	.910	.910	40	40					1.125	1.125	40	40
New Orleans, La	.810	.780	44	44	.750	.750	40	40				
New York, N. Y	1.031	1.031	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Norfolk, Va	.740	.740	44	44								
Omaha, Nebr	.700	.700	40	40								
Oklahoma City, Okla	.700	.700	44	44								
Peoria, Ill	.770	.900	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Philadelphia, Pa	.980	.950	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.040	1.040	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40				
Portland, Maine												
Portland, Oreg	.780	.850	40	40	.970	.970	35	30	1.000	1.000	[1] 44	[1] 44
Providence, R. I	.850	.850	40	40	.750	.750	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Reading, Pa	.860	.860	44	44								
Richmond, Va	.760	.760	44	44					1.000	1.000	40	40
Rochester, N. Y	.850	.850	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40				
Rock Island, Ill., district	.800	.800	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40				
St. Louis, Mo	1.040	1.040	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.000	1.000	44	44
St. Paul, Minn	.790	.830	40	40								
Salt Lake City, Utah					.900	.900	40	40	1.125	1.125	44	44
San Antonio, Tex	.735	.735	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
San Francisco, Calif	.875	.875	40	40	.875	1.000	40	35	1.000	1.000	40	40
Scranton, Pa	.890	.890	44	44								
Seattle, Wash	.803	.998	40	30	1.063	1.063	30	30	1.000	1.000	44	44
South Bend, Ind	.660	.700	40	40	1.000	1.000	44	44				
Spokane, Wash	.785	.785	40	40								
Springfield, Mass	.860	.860	40	40					1.000	1.000	44	44
Toledo, Ohio	.860	.860	40	40	1.150	1.000	35	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Washington, D. C	1.160	1.160	40	40	1.125	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Wichita, Kans	.760	.760	40	40								
Worcester, Mass	.920	.920	40	40					1.125	1.125	44	44
York, Pa												
Youngstown, Ohio	.880	.880	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40				

[1] 40 hours, August to January.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Hod carriers				Inside wiremen				Lathers			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$0.500	$0.500	44	40	$1.125	$1.125	40	40	$1.000	$1.000	44	40
Baltimore, Md	.750	.750	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Birmingham, Ala	.600	.600	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Boston, Mass	.700	.700	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.500	1.500	30	30
Buffalo, N. Y					1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.250	40	40
Butte, Mont	1.125	1.125	30	30	1.500	1.500	30	30				
Charleston, W. Va					1.000	1.000	44	40				
Charlotte, N. C					.600	.750	40	40				
Chicago, Ill	.825	.825	40	40	1.500	1.500	20	20	1.500	1.500	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	.700	.700	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.313	1.313	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	.600	.725	40	40	1.375	1.500	40	40	1.250	1.375	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	.650	.800	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Dallas, Tex					1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Dayton, Ohio	.800	.800	35	35	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Denver, Colo	.750	.750	40	40	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.250	1.100	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	.900	.900	35	35	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.429	1.429	35	35
Detroit, Mich	.800	.800	44	44	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.250	1.250	32	32
Duluth, Minn	.800	.800	40	44	1.000	1.000	30	40	1.000	1.200	40	40
El Paso, Tex					1.000	1.250	44	40				
Erie, Pa					1.000	1.000	40	40				
Grand Rapids, Mich					.750	.830	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Houston, Tex	.625	.600	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind	.625	.725	40	40	1.250 .750	1.250 1.000	40 40	40 40	.750	1.200	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla	.400	.400	40	40	1.100 1.000	1.100 1.000	40 40	40 40				
Kansas City, Mo	.800	.800	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	30	1.250	1.250	40	40
Little Rock, Ark									[2] 1.000 [3] .750	[2] 1.000 [3] .750	40 40	40 40
Los Angeles, Calif	.750	.750	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	30	30
Louisville, Ky	.625	.625	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Madison, Wis	.750	.750	44	40	.900 1.200	.900 1.200	40 40	30 30	1.200	1.200	40	40
Manchester, N. H	.700	.700	40	40	.850	.850	40	40				
Memphis, Tenn	.500	.500	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40	[2] 1.125 [3] 1.000	[2] 1.125 [3] 1.000	40 40	40 40
Milwaukee, Wis	.800	.800	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn	.850	.850	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	[4] 1.200	[4] 1.200	30	30
Nashville, Tenn		.600		40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Newark, N. J	.950	.875	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.625	1.625	40	40
New Haven, Conn	.550	.550	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.275	1.275	40	40
New Orleans, La	.600	.600	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	[3] .750 [2] 1.000	[3] .750 [2] 1.000	40 40	40 40
New York, N. Y	1.000	.900	40	40	1.400	1.600	40	35	[2] 1.400 [4] 1.500	[2] 1.400 [4] 1.500	40 40	40 40
Norfolk, Va	.650	.650	44	40	.900	.900	44	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Omaha, Nebr					1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Oklahoma City, Okla					.900	1.000	44	40	1.000	1.000	30	30
Peoria, Ill	.650	.750	40	40	1.050	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa					1.250	1.250	40	40	[2] 1.000 [2] 1.375	[2] 1.200 [2] 1.375	24 24	24 24
Pittsburgh, Pa	.900	.900	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40
Portland, Maine	.700	.700	44	44								
Portland, Oreg	.900	.900	40	40	1.000	1.250	40	30	[5] 1.100 [2] 1.000	[5] 1.200 [2] 1.000	40 40	40 40
Providence, R. I					1.000	1.000	44	44	1.200	1.200	40	40
Reading, Pa	1.000	1.000	40	40	.800	.800	44	44	1.150	1.200	40	40
Richmond, Va					.800	.800	40	40				
Rochester, N. Y					1.155	1.200	40	40				
Rock Island, Ill., district [1]	.825	.825	40	40	1.000	1.050	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
St. Louis, Mo	.875	.875	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	[3] 1.500	[3] 1.250	40	40
St. Paul, Minn	.750	.850	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	44	[5] 1.000	[5] 1.200	40	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	.900	.900	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	[3] 1.250 [6] 1.100	[3] 1.250 [6] 1.100	30 30	30 30
San Antonio, Tex	.600	.600	40	40		1.000		40	[5] 1.000	[5] 1.000	40	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.000	1.000	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30
Scranton, Pa	.600	.600	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40				
Seattle, Wash	1.000	1.000	30	30	1.375	1.375	30	30	[2] 1.375 [3] 1.250	[2] 1.375 [3] 1.250	30 30	30 30
South Bend, Ind	.575	.650	40	40	.800	.900	40	40	1.250	1.200	40	40
Spokane, Wash	.625	.800	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	35	[5] 1.000	[5] 1.200	40	30
Springfield, Mass	.800	.800	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	.700	.700	40	40	1.375	1.375	35	35	1.000	1.000	40	40
Washington, D. C		.550		40	1.650	1.650	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Wichita, Kans					1.000	1.000	44	44	[5] 1.500	[5] 1.100	40	40
Worcester, Mass	.825	.825	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40	1.500	1.250	40	40
Youngstown, Ohio					1.350	1.350	30	30	1.250	1.250	40	40

[5] Metal or wood.
[1] Includes Davenport, Iowa, and Moline, Ill.
[2] Metal.
[3] Wood.
[4] Wire.
[6] First class.
[7] Second class.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Marble setters				Mosaic and terrazzo workers				Painters			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$1.375	$1.375	40	40	$1.000	$1.000	40	40	$0.850	$0.850	40	40
Baltimore, Md	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.188	1.188	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Boston, Mass	1.300	1.300	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.188	1.188	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Butte, Mont	1.625	1.625	30	30	1.625	1.625	30	30	1.063	1.250	40	40
Charleston, S. C									.550	.550	44	44
									.650	.650	44	40
Charleston, W. Va	1.333	1.333	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.000	1.000	40	40					.750	.625	44	40
Chicago, Ill	1.375	1.500	40	40	1.375	1.375	44	40	1.333	1.333	30	30
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.150	1.150	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.188	1.188	40	40	1.200	1.200	35	35
Columbus, Ohio	1.375	1.375	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Dallas, Tex	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40		.750		40
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district).												
Dayton, Ohio	1.250	1.250	35	35	1.250	1.250	35	35	1.100	1.100	40	40
Denver, Colo	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	30	35
Des Moines, Iowa	1.375	1.375	35	35	1.250	1.250	35	35	1.000	1.000	35	35
Detroit, Mich	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	[7] .800	[7] .800	40	40
									[8] 1.000	[8] 1.000	40	40
Duluth, Minn	1.000	1.000	40	40					.750	.875	40	40
El Paso, Tex	1.125	1.250	40	40	1.125	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	44	35
Erie, Pa	1.313	1.313	40	40					.750	.750	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.900	.900	40	40
Houston, Tex	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.375	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	1.000	44	44	1.000	1.000	44	44	.750	.750	40	40
Kansas City, Mo	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.250	1.000	44	40	1.250	1.000	44	40	.875	.875	40	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Louisville, Ky	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.900	.900	40	40
Madison, Wis										.900		40
Manchester, N. H									.900	.900	40	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.050	1.050	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	35	35
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn	1.375	1.375	44	44	1.250	1.250	44	44	.800	.800	40	40
Newark, N. J	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.438	1.438	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
New Haven, Conn	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.063	1.063	40	40
New Orleans, La	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.750	.750	40	40
New York, N. Y	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.438	1.438	40	40	1.286	1.286	35	35
Norfolk, Va	1.375	1.375	40	40								
Omaha, Nebr	1.125	1.125	40	40					.800	.800	40	40
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Peoria, Ill	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Portland, Maine	1.250	1.250	44	40								
Portland, Oreg	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.880	1.000	30	35
Providence, R. I									.900	.900	40	40
Reading, Pa	1.375	1.375	40	40					.900	.900	40	40
Richmond, Va	1.375	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.125	40	40	.800	.800	44	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40
Rock Island, Ill., district					1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
St. Louis, Mo	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.175	1.175	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	35	35
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	1.125	40	40					.900	.900	40	35
San Antonio, Tex	1.125	1.125	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.000	1.000	40	40					.875	1.000	40	35
Scranton, Pa	1.000	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.850	1.000	40	40
Seattle, Wash	1.375	1.375	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.125	1.125	30	30
South Bend, Ind												
Spokane, Wash	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	35	35
Springfield, Mass	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.150	1.150	35	35
Washington, D. C	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	1.375	1.375	35	35
Wichita, Kans									.875	.750	40	40
Worcester, Mass	1.300	1.300	40	40					.950	.950	40	40
York, Pa									.700	.700	40	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40

[7] Permanent work.

[8] Temporary work.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Painters, sign				Plasterers				Plasterers' laborers			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga.	$1.000	$1.000	40	40	$1.000	$1.000	40	40				
Baltimore, Md.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	$0.750	$0.750	40	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Boston, Mass.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.375	1.375	30	30	.950	.950	30	30
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.500	40	30				
Butte, Mont.	1.063	1.250	40	40	1.375	1.625	40	30	1.125	1.125	30	30
Charleston, S. C.					1.000	1.000	44	44				
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	1.250	40	40								
Charlotte, N. C.					1.000	1.000	44	44				
Chicago, Ill.	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.375	1.500	40	40	.888	.968	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	.700	.700	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio.	1.325	1.400	40	40	1.250	1.375	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Columbus, Ohio.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40				
Dallas, Tex.	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio.	1.250	1.300	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40				
Denver, Colo.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	.750	.750	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa.					1.375	1.375	40	40	.900	.900	35	35
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Duluth, Minn.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	.800	.800	40	44
El Paso, Tex.					1.000	1.000	40	40				
Erie, Pa.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.333	1.200	30	40				
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Houston, Tex.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	.625	.600	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	.625	.800	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	.750	.750	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Kansas City, Mo.	1.275	1.500	40	40	1.325	1.325	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Little Rock, Ark.					1.000	1.000	40	40				
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.100	1.100	40	40
Louisville, Ky.	1.125	1.125	44	44	1.000	1.100	40	40	.700	.700	40	40
Madison, Wis.					1.000	1.000	44	40	.750	.750	44	40
Manchester, N. H.					1.300	1.300	40	40				
Memphis, Tenn.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.500	.500	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.850	.850	40	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40				
Newark, N. J.		1.000		40	1.688	1.500	40	40	.950	.875	40	40
New Haven, Conn.					1.200	1.200	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
New Orleans, La.	1.000	1.000	40	40					.600	.600	40	40
New York, N. Y.	1.654	1.890	40	35	1.650 1.500	1.500 1.500	40 40	40 40	1.063	1.063	40	40
Norfolk, Va.					1.000	1.100	40	40	.650	.650	44	40
Omaha, Nebr.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.200	44	40				
Oklahoma City, Okla.		1.000 .750		40 40	1.333	1.000	30	30				
Peoria, Ill.	1.000	1.050	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.800	.850	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.250	1.300	40	40	1.375	1.375	[1]24	[1]24	.900	.900	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.625	1.375	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	.900	.900	40	40
Portland, Maine.									.800	.800	44	44
Portland, Oreg.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	.900	.900	40	40
Providence, R. I.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40				
Reading, Pa.					1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Richmond, Va.	1.040	1.160	40	40	1.000	1.100	44	40				
Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Rock Island, Ill., district.	1.063	1.063	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.825	.825	40	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.063	1.063	40	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.750	.850	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah.	.900	.900	40	40	1.500	1.500	30	30	1.100	1.100	40	30
San Antonio, Tex.	1.063	1.063	48	44	1.000	1.000	40	40	.600	.600	40	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.350	1.350	40	40	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.100	1.100	30	30
Scranton, Pa.					1.200	1.200	40	40	.600	.600	40	40
Seattle, Wash.	1.350	1.350	30	30	1.500	1.500	30	30	1.000	1.000	30	30
South Bend, Ind.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40				
Spokane, Wash.	1.000	1.000	35	35	1.250	1.500	40	30	.625	1.000	40	30
Springfield, Mass.	1.375	1.375	44	44	1.375	1.375	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Toledo, Ohio.	1.000	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	.800	.800	40	40
Washington, D. C.	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.750	1.500	40	30	.750	.875	40	30
Wichita, Kans.	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Worcester, Mass.	.950	.950	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	.825	.825	40	40
York, Pa.					1.100	1.100	40	40				
Youngstown, Ohio.	1.120	1.120	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40				

[1] Work 3 days per week.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Plumbers				Sheet-metal workers				Slate and tile roofers			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$1.250	$1.250	40	40	$0.900	$1.000	44	40	$1.000	$1.000	44	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	1.100	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	.875	.900	40	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Boston, Mass	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.175	1.175	40	40	1.175	1.175	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40		1.000		40
Butte, Mont	1.700	1.700	30	30	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Charleston, S. C	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Charleston, W. Va	1.100	1.000	40	40								
Charlotte, N. C	1.000	1.100	40	40								
Chicago, Ill	1.375	1.375	44	44	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.400	1.500	44	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.075	1.075	40	40	1.075	1.075	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Dallas, Tex	1.000	1.000	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	1.200	30	30	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Denver, Colo	1.000	1.143	40	35	1.125	1.125	40	40	.750	1.000	44	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	35	35				
Detroit, Mich	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Duluth, Minn	1.200	1.200	40	40	.850	.850	40	40				
El Paso, Tex	1.250	1.250	35	35	1.250	1.250	35	35				
Erie, Pa	1.000	1.200	40	40								
Grand Rapids, Mich	.900	.900	40	40								
Houston, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Indianapolis, Ind	1.125	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.050	40	40				
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	35	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Los Angeles, Calif	1.125	1.100	40	40	.875	.875	40	40				
Louisville, Ky	1.125	1.125	40	40	.850	.850	40	40				
Madison, Wis	1.200	1.200	40	40	.900	.850	44	40				
Manchester, N. H	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000 .750	1.000 .750	40 40	40 40				
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	1.250	40	40	.900	.900	40	40				
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district)												
Nashville, Tenn	1.100	1.100	40	40								
Newark, N. J	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40
New Haven, Conn	1.063	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
New Orleans, La	1.050	1.050	44	44	.900	.900	40	40				
New York, N. Y	1.400 1.500	1.400 1.500	40 40	40 40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.578	1.578	40	40
Norfolk, Va	1.125	1.100	44	40								
Omaha, Nebr					.875	.875	40	40				
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	1.000	40	40	.875	.875	44	44	.875	.875	44	44
Peoria, Ill	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40				
Philadelphia, Pa	1.150	1.200	35	35	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.313	1.313	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40
Portland, Maine	1.000	1.000	40	40	.750	.750	40	40				
Portland, Oreg	1.100	1.200	40	30	1.000	1.000	40	40				
Providence, R. I	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Reading, Pa	1.000	1.200	40	40					1.000	1.200	44	35
Richmond, Va	1.000	1.100	40	40								
Rochester, N. Y	1.058	1.200	40	40	.900	1.050	40	40	1.050	.950	40	40
Rock Island, Ill., district	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40				
St. Louis, Mo	1.438	1.438	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.000	1.200	44	40	1.000	1.000	44	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	1.100	40	35	.900	.900	35	35				
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.100	1.100	40	40	.900	.900	40	40				
Scranton, Pa	1.200	1.200	35	35	1.125	1.125	35	35	1.000	1.000	40	40
Seattle, Wash	1.375	1.375	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30		1.125		40
South Bend, Ind	1.125	1.125	44	40	.800	1.000	44	40	.900	.900	40	40
Spokane, Wash	1.000	1.200	40	35	1.000	1.000	35	35				
Springfield, Mass	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.200	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	1.200	44	40	.900	.900	40	40				
Washington, D. C	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.290	1.500	40	40	1.250	1.500	40	40
Wichita, Kans	.750	1.100	44	40								
Worcester, Mass	1.200	1.200	40	40								
York, Pa	.850	.850	44	44	.850	.850	40	40				
Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40		1.000		40

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Steam fitters				Stonecutters				Stonemasons			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga	$1.250	$1.250	40	40	$1.250	$1.250	40	40	$1.125	$1.125	40	40
Baltimore, Md	1.000	1.100	40	40	.750	.750	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Birmingham, Ala	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Boston, Mass					1.175	1.175	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Butte, Mont	1.700	1.700	30	30					1.625	1.625	30	30
Charleston, S. C	1.000	1.000	40	40								
Charleston, W. Va	1.100	1.100	40	40					1.333	1.333	40	40
Charlotte, N. C	1.000	1.100	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Chicago, Ill	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.000	44	44	1.500	1.500	40	40
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
Dallas, Tex	1.000	1.000	44	44	.750	1.000	44	44	1.125	1.125	40	40
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio	1.200	1.200	30	30					1.300	1.300	35	35
Denver, Colo	1.000	1.143	40	35	1.125	1.125	40	30	1.000	1.000	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.250	1.250	40	40	.750	.750	40	40	1.500	1.500	35	35
Detroit, Mich	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Duluth, Minn	1.200	1.200	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
El Paso, Tex	1.250	1.250	35	35					1.000	1.000	40	40
Erie, Pa	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.313	1.313	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich	.900	.900	40	40								
Houston, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40		1.000		40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind	1.125	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.400	1.300	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.000	1.000	44	44
Kansas City, Mo	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40
Little Rock, Ark	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.125	44	40
Los Angeles, Calif	1.250	1.250	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Louisville, Ky	1.125	1.125	40	40	.750	.750	44	44	1.250	1.250	40	40
Madison, Wis	1.050	1.200	40	40								
Manchester, N. H	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.300	1.300	40	40
Memphis, Tenn	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis	1.200	1.200	35	35	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn	1.250	1.100	44	40					1.100	1.100	44	44
Newark, N. J	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.688	1.500	40	40
New Haven, Conn	1.063	1.200	40	40					1.200	1.200	40	40
New Orleans, La	1.050	1.050	44	44					1.000	1.000	40	40
New York, N. Y	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.500 [10] 1.500	1.500 [10] 1.500	40 40	40 40	1.563 1.500	1.563 1.500	40 40	40 40
Norfolk, Va		1.100		40					1.250	1.250	40	40
Omaha, Nebr												
Oklahoma City, Okla	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.250	1.250	40	40
Peoria, Ill	1.200	1.200	40	40	.875	.875	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa	1.150	1.200	35	35	1.500	1.500	40	35	1.375	1.375	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40
Portland, Maine	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.250	1.250	44	40
Portland, Oreg	1.100	1.200	40	30					1.000	1.000	40	40
Providence, R. I	1.000	1.200	40	40					1.250	1.250	40	40
Reading, Pa	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.125	1.125	44	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Richmond, Va	1.000	1.100	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Rochester, N. Y	1.058	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Rock Island, Ill., district	1.125 1.250		40 40	40								
St. Louis, Mo	1.438	1.438	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
St. Paul, Minn	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.000	1.100	40	35					1.000	1.000	40	40
San Antonio, Tex	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.250	1.250	40	40
San Francisco, Calif	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	30	30
Scranton, Pa	1.200	1.200	35	35	1.000	1.000	44	44	1.000	1.500	40	40
Seattle, Wash	1.375	1.375	30	30					1.500	1.500	30	30
South Bend, Ind	1.125	1.125	44	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Spokane, Wash	1.000	1.200	40	35					1.250	1.250	40	40
Springfield, Mass	1.000	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.000	1.200	44	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Washington, D. C	1.290	1.500	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40
Wichita, Kans	.750	1.100	44	40	1.000	1.000	44	44				
Worcester, Mass	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.300	1.300	40	40
York, Pa	.850	.850	44	44					1.000	1.000	40	40
Youngstown, Ohio	1.200	1.200	40	40					1.250	1.250	40	40

[10] Bluestone.

Table 3.—Union Scales of Wages and Hours of Labor in Building Trades, 1934 and 1935, by Cities—Continued

City	Structural-iron workers (general erecting)				Structural-iron workers (finishers)				Tile layers			
	Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week		Rates per hour		Hours per week	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
Atlanta, Ga.	$1.250	$1.250	44	40	$1.250	$1.250	44	40	$1.000	$1.000	40	40
Baltimore, Md.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Birmingham, Ala.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Boston, Mass.	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
Buffalo, N. Y.	1.000	1.215	40	40					1.188	1.188	40	40
Butte, Mont.	1.063	1.250	44	44	1.063	1.250	44	44	1.625	1.625	30	30
Charleston, S. C.									1.000	1.000	44	44
Charleston, W. Va.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.333	1.333	40	40
Charlotte, N. C.									1.000	1.000	40	40
Chicago, Ill.	1.350	1.350	40	40	1.313	1.313	40	40	1.375	1.500	24	24
Cincinnati, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Cleveland, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Columbus, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Dallas, Tex.		1.000		40		1.000		40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Davenport, Iowa. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Dayton, Ohio	1.150	1.150	40	40	1.150	1.150	40	40	1.000	1.000	35	35
Denver, Colo.	1.250	1.100	40	40	1.250	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40
Des Moines, Iowa	1.000	1.000	40	35					1.250	1.250	35	35
Detroit, Mich.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Duluth, Minn.									1.000	1.000	40	40
El Paso, Tex.									1.125	1.250	40	40
Erie, Pa.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Grand Rapids, Mich.									1.000	1.000	40	40
Houston, Tex.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Indianapolis, Ind.	1.300	1.300	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40
Jacksonville, Fla.									1.000	1.000	44	44
Kansas City, Mo.	1.125	1.125			1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Little Rock, Ark.	1.250	1.250	44	40	1.250	1.250	44	40	1.250	1.000	44	40
Los Angeles, Calif.	1.125	1.125	44	44	1.125	1.125	44	44				
Louisville, Ky.	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.100	1.100	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Madison, Wis.	1.050	1.050	44	40								
Manchester, N. H.		1.125		40								
Memphis, Tenn.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Milwaukee, Wis.	1.050	1.125	40	40	1.050	1.125	40	40	1.050	1.050	40	40
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.000	1.125	40	40
Moline, Ill. (*See* Rock Island, Ill., district.)												
Nashville, Tenn.									1.250	1.250	44	44
Newark, N. J.	1.750	1.750	40	40	1.750	1.750	40	40	1.438	1.438	40	40
New Haven, Conn.	1.375	1.375	40	40					1.200	1.200	40	40
New Orleans, La.	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.250	1.250	44	44	1.000	1.000	40	40
New York, N. Y.	1.650	1.650	40	40	1.400	1.400	40	40	1.438	1.438	40	40
Norfolk, Va.	1.250	1.250	44	44					1.250	1.250	40	40
Omaha, Nebr.									1.000	1.000	40	40
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Peoria, Ill.	1.100	1.250	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.250	1.125	40	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Portland, Maine									1.250	1.250	44	40
Portland, Oreg.	1.100	1.125	40	40	1.100	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Providence, R. I.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40				
Reading, Pa.	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.500	1.500	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
Richmond, Va.	1.250	1.500	44	40	1.250	1.250	44	40	1.250	1.125	40	40
Rochester, N. Y.	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40
Rock Island, Ill., district	1.000	1.000	40	40					1.000	1.000	40	40
St. Louis, Mo.	1.470	1.470	40	40	1.470	1.470	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40
St. Paul, Minn.	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.200	1.200	40	40	1.000	1.125	40	40
Salt Lake City, Utah	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
San Antonio, Tex.	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40
San Francisco, Calif.	1.375	1.375	40	40		1.125		40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Scranton, Pa.									1.250	1.250	40	40
Seattle, Wash.	1.375	1.375	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30	1.250	1.250	30	30
South Bend, Ind.					1.250	1.250	44	40				
Spokane, Wash.	1.100	1.375	40	40	1.000	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Springfield, Mass.	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.125	1.125	40	40	1.375	1.375	40	40
Toledo, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40
Washington, D. C.	1.650	1.750	40	30	1.650	1.750	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
Wichita, Kans.	1.100	1.100	40	40								
Worcester, Mass.	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.300	1.300	40	40
York, Pa.												
Youngstown, Ohio	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.250	1.250	40	40	1.000	1.000	40	40

SOCIAL SECURITY

Public Old-Age Pension Legislation in the United States as of October 15, 1935

CARE of the aged through the payment of pensions had been the subject of legislative enactments in 37 States, 2 Territories, and the District of Columbia up to October 15, 1935. The laws are mandatory in all of the jurisdictions with the exception of Florida, Kentucky, Nevada, and West Virginia. Ten new laws [1] were passed during the legislative year of 1935, while in eight States (Maryland, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming) the original act was repealed and a new law enacted and in seven other States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii the existing law was amended. In many of the States, old-age pension legislation assumed the probability of the enactment of a Federal social-security law, while in some States it was provided that changes might be made in the law so as to conform to any Federal requirements.

The question of the constitutionality of the laws has been raised in several instances. The Legislature of Arkansas passed an old-age pension law to take the place of the law passed in 1933, which was declared unconstitutional by the State supreme court because of the method used in financing the pension fund. Likewise in Missouri efforts to provide assistance to the aged needy of the State were successful during the present year. The Legislature of Minnesota amended the State old-age pension act, but the State attorney general declared the legislation invalid due to the inadvertent inclusion of an unapproved amendment. The Florida old-age pension law was approved on June 5, 1935, the day following the adoption of a senate joint resolution (S. J. Res. No. 170) providing for a referendum to amend section 3 of article 13 of the constitution of the State, permitting the State to pay pensions to its aged, infirm, and unfortunate citizens. As enacted the law is optional, allowing the counties to pay pensions if they will, until the constitutional amendment is approved by vote of the people. The voters of Oklahoma on September 24, 1935, voted down a proposal to amend the State constitution (referred to the people by H. J. Res. No. 6, Acts of 1935) to permit the payment of old-age pensions of not more than $15 per month, but adopted an initiated petition for the payment of a pension not to exceed $30.

To provide a ready comparison of the systems adopted in the several States the following table has been prepared:

[1] Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

Provisions of Old-Age Pension Laws in the United States as of October 15, 1935

State	Type of law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—			Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Citizenship	Residence					
					State	County				
				Years	*Years*	*Years*				
Alabama	Mandatory.	65	$30 a month[1]	(2)	[3] 5	1	Income $360 a year	State department of public welfare and county governing board.	One-fourth by State; one-fourth by county; one-half by Federal Government.	Acts of 1935, ch. 448.
Alaska	do	[4] 65 [5] 60	{$35 a month, males; $45 a month, females.	(2)	25			Board of trustees of Alaska Pioneers' Home.	Territory	Comp. Laws 1933, secs. 1781 to 1826 (as amended 1935, ch. 47).
Arizona	do	70	$30 a month	(2)	35		Income, $300 a year	County commissioners.	67 percent by State; 33 percent by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 34.
Arkansas	do	[6] 70	do		5		Assets, $300; house up to $2,500 excluded.	State department of public welfare and county public welfare boards.	State and county	Acts of 1935, Act No 322.
California	do	65	$35 a month	(2)	(3)	1	Real property, $3,000; personal property, $500.	County or city and county boards of supervisors.	Half by county, or city and county; half by State.	Deering's Gen. L. 1931, act 5846 (as amended 1933, ch. 840; 1935, ch. 633).
Colorado	do	65	$1 a day	15	15	1	(7)	County commissioners.	State	Acts of 1933, chs. 144 and 145 (as amended 1935, ch. 171).
Connecticut	do	65	$7 per week	(2)	5			Bureau of old-age assistance.	do.[13]	Acts of 1935, p. 117.
Delaware	do	65	$25 a month	[9] 15	5			State old-age welfare commission.	do	Acts of 1931, ch. 85.
District of Columbia	do	65	No limit	(2)	[3] 5			Board of commissioners through designated agent.	Congress	Public No. 319.
Florida [11]	Optional	65	$35 a month [12]	(2)	10	1	Income, $400 a year	State board of pensions and boards of county commissioners.	State [13]	Acts of 1935, S. B. 606.

See footnotes at end of table.

Provisions of Old-Age Pension Laws in the United States as of October 15, 1935—Continued

State	Type of Law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—			Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Citizenship	Residence					
					State	County				
				Years	*Years*	*Years*				
Hawaii	Mandatory.	65	$30 a month	(2)	[3] 5		Assets, $1,500	County commissioners and territorial board.	County or city and county; Territory to reimburse 60 percent, if Federal funds available.	Rev. L. 1935, ch. 259 (as amended 1935, series D–159, 160).
Idaho	do	65	$25 a month	15	10	3	Income, $300 a year	County probate judge and county commissioners.	County	Code, 1932, secs. 30–3101 to 30–3125.
Illinois	do	65	$1 a day	(2)	[14] 10	1	Assets, $5,000	State department of public welfare and county old-age security boards.	State	Acts of 1935, p. 259.
Indiana	do	70	$180 a year	15	15	15	Assets, $1,000	County commissioners.	Half by State; half by county.	Acts of 1933, ch. 36.
Iowa	do	65	$25 a month	(2)	[15] 5		Assets, $2,000 ($3,000 if married); income, $300 a year.	County boards under State commission.	State	Spec. sess. 1934; ch. 19 (as amended 1935, ch. 55).
Kentucky	Optional	70	$250 a year	15	10	10	Income, $400 a year; assets, $2,500.	County judge	County	Carroll's Stats. 1930, art. 15, ch. 34, secs. 938i–1 to 938i–7.
Maine	Mandatory.	65	$1 a day	(2)	15	1	Assets, $300	Town and city boards under supervision of State department of health and welfare.	Half by State; half by cities, towns, and plantations.	Acts of 1933, ch. 267.
Maryland	do	65	do	15	[16] 5			Department of old-age pensions and relief and county welfare boards.	Two-thirds by State; one-third by county.	Acts of 1935, ch. 592.
Massachusetts	do	70	No limit	(2)	[3] 5			County or city board of public welfare.	Two-thirds by county or city; one-third by State.	Gen. L. 1932, ch. 118A (as amended 1932, ch. 259; 1933, chs. 219, 285, 328; 1935, ch. 494).
Michigan	do	[6] 70	$30 a month	(2)	10		Assets, $3,500 [17]	State welfare department and county boards.	State	Acts of 1935, no. 159.

Minnesota [8]	do	65	do	[15]	[3] 5	1	Assets, $5,000	County commissioners under supervision of State board of control.	Half by State; half by county.	Supp. 1934 to Mason's Stats. 1927, ch. 15 (as amended 1935, ch. 357).
Missouri	do	70	$30 a month (couple, $45 a month).	[2]	[3] 5		Assets, $1,500 (couple, $2,000).	State board of managers of eleemosynary institutions and county old-age assistance boards.	State	Acts of 1935, p. 308.
Montana	do	65	No limit	[2]	[16] 5	1		County old-age pension commission under State old-age pension commission.	County; State to reimburse not to exceed 75 percent.	Acts of 1935, ch. 170.
Nebraska	do	65	$30 a month (couple, $50 a month).	[2]	[3] 5		Assets, $3,000; income, $250 a year (couple, $500 a year).	County pension boards under State old-age pension commissioner.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. 135.
Nevada	Optional	65	$1 a day	15	10		Assets, $3,000	State and county boards of relief, work planning and pension control.	County	Comp. L. 1929, secs. 5109–5136; Acts of 1935, ch. 138.
New Hampshire	Mandatory.	70	$30 a month	[2]	[3] 5			County commissioners.	State, 5 percent; county, 95 percent.	Acts of 1935, ch. 127.
New Jersey	do	70	$1 a day	[2]	15	1	Assets, $3,000	State division of old-age relief and county welfare boards.	One-fourth by county; three-fourths by State.	Acts of 1931, ch. 219 (as amended 1932, ch. 262; 1933, ch. 149; 1935, chs. 108 and 213).
New York	do	70	No limit	[2]	10	1		Public welfare officials, under supervision of State department of social welfare.	Half by city or county; half by State.	Cahill's Consol. L. 1930, ch. 49½, secs. 122–124p (as amended 1934, ch. 815).
North Dakota	do	68	$150 a year	[2]	20		Income, $150 a year	County commissioners under supervision of secretary of agriculture and labor.	State	Acts of 1933, ch. 254.
Ohio	do	65	$25 a month (couple, $50 a month).	15	15	1	Assets, $3,000 ($4,000 if married); income, $300 a year, couple $600.	County boards under supervision of State division of aid for aged.	do	Adopted 1933 by referendum vote.
Oklahoma	do	[4] 60 [5] 55	$30 a month	[2]	[16] 5			Commission for old-age pensions and security.	State	Initiative Petition No. 144 adopted Sept. 24, 1935.
Oregon [19]	do	70	do	[2]	[16] 5	1		County relief committee under State relief committee.	Half by Federal Government; one-fourth by State; one-fourth by county.	Acts of 1935, ch. 407.

See footnotes at end of table.

Provisions of Old-Age Pension Laws in the United States as of October 15, 1935—Continued

State	Type of law	Age	Maximum pension	Required period of—			Maximum property limitations	Administered by—	Funds provided by—	Citation
				Citizenship	Residence					
					State	County				
				Years	*Years*	*Years*				
Pennsylvania	Mandatory.	70	$30 a month [20]	15	15			Local boards under State department of welfare.	State	Acts of 1933 (spec. sess.), no. 64.
Rhode Island	do	65	do	([21])	[16] 5	([22])	Assets, $5,000	Local directors of public aid under State department of public welfare.	do	Acts of 1935, ch. 2191.
Utah	do	65	$25 a month	15	15	5	Income during past year $300.	County commissioners.	County	Rev. Stats. 1933, secs. 19–12–1 to 19–12–18.
Vermont	do	65	$30 a month (couple, $45 a month).	([2])	[16] 5		Income, $360 a year (if married, $500); assets, $2,500 (if married, $4,000). [23]	Old-age assistance commission; local officials.	State, provided Federal Government reimburses one-half.	Acts of 1935, no. 82.
Washington	do	65	$30 a month	([2])	[16] 5			Department of public welfare.	State	Acts of 1935, ch. 182.
West Virginia	Optional	65	$1 a day	15	10	10		County court	County	Acts of 1931, ch. 32.
Wisconsin	Mandatory.	65	do	15	15	15	Assets, $3,000	County judge	Payments by county; State to refund one-third; city, town, and village to refund two-thirds.	Stats. 1931, secs. 49.20–49.39 (as amended 1933, chs. 375 and 458; 1935, ch. 391).
Wyoming	do	65	$30 a month	([2])	[16] 5		Income, $360 a year	County board of public welfare under State department of public welfare.	County; State to refund 50 percent.	Acts of 1935, ch. 101.

[20] The amendment of 1935 was declared invalid by the attorney general.
[1] For veterans of the War between the States, $50 is the maximum.
[2] Citizenship required, but no period specified.
[3] Within 9 years immediately preceding.
[4] Males.
[5] Females.
[6] Until 1940; thereafter, 65.
[7] Applicant having property in excess of $2,500 must offer to assign all to pension fund, but may retain home in which he resides, valued at $2,500 or less.
[8] With adoption of Federal act, State residence 5 years within 9 years immediately preceding.

[6] Until 1940; thereafter, 65.
[7] Applicant having property in excess of $2,500 must offer to assign all to pension fund, but may retain home in which he resides, valued at $2,500 or less.
[8] With adoption of Federal act, State residence 5 years within 9 years immediately preceding.
[9] Required period of residence in United States.
[10] Annual State tax of $2,100,000 imposed on the several towns of the State.
[11] Must be approved by referendum of the people. Act covers persons infirm physically, regardless of age. These may not receive Federal aid until reaching the age prescribed.
[12] $60 where more than 1 member of family living together come under the provisions of the act.
[13] Counties are authorized to raise contributory funds.
[14] Within 15 years immediately preceding.
[15] Also domiciled for 9 years immediately preceding.
[16] Within 10 years immediately preceding.
[17] Or $1,000 in personal property, with $500 in household goods excepted
[18] Citizen of United States or resident of State for over 25 years.
[19] Act becomes operative on passage of Federal law making funds for old-age assistance available to State.
[20] And $15 per month for each other person in the same family entitled to assistance.
[21] Citizenship required or residence in the United States for 20 years.
[22] Residence required, but no period specified.
[23] $1,000 in value of home excluded.

Alabama and Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance Laws

ALABAMA and Massachusetts have recently enacted unemployment insurance laws. This makes a total of 9[1] States and the District of Columbia[2] which have laws on this subject.

The acts of Massachusetts and Alabama are somewhat similar in that both are of the "pooled" type and both require contributions by the employer and employee. The official text of the Alabama law was not received in time for inclusion in this article. A summary of the Massachusetts law follows.

Massachusetts

Coverage.—Employees of establishments having eight or more employees. The act excludes Federal or State employees, farm laborers, domestic servants, relief workers, employees of a charitable or religious organization, salesmen working on a commission basis, share fishermen, pieceworkers doing the work in their homes, casual workers, and any employee earning $2,500 a year or more.

Contributions.—Payable by every employer subject to the act, beginning January 1, 1936. The contribution for 1936 is 1 percent of the total pay roll of the employer; for 1937 2 percent; and for each year thereafter 3 percent.

Each employee is to contribute 1 percent of his wages during 1937, and thereafter an amount equal to one-half of the amount contributed by his employer for him. In 1941 the commission may change the rate of contribution paid by the employer, but in no case may it be less than 1 percent of the pay roll.

Benefits.—Payable 2 years from the date on which the employers' contributions become payable under the act. An employee receives 50 percent of his weekly wage, but not to exceed $15 nor less than $5 a week. Benefits may be decreased by the commission if the amount in the account is not sufficient to pay full benefits.

Duration of benefits.—Each employee shall receive benefits in the ratio of 1 week of unemployment benefits to each 4 weeks of employment occurring within 104 weeks preceding the close of his most recent week of employment, but not more than 16 weeks of benefits within 52 consecutive weeks. An employee who has received such maximum benefits may receive additional benefits in the ratio of 1 week of benefit for each unit of 18 weeks of employment for which he has paid the required employee contribution, occurring within 6 years preceding the last week of employment, and against which benefits have not already been charged. After such additional benefits have been paid, the employee may receive 1 week's benefit for each unit of 26 weeks of employment for which he has paid the required employee contribution and against which benefits have not already been charged.

Eligibility.—To be entitled to benefits an employee must have had 90 days' employment within 52 weeks preceding date of registration as unemployed or 130 days of employment within the 104 weeks preceding registration. He is required to register as unemployed and to file a claim for unemployment benefits. The employee must be available for work and unable to obtain it in his usual

[1] For the laws of New York, Utah, Washington, and Wisconsin see Monthly Labor Review for May 1935 (p. 1195). For the law of New Hampshire, see Monthly Labor Review for July 1935 (p. 38). For the law of California and a reference to that of North Carolina, see Monthly Labor Review for August 1935 (p. 335).

[2] For the law of the District of Columbia, see Monthly Labor Review for October 1935 (p. 926).

occupation or one for which he is fitted. He is not, however, required to accept work (1) available as a result of a labor dispute, nor (2) in which the wages, hours, and conditions of work are substantially less favorable to the employee than those prevailing for similar work, nor (3) if acceptance of such employment would compel him to join a company union or limit his right to join or retain membership in a bona fide labor organization. Benefits are not payable for unemployment due to a labor dispute, or because employee was committed to a penal institution.

Waiting period.—No benefits are to be paid until 4 weeks after notification of unemployment, but no such waiting period shall be required more than once during any 12-month period. The waiting period is extended to eight weeks in cases in which the employee left his employment voluntarily without reasonable cause attributable to his employer or was discharged for misconduct.

Unemployment compensation fund.—The fund, consisting of all contributions and moneys paid in, shall be administered in trust and used solely to pay benefits. An investment board of three members directs the investment of the money received by the fund. An unemployment administration account is created for administering the act, into which shall be paid all Federal moneys allotted to the State for administration of the act.

Administration.—The unemployment compensation commission, composed of three members appointed by the governor, administers the act. The commission, subject to the approval of the governor, has the power to adopt and enforce rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of the law. A State advisory council is also created by the act.

Claims.—Benefit claims shall be filed at the employment office at which the employee has registered as unemployed. The local or branch employment office official designated by the commission shall determine the validity of the claim and the benefits to be paid. Any party affected by such decision may appeal to an appeal board to be established by the commission. The decision of the appeal board may be reviewed by the commission. In cases where the amount in controversy exceeds $100, an aggrieved party may, after exhausting all remedies provided by the act and the rules of the commission, appeal to the district court.

Exemptions.—Any employer or group of employers, and his or their employers, may be exempted from contributions, if such employer or employers maintain an unemployment compensation plan substantially similar to the plan established by this act.

Effective date.—The act becomes effective immediately, but no appointments are to be made or contributions collected until the Federal law becomes effective or until 11 out of 21 specified States have in operation laws imposing similar burdens on employers. It is provided that in case the Federal law is held unconstitutional, the operation of this law shall cease until the governor officially declares that 11 of the 21 named States have similar laws in effect. The State act was approved August 12, 1935.

Operation of French Social-Insurance Law in 1933

THERE were approximately 8,000,000 industrial and commercial wage earners and 800,000 agricultural workers subject to the insurance provisions of the French social-insurance law in 1933, according to a report[1] of the French Ministry of Labor, issued in March 1935, covering the operations of the law during the years 1932 and

[1] France. Ministère du Travail. Rapport sur l'application de la loi des assurances sociales, janvier 1932-décembre 1933. Paris, 1935.

1933. However, owing to the economic crises and the ambiguity of the administrative provisions regarding unemployed persons, occasional workers, home workers, etc., the actual number of registered contributors was considerably smaller. The total number of contributors in 1933 was about 6,400,000 in industrial and commercial occupations and 650,000 in agricultural occupations. An earlier report[2] contained statistics for the period from the time the law first became effective, July 1, 1930, to December 31, 1931, for some branches of insurance and to the end of 1932 for others.

The contributions to the social-insurance fund paid in stamps, checks, and cash since the law became effective have been as follows:

	Francs[3]
1930 (6 months)	1, 496, 736, 174
1931	3, 562, 401, 338
1932	3, 261, 798, 160
1933	3, 271, 276, 895

Slightly more than 11,592,000,000 francs has been paid in to the insurance funds, to which should be added approximately 68,000,000 francs collected directly by agricultural insurance organizations.

The organizations administering the various forms of insurance at the end of 1933 numbered 791 primary funds, 381 agricultural mutual-aid societies or agricultural sections of Department funds, and 36 reinsurance unions. These organizations have expended the amounts shown in the following table for certain types of insurance.

Table 1.—Expenditures for Various Types of Insurance in France, 1930–33

[Franc at par=3.92 cents; average exchange rate in 1933, 5.03 cents]

Year	Sickness	Maternity	Death	Other	Total
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
1930–31	714, 644, 616	155, 780, 335	7, 016, 262	662, 970	878, 104, 183
1932	849, 013, 150	168, 913, 355	29, 776, 861	10, 476, 755	1, 058, 180, 121
1933	935, 997, 364	168, 142, 494	34, 132, 412	----------	1, 138, 272, 270
Total	2, 499, 655, 130	492, 836, 184	70, 925, 535	11, 139, 725	3, 074, 556, 574

The insurance system is financed by equal contributions by the employer and the worker, supplemented by contributions by the State. The employees are divided annually into five wage classes for the purpose of fixing the amount of the contributions. According to a law of July 28, 1931, simplifying the collection of insurance contributions for the industries, employers are required to deduct the employee's contribution from his pay at least once a month and to attach stamps to cover the double contribution to the annual card and the attached quarterly leaflets which are issued by the Department insurance office. The annual card is exchanged at the expira-

[2] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1934 (p. 636).

[3] Franc at par=3.92 cents; exchange rate in 1933, 5.03 cents.

tion of the quarter in which the insured person's birthday occurs and the quarterly leaflets detached and sent to the Department office in the first 10 days of each quarter. As the leaflets are exchanged more often than the cards, they are regarded as furnishing a more accurate indication of the wage distribution over short periods. The percentages of industrial and commercial workers in the different wage classes, based on the number of leaflets and the number of cards returned in the years 1930–31, were as follows:

Table 2.—Percent of Industrial and Commercial Workers in Different Wage Classes

Wage class	Percent holding—	
	Leaflets	Cards
Under 2,400 francs per year (8 francs per day)	6.12	5.80
2,400 to 4,499 francs per year (8 to 14.99 francs per day)	12.08	11.42
4,500 to 5,999 francs per year (15 to 19.99 francs per day)	12.33	11.75
6,000 to 9,599 francs per year (20 to 31.99 francs per day)	33.52	33.72
9,600 to 15,000 or 18,000 francs per year [1] (32 to 50 or 60 francs per day)	35.95	37.31

[1] According to population of place of residence, with an allowance for children between the ages of 6 weeks and 16 years up to a maximum of 25,000 francs.

The average daily and yearly wages of workers in the different age groups for whom leaflets were returned in 1930–31, the annual wages being based on a 300-day year, were as follows:

Table 3.—Average Daily and Yearly Wages of Workers for Whom Leaflets Were Returned in 1930–31, by Age Group

[Franc at par=3.92 cents, average exchange rate in 1931, par]

Age group	Average daily wages	Yearly wages	Age group	Average daily wages	Yearly wages
	Francs	*Francs*		*Francs*	*Francs*
Under 15 years	12.43	3,729	40 to 44 years	26.56	7,968
15 to 19 years	18.76	5,628	45 to 49 years	25.76	7,728
20 to 24 years	24.91	7,473	50 to 54 years	24.86	7,458
25 to 29 years	27.60	8,280	55 to 59 years	23.68	7,104
30 to 34 years	27.90	8,370	60 to 64 years	22.68	6,804
35 to 39 years	27.10	8,130			

The above figures show that the average wage increases up to the age group 30–34 and decreases thereafter. However, as the wages relate only to insured persons with a maximum salary of 25,000 francs, after which the workers pass out of the compulsory-insurance system, they are affected to an indeterminate extent by this fact.

The Italian Institute of Social Insurance

THE various social services and insurance schemes in Italy, with the exception of health insurance which has not yet been made a general compulsory form of insurance, are administered by the National Fascist Institute for Social Insurance. Measures for the improvement of these services from the standpoint both of the institutions themselves and of their practical administration, were started as early as 1923. The five main branches independently administered by the institute include compulsory insurance of invalidity and old age, compulsory unemployment insurance, compulsory insurance against tuberculosis, compulsory maternity insurance, and the national provident fund for seamen, while other special provident funds are under the administration of the institute, including one for employees of the rail and tramway services which are worked under concessions by private enterprises. A recent development, as the result of an agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations, has been the establishment of the national fund for family allowances under the administration of the institute. An account [1] of the activities of the institute is given in a recent report published in English.

Invalidity and Old-Age Insurance

APPROXIMATELY 475,000 invalidity and old-age pensions have been granted since 1922 and nearly 1,700,000,000 lire [2] have been disbursed therefor. The pensions in force at the end of 1934 numbered 390,000, the yearly cost amounting to 335,000,000 lire. During the period 1922 to 1934 about 36,000,000 lire were contributed by the institute for allowances of 300 lire each to widows and orphans under 15 years of age of insured persons who died before having acquired pension rights. Approximately 60,000 new pensions are allowed each year.

Old-age pensions normally become payable at the end of the sixty-fifth year, a minimum of 480 weekly contributions being required. Invalidity pensions are payable when earning capacity is reduced by at least one-third and after a minimum of 240 weekly contributions have been made. The pension consists of a basic amount equal to five times the annual average of the contributions paid over the whole period of insurance, plus three-tenths of the total payments, to which is added 100 lire per year by the State as well as a supplement for dependent children under 18 years of age. The maximum pension of insured persons without dependent children after paying contributions for 50 years is 2,980 lire. In

[1] Italy. Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale. Work of the National Fascist Institute of Social Insurance. Rome, 1935.

[2] Lira at par=5.26 cents; average exchange rate, 1934=8.56 cents.

view of the low rate of contributions, the maximum being 3 lire per week for wage earners receiving more than 10 lire per day, shared equally by employer and employee, the pension is regarded as relatively substantial.

Health and Welfare Services

SERVICES included in the program of the national institute for the assistance of the workers consist of the national "Balilla" (Youth Movement), maternity and infant care, the national "Dopolavoro" (Leisure Time Society)[3] and a variety of health services. In the latter category five convalescent homes are maintained and a sixth, which is intended for persons suffering from occupational diseases, is in process of building.

Maternity assistance includes medical and hospital services, health instruction, and aid in child rearing and feeding. Maternity allowances, according to the law of May 1929, are paid for 1 month before and 1 month after childbirth and are given to women employed in both large- and small-scale industry and in commercial establishments. These allowances, which are to be raised from 150 to 300 lire by legislation shortly to be brought into force, will include indemnity for compulsory abstention from work which is a charge upon the unemployment-insurance fund.

Insurance Against Tuberculosis

ITALY has had a deplorable record as to tuberculosis, the annual death roll prior to 1923 amounting to 60,000 persons, with about 10 times that number under treatment. In 1923 the Provincial antituberculosis consortia were formed for the purpose of coordinating antituberculosis institutions and welfare work in each Province so that preventive and curative measures could be carried out under one comprehensive plan. The formation of these consortia was made compulsory in June 1927, and under decree law of October 27, 1927, insurance against tuberculosis was introduced. This law provides for compulsory insurance for workers from 15 to 65 years of age. The number of insured persons is about 6,500,000, and as certain of the benefits are extended to members of the family of insured persons, the total coverage is about 15,000,000 persons. This extension of assistance to the family represents one of the principal elements of success in the fight against tuberculosis, since infection within the family circle accounts for much of the spread of the disease. Insurance benefits include an allowance of 4 to 6 lire a day, according to the scale of the insured person's earnings, and sanatorium treatment. Benefits are not paid unless 24 weekly contributions have been paid in the course of the 2 preceding years.

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1935 (p. 266).

In 1924 the deaths from tuberculosis numbered over 60,000, or 156 per 100,000 inhabitants. There was a progressive decrease after 1929, when the deaths numbered 50,169, to 1933, when there were 35,420 deaths, or a rate of 76 per 100,000. This amounts to a reduction of over 50 percent in the death rate during a period of only 10 years.

An extensive program for the provision of sanatorium accommodation and equipment which is being carried out by the institute will be completed by 1937. The entire program will cost 600,000,000 lire, of which 350,000,000 lire have already been expended for work now accomplished or in progress. A total of 665,000,000 lire was spent for the benefit of tubercular patients from January 1, 1929, to the close of 1934, and approximately 213,000 persons received treatment. Home treatment of tuberculosis patients has been almost entirely abandoned as more adequate sanatorium facilities have become available. During the last few years approximately 80 percent of the patients have received sanatorium treatment and the less serious cases have had dispensary treatment.

Unemployment Insurance and Various Relief Measures

COMPULSORY unemployment insurance, established in 1919, has been administered by the national institute since 1923. The insurance system covers wage earners over 15 and not more than 65 years of age but excludes employees of the State and of the State railways as well as other public employees, agricultural workers, home workers, domestic servants, and certain other classes. The public-works policy of the Government involving various productive enterprises is designed to alleviate the unemployment problem. Claims for unemployment benefits reached their maximum in 1932 when 962,973 were granted, the total value of the allowances amounting to 186,212,138 lire. In 1934 there were 785,000 claims granted and the value of the allowances was 121,345,241 lire. The maximum daily allowance is 3.75 lire, and the maximum period of assistance is 120 days per year for those who have made 72 weekly contributions in the preceding 2 years and 90 days if only 48 weekly contributions have been made. The reserve fund of this branch of insurance has been in excess of 800,000,000 lire during the crisis years.

Among the land-settlement projects which have been designed to relieve unemployment have been the temporary or permanent transfer of workers from Provinces in which there is an oversupply of labor to those in which labor is scarce, and the reclamation and settlement of the Pontine marshes.

The 40-hour-week agreement concluded in October 1934 between the confederation of industrial workers and the confederation of

employers provided for the establishment of a national fund for family allowances. Employers and employees have equal representation on the administrative committee of the fund, which is under the management of the Social Insurance Institute. The contributions amount to 2 percent of wages for a normal working week and 10 percent for a week exceeding 40 hours, divided equally between employers and employees. Allowances were first paid in January 1935. The allowances are fixed at 4 lire per week for each dependent child under 14 if there are two or more dependent children in the family. More than 2,100,000 workers employed by about 150,000 firms are registered and the total annual contributions will be between 180,000,000 and 200,000,000 lire.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Emergency Relief, January 1933 to July 1935

THE number of cases which received emergency relief in July 1935 showed a continued decline, according to monthly reports received by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from 48 States and the District of Columbia, such cases constituting 13 percent of the 1930 population, as compared with 17 percent in the preceding January. This decrease was attributed partly to the closing of the college student aid program and the transfer of rural rehabilitation cases to the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration. When the influence of these factors is eliminated, the drop in cases from June to July 1935 was found to be approximately 4 percent. Other factors considered as contributing to the decline are seasonal expansion in agricultural employment, better conditions in agriculture, and greater employment in some industrial and commercial centers.[1]

Table 1 gives the number of families, single persons, cases, and individuals who received relief under all programs from January 1933 to July 1935, by months. The estimated number of persons receiving such relief in July 1933 was 15,282,000, while for July 1934 the number is reported as 17,268,283 and in July 1935, 16,128,163.

[1] Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Summary of Emergency Relief Statistics, July 1935. Washington, 1935. (Mimeographed.)

Table 1.—Number of Families and Persons Receiving Emergency Relief in Continental United States

Year and month	Number of resident families and persons receiving relief					Transients (midmonth census)
	Families	Single persons [1]	Total families and single persons	Total persons	Percent of total population [2]	
1933						
January	[3] 3,850,000	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
February	[3] 4,140,000	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
March	[3] 4,560,000	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
April	4,475,322	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
May	4,252,443	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
June	3,789,026	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
July	3,451,874	[3] 455,000	3,906,874	[3] 15,282,000	12	[4]
August	3,351,810	[3] 412,000	3,763,810	[3] 15,077,000	12	[4]
September	2,984,975	[3] 403,000	3,387,975	[3] 13,338,000	11	[4]
October	3,010,516	[3] 436,000	3,446,516	[3] 13,618,000	11	[4]
November	3,365,114	461,315	3,826,429	15,080,465	12	[4]
December [5]	2,631,020	438,431	3,069,451	11,664,860	10	[4]
1934						
January [5]	2,486,274	456,469	2,942,743	11,086,598	9	[4]
February [5]	2,599,975	532,036	3,132,011	11,627,415	9	126,873
March [5]	3,070,855	563,138	3,633,993	13,494,282	11	145,119
April	3,847,235	590,007	4,437,242	16,840,389	14	164,244
May	3,826,655	620,453	4,447,108	17,277,497	14	174,138
June	3,781,313	561,448	4,342,761	16,949,606	14	187,282
July	3,855,029	542,549	4,397,578	17,268,283	14	195,051
August	4,048,539	570,694	4,619,233	18,169,766	15	206,173
September	4,074,875	657,378	4,732,253	18,315,559	15	221,734
October	4,080,828	721,860	4,802,688	18,336,713	15	235,903
November	4,209,023	772,385	4,981,408	18,908,681	15	266,790
December	4,455,840	801,141	5,256,981	20,023,077	16	288,955
1935						
January	4,615,198	850,641	5,465,839	20,655,512	17	297,058
February	4,570,934	864,211	5,435,145	20,518,584	17	300,460
March	4,583,264	883,551	5,466,815	20,533,672	17	299,509
April	4,467,437	882,857	5,350,294	20,021,106	16	293,676
May	4,304,508	863,300	5,167,808	19,256,580	16	273,824
June	4,023,703	776,353	4,800,056	17,939,314	15	263,668
July [6]	3,677,337	695,032	4,372,369	16,128,163	13	253,340

[1] Beginning with October 1933, these figures include all teachers employed under the Emergency Education program.
[2] Based on 1930 census of population.
[3] Partially estimated.
[4] Not available.
[5] Does not cover the Civil Works program.
[6] Does not include rural rehabilitation program (transferred to Resettlement Administration) and college student aid program (not in operation).

From January 1933 to July 1935 (31 months) the obligations incurred for emergency relief in continental United States, as indicated in table 2, amounted to $3,543,107,898, the totals for 1933 and 1934 being, respectively, $792,763,027 and $1,477,688,735.[2]

[2] In some months, as noted in the table, figures did not include Civil Works program expenditures.

Table 2.—Total Obligations Incurred for Emergency Relief [1] from all Public Funds in Continental United States, January 1933 to July 1935

Year and month	Obligations incurred for emergency relief			
	Total amount	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
		Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*
1933				
January	$60,827,161	51.3	14.6	34.1
February	67,375,423	59.1	8.8	32.1
March	81,205,631	63.2	6.4	30.4
April	73,010,801	62.1	11.2	26.7
May	70,806,338	68.9	7.1	24.0
June	66,339,207	64.1	12.1	23.8
July	60,155,874	62.3	12.6	25.1
August	61,470,496	64.7	14.2	21.1
September	59,346,338	61.1	18.7	20.2
October	64,888,913	62.3	15.7	22.0
November [2]	70,810,514	56.2	23.9	19.9
December [2]	56,526,331	49.1	30.9	20.0
Total, 1933	792,763,027	60.6	14.3	25.1
1934				
January [2]	53,880,834	53.9	28.4	17.7
February [2]	57,668,213	45.9	36.7	17.4
March [2]	69,812,828	46.6	35.7	17.7
April	113,307,086	72.6	15.1	12.3
May [3]	128,108,046	74.4	9.9	15.7
June [3]	125,277,896	73.4	9.4	17.2
July [3]	130,809,509	72.6	9.7	17.7
August [3]	149,131,875	75.6	8.1	16.3
September [3]	141,738,851	76.6	8.0	15.4
October [3]	156,388,263	77.9	8.7	13.4
November [3]	172,094,351	77.7	9.7	12.6
December [3]	179,470,983	77.3	9.0	13.7
Total, 1934 [3]	1,477,688,735	72.3	12.5	15.2
1935				
January	196,842,113	77.3	9.7	13.0
February	180,528,222	78.4	9.2	12.4
March	188,458,790	77.7	9.7	12.6
April	188,230,107	75.6	12.6	11.8
May	188,481,315	76.5	10.6	12.9
June	169,331,728	76.9	10.5	12.6
July [4]	160,783,859	73.7	12.7	13.6
Grand total (31 months)	3,543,107,898	71.2	12.3	16.5

[1] Includes obligations incurred for relief under general relief program, all special programs, and for administration; beginning April 1934 also includes purchases of materials, supplies and equipment, rentals of equipment (such as team and truck hire), earnings of nonrelief persons employed, and other expenses incident to work program.

[2] Does not include Civil Works program expenditures.

[3] Break-down partially estimated.

[4] Break-down partially estimated. Does not include rural rehabilitation program expenditures (program transferred to Resettlement Administration) nor college student aid expenditures (program not in operation).

Job Acceptance by Persons on Relief

THE number of clearly unjustified refusals of jobs by persons on relief is exceedingly small, according to the findings of studies recently made by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in five localities—Alleghany County, Va., Baltimore, Hammonton, N. J., Memphis, and Washington, D. C.

In a statement giving the results of the Baltimore inquiry, the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator declared: "The factual study of all the alleged refusals debunks the claim that there is widespread preference for relief instead of jobs."

Some of the findings of these various surveys of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, based on various research bulletins and press releases from that agency, are given below.[1]

Alleghany County, Va.—Unwillingness to work is very seldom the reason for relief clients refusing jobs. Only 32 persons were found against whom definite charges of job refusals had been made. Of these 32 cases only 2 could be plainly classified as unjustifiable refusals of work. Three persons were not on relief when the work opportunity was offered. In the other cases the circumstances connected with the refusal apparently indicated that in general it was these rather than unwillingness to work which accounted for the failure to accept the offered employment.

Baltimore, Md.—Inquiry by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration into allegations that many clients on relief rolls had been refusing job offers revealed that of 195 persons accused of having turned down offers of employment in March and April only 4 were obvious cases of unjustified refusal. Three of these persons had ignored calls they had undoubtedly received, and a fourth, having disregarded a call, declared that he was "through with work."

In attempting to discover all genuine complaints of reported rejections of jobs recourse was had to all available sources such as registration and complaint files of the public employment office, the local relief administration's central file and district office records, and the case worker concerned. A special field worker called at the residence of the individual alleged to have refused the job, and many personal interviews were held by supervisors of the investigation. Related data from the social service department and records of hospitals and physicians were consulted, as were also many leading personnel men and employment agencies in the city. Interested private citizens were requested to cooperate.

Hammonton, N. J.—The report of a special investigator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration refutes assertions that families on relief in the Hammonton, N. J., area preferred the "dole" to berry picking. It states that no case is known of an adult relief client in that locality refusing to accept a job.

Memphis, Tenn.—Of more than 11,000 workers on relief, 39 who were reported as having refused to accept employment were located by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Investigation

[1] United States. Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance. Research Section. Research Bulletins D-12, report of the study of alleged job refusals by relief clients, Baltimore, Md., Washington, June 13, 1935; D-14, report of the study of alleged job refusals by relief clients in Washington, D. C., August 6, 1935; D-15, alleged refusal by relief clients to accept jobs offered, Alleghany County, Va., Washington, D. C., August 6, 1935; D-16, alleged refusal by relief clients to accept jobs offered in Memphis, Tenn., Washington, D. C., August 14, 1935. Press releases: June 17, 1935, No. 1217; July 11, 1935, No. 1227; August 10, 1935, No. 1241; August 12, 1935, No. 1242; August 20, 1935, No. 1245.

revealed that only 2 of these 39 gave no reasonable explanation for such refusal.

Among the 39 cases there were 11 domestic servants. Placement procedure for clients in this class is so unorganized that it is next to impossible to check adequately allegations and rumors as to the refusal of jobs. Notwithstanding the complete lack of domestic service standards, there was apparently, except in one case, a real willingness on the part of this class of workers on relief to take any kind of employment for almost any remuneration so that they would have some kind of support besides that from the relief office.

Of the remaining 28 persons only one had unjustifiably refused employment. Thirteen were either not employable when the job call came or because of certain circumstances could not undertake the work at that particular time. Another group of 8 persons did not get the call or could not successfully contact the employer. In 4 cases all the facts regarding job refusals could not be secured, but the evidence available apparently favored the clients. Two other persons were not on the relief rolls at the time work was offered them.

In the judgment of the investigators, the clients apparently have a real desire "to get another job call", "get off relief", and be self-supporting once again.

Washington, D. C.—The results of a survey indicate that the sweeping criticism of relief clients for refusing to accept work opportunities is unwarranted.

Of the 220 persons alleged to have refused employment, 75 were not on the relief rolls, 70 others were either employed or were temporarily or permanently unemployable, 53 did not receive the job calls in time or did not get the jobs when they responded, 12 refused the offers of employment for extenuating reasons, and 6 cases involved conflicting reports or defective records. The 4 cases which remained were plainly unjustified refusals of work and were taken off the relief rolls.

Despite the publicity given to the allegations that clients on relief will not accept work in domestic service, only three persons who could be definitely classified in that occupation were found among the alleged job refusal cases reported for this study. Each of these persons turned down the employment offer under extenuating circumstances.

The accompanying tabulation presents in some detail the various reasons for refusing jobs as reported in the surveys in Alleghany County, Va., Baltimore, Memphis, and Washington, D. C.

Reasons for Alleged Refusals of Jobs by Persons on Relief in Specified Months in 4 Localities, 1935

Reasons for alleged refusal	Number of alleged refusals of jobs			
	Allegheny County, Va. (April, May, and June)	Baltimore, Md. (March and April) [1]	Memphis, Tenn. (April and May) [2]	Washington, D. C. (April and May)
Never on relief or not on relief at time of job call	3	65	2	75
Not seeking work, unemployable, disabled, or handicapped:				
Employed when job call came	1	26	1	52
Leaving city for farm		1		
Temporarily unemployable	1	24	3	14
Permanently unemployable		8	1	4
Partial disability or handicapped for job offered		6	2	
Failure to contact employer successfully or to secure or hold job:				
Error in issuing call		1		
Error in employer's report		1		
Delay in delivering call				22
Did not receive call		9	1	[3] 16
Out of town when call came		2		6
Job filled when client called			3	
Unable to contact employer			2	
Reported at job site, but not assigned to work	1			
Rejected because of being a relief client	1			
Responded to call, but did not secure job				9
Error in answering call		2	1	
Rejected for job after try-out	1			
Discharged as unsatisfactory after day's work	1			
Discharged as incompetent worker			1	
Failure to accept job due to attendant or extenuating circumstances:				
Unable to maintain separate home for children under medical care			1	
Children at home		1		3
Dependents at home needing care	3			
Sickness at home		2		
Sole caretaker for invalid at home		1		
Contagious disease at employer's		1		
Misunderstood nature of work-relief instructions or procedure	1	1	1	
Lacked tools or necessary equipment		1		2
Lacked transportation for out-of-town job		1		
Unable to accept out-of-town job	1			
Unable to accept job when offered	1			
Inadequate wages	2			
Unwilling to accept substandard wages		1	4	
Declined full-time job for subsistence				1
Excessively long hours	1			
Work too hard	1			
Declined job on advice of case worker				2
Union relations involved				2
Labor trouble		1		
Violation of N. R. A. code				1
Work believed to be in violation of law				1
Charge of unfair treatment under investigation	1			
Failure to reach share-cropping agreement	1			
Special conditions in pulpwood industry	5			
Facts regarding alleged refusals uncertain	4	5	4	6
Unjustified refusals	2	4	1	4
Total	32	164	28	220

[1] Does not include 31 domestic servants.
[2] Does not include 11 domestic servants.
[3] According to clients' report.

Domestic Servants

In Baltimore and Memphis special studies were made of the cases of domestic servants who were alleged to have refused jobs while on relief. The Baltimore investigation includes 31 of these persons, all of whom were females, there being 23 colored and 8 whites. Approximately 90 percent were under 40 years of age. One in 10 had never

been to school, and not one had been graduated from high school. There were 13 married women among them. Of the remaining 18, 6 were single, 6 widowed, 2 deserted, and 4 unmarried mothers.

The following statements of the reasons for refusing jobs in Baltimore and the more detailed analysis of the eight refusals due primarily to the low wages offered are presented because they disclose conditions in the domestic service field which involve problems of employability, "live-in" abuses, and inadequate wages.

Reasons for refusing jobs

Unable to provide transportation for out-of-town jobs	2
Failed to secure jobs for which they reported (evidently not acceptable to employer)	2
Unable to leave home for out-of-town job	1
Needed at home to care for sickness	3
Unable to accept "live-in" jobs due to family responsibilities	5
Unable to leave small children (3 were unmarried mothers)	8
Accepted job, leaving after first day because not as represented	1
Had part-time job paying more than the job offered	1
Refused jobs primarily because of low wages	8

Detailed analysis of eight refusals because of low wages

1. A widow with a 10-year-old daughter refused a job, the net wage of which would have been $2.60 a week.

2. A 2-day odd job at $1.20 per day was refused because it was "overloaded with washing." (The usual wage for such work is $1.50 to $2 a day.)

3. A 17-year-old girl who recently had an operation for appendicitis, who has a serious hernia, and who is an incipient tubercular, refused a job requiring that she do the housework, the washing and ironing, and care for two children at $5 a week.

4. The mother of three small children refused a part-time night job (estimated to require 35 hours) paying $2.50 a week.

5. An unmarried mother refused a full-time job netting $4.60 a week because it would be insufficient to support her and her 4-year-old son.

6. A widow, the mother of three small children, refused a job paying $5.60 a week, on the ground that this wage would not permit her to provide for care of her children during working hours.

7. A recently deserted mother of four small children could not accept a temporary job at $1 a day.

8. A woman who, unknown to the employment office, was under treatment for syphilis, refused a job at $8 a week because she formerly received $25 a week.

Relief Plan of Chicago Street-Car Employees

THE cooperative effort of the management and the street-railway employees' union has carried needy employees of the Chicago Surface Lines through nearly 5 years of economic depression and unemployment without help from other sources, according to an account in the September 1935 issue of the American Federationist.[1]

[1] American Federationist, September 1935, p. 925: Union Solves Depression Problem, by John J. Woods.

Division No. 241, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, includes practically all the employees of the Chicago Surface Lines and claims to be the largest local union in the world. By the end of 1930 many of the members were feeling the cumulative effects of economic disturbance, and the union determined to act to prevent, if possible, any serious or wide-spread suffering among the members.

Conferences with representatives of the management produced a plan for a relief fund to which each employee should contribute 1 percent of his wages (later this was reduced to one-half of 1 percent). The entire organization, "from the president of the company down to the office boys", contributed. The fund is administered by a committee composed of the president and the recording secretary of the union, the superintendent of transportation, and the supervisor of purchases and insurance of the Chicago Surface Lines. The committee meets once a week to act upon requests which have previously been investigated and reported upon. The committee serves without pay, and the cost of administration is met by the company, so that, as the article states: "100 cents of each dollar contributed goes to those who need assistance."

The cooperative relief plan was put into operation on December 2, 1930. Between that date and July 9, 1935, 2,150 applications had been received and considered, relief had been granted in 1,455 cases, and $629,287.28 had been disbursed. At first $20 a week was set as the maximum, but this was later reduced to $18. The 1,455 cases included all classes and grades of employees—motormen, conductors, extra men, track workers, shop men, car cleaners, and office workers. "Possibly", the report says, "the proportion of track workers and extra men assisted was a bit greater than the rest."

At the time the article was written, 261 persons were on the cooperative relief rolls. Of these 180 are disabled and will probably never return to work. Old age is the disabling factor in 161 of these cases—67 are between 60 and 70 years of age, 78 between 70 and 80, 13 between 80 and 85, and 3 are over 85 years of age. Fifty-seven of these employees have been in the service of the Chicago street-car system for more than 40 years. The extent of some of the disbursements made under this relief plan is suggested by the following:

	Number receiving
$1,500–$2,000	33
$2,000–$2,500	14
$2,500–$3,000	24
$3,000–$3,500	16
$3,500–$4,000	7
$4,000–$4,500	2
$4,500–$5,000	3

In cases of long illness or disability this relief fund supplements the plan provided in the insurance contract between Division No. 241 and the Chicago Surface Lines, under which a disabled employee is paid $20 a week for 26 weeks. If further aid is needed after 26 weeks, the relief committee grants it.

In order to prevent the drawing of relief both from the union fund and from other organized relief agencies, the committee notified all public and private relief organizations in Chicago that employees of the Chicago Surface Lines were receiving assistance through their own organization, and requested all such agencies to refer to the committee any requests that might be received by them from street-car employees. In consequence, the joint effort of management and employees handled all cases needing help and "not a single member of Division 241, employed on the Chicago Surface Lines, has had to appeal to charity for assistance, for food, or for lodging."

Placing Handicapped Workers in Chicago

THE special problem facing handicapped people in search of work led certain Chicago social agencies to unite to help this disabled group. In 1929 the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, the Chicago Heart Association, and the Jewish Social Service Bureau financially assisted the Central Placement Bureau for Handicapped Workers, established under the guidance of an advisory committee. A brief account of the bureau's activities is given in the Employment Service News of August 1935,[1] published by the United States Employment Service.

During the greater part of its existence this agency for the handicapped has been on an uncertain financial basis. The work required called for further development and an enlarged staff. The advisory committee obtained money from private individuals, from industry, the community fund, and the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. Often these allocations were received at the last moment of a financial crisis as the outcome of an intense eleventh-hour campaign by the committee.

The bureau has now become a part of the Illinois State Employment Service. Staff positions have been filled by civil-service appointments, which fact gives promise of increased and improved service for the handicapped not only for Chicago but for the whole of Illinois.

The fact that industry will not employ handicapped people without some inducement makes it necessary to resort to special efforts in placement. Where a handicap is more occupational than general,

[1] Placing Chicago's Handicapped, by James Brush Hamlin, manager, service to the handicapped, Illinois State Employment Service.

an attempt is made to direct the applicant to an occupation which he can perform. A great deal has been done along this line with the collaboration of the Division of Rehabilitation and by using the training facilities of sheltered workshops. Through the cooperation of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission and the county hospital, a work-relief occupational-therapy project has been inaugurated at Goodwill Industries. All these various agencies have been of great assistance, but during the last few years they have been so cramped financially that they cannot meet the demands made upon them.

As many placed applicants as possible have been followed up, especially cases in which some post-placement service seemed advisable, but the growing number of cases has made any consistent follow-up plan difficult. Arrangements for the extension of this activity are under consideration.

Contracts with employers have generally been highly satisfactory. Since January 1, 1935, work orders have been received from 149 different firms and individuals, and the great majority of these have availed themselves of the service more than once. Placements have been made in professional work, the skilled trades, domestic service, office work, factory work, and unskilled occupations.

The registers include qualified applicants who can fill almost any kind of a position.

The accompanying table tells the story of the first 5 years of this agency's activities. The expansion of these activities in 1934 was made possible by the enlargement of the staff due to taking on several handicapped project workers who had previous experience in placement work.

Activities of Chicago's Placement Service for the Handicapped, 1930–34

Type of activity	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	Total
Registrations	6,852	2,300	1,016	1,023	984	12,175
Reregistrations	1,624	1,948	659	(1)	(1)	[2] 4,231
Number of persons dealt with	8,476	4,248	1,675	(1)	(1)	
Reinterviews	25,469	12,130	7,645	8,271	8,975	62,490
Orders	4,963	4,842	1,937	1,044	759	13,545
Refusals	4,606	4,956	1,973	1,130	898	13,563
Placements	3,933	4,497	1,594	741	584	11,349
Private employment	838	458	402	741	584	3,023
Work relief	2,751	4,037	1,072	(1)		7,860
Sheltered work	60	2	120	(1)	(1)	182
C. W. A.	284					284
Field visits	1,806	1,312	1,843	1,357	997	7,315
Telephone calls	8,201	4,235	5,504	4,230	1,949	24,119
Letters to employers	2,898	5,091	1,992	3,408	2,404	15,793

[1] No figures.

[2] 3 years.

The numerous secondary functions of the Chicago Service for the Handicapped are not so readily tabulated. Several studies of community needs have been undertaken. One of these was the outcome of an uncompleted survey of the medical service of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, which definitely indicated that (1) the

problem of the handicapped was much greater than had been believed and (2) the problem was by no means irremediable.

The Relief Commission examined all applicants for work relief. Such persons were classified in the four following groups: A, physically fit; B, slight limitations; C, substantial limitations, definite handicaps; D, unemployables.

Of the first 75,336 relief clients, 48.00 percent were in group A, 32.03 percent in group B, 18.65 percent in group C, and 1.32 percent in group D. After the Division of Handicapped Workers had reinterviewed these people more intensively, it was found that in a large number of cases physical rehabilitation was possible. Of the first 770 cases reviewed, 41 were in group D. It was decided that all but 8 could be readily rehabilitated into groups C, B, or A.

However, when all the data had been secured it was obvious that 45,000 employable relief clients in the Chicago metropolitan area required specialized attention. In the course of the work it also became clear that "what was true of Chicago was also true elsewhere in the State."

A proposal to expand this service has been made in order that it may include handicapped workers in the less important industrial cities by delegating interviewers to such centers on a full- or part-time basis, according to the community's requirements.

NATIONAL RECOVERY PROGRAM

Labor Provisions in Trade-Practice Agreements

THE Federal Trade Commission was authorized by Executive order of September 26, to approve trade-practice agreements in conformity with the National Industrial Recovery Act, and Joint Resolution of June 14, 1935, amending it, provided the agreements contain labor provisions putting into effect the requirements of section 7 (*a*) of the Recovery Act. This authority was granted with the further requirement that such labor provisions must be approved by the President.

The order reads:

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 2 (*a*) and section 2 (*b*) of title I of the National Industrial Recovery Act (48 Stat. 195), certain provisions of which title were extended until April 1, 1936, by the Joint Resolution of June 14, 1935 (Public Res. No. 26, 74th Cong.), I hereby delegate to the Federal Trade Commission all authority vested in me by said act and resolution to approve such trade-practice provisions as are permitted by clause numbered 2 of the proviso of section 2 of said Joint Resolution and submitted in voluntary agreements pursuant to section 4 (*a*) of said title of said act: *Provided*, That such approval shall not be given by the Federal Trade Commission unless such agreements contain labor provisions putting into effect the requirements of section 7 (*a*) of the said National Industrial Recovery Act and after such labor provisions have received my approval.

Up to November 1 hearings were held by the National Recovery Administration on the labor provisions of three such trade agreements. The industries for which voluntary labor standards were reviewed are the wholesale tobacco trade, candle manufacturing, and expanding and specialty paper products. In all three instances a 40-hour week is proposed with exceptions for certain classes of workers. Wages range from 25 to 40 cents an hour, and child labor is prohibited for those under 16 in all occupations and under 18 in work that is hazardous or unhealthful. The principle of freedom to bargain collectively through representatives of the employees' choosing is written into each agreement.

Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation

THE Office of Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation was created by Executive order of September 26, 1935. The Coordinator's duties are: To supervise, subject to the approval of the President,

conferences of representatives of employers, labor, and consumers dealing with problems of recovery and related subjects; to coordinate and report to the President on personnel changes and duties of employees of the National Recovery Administration; and to receive from the Federal Trade Commission the proposed labor provisions in trade-practice agreements after they have been considered by the National Recovery Administration, and to present those which require approval as provided by Executive order of September 26, 1935,[1] to the President for his consideration. George L. Berry was named for this office in the order.

Prison Industries Reorganization Administration

THE Prison Industries Reorganization Administration has been established to study markets for prison-made goods, plan for reorganization of prison industries, and make recommendations for loans and grants to administer prison projects. The administration was provided for by Executive order of September 26, 1935, under the authority vested in the President by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (Public Res. No. 11, 74th Cong.). The order provides for a board of five members, to be known as a Prison Industries Reorganization Board. Duties of the Board were outlined as follows:

(1) In cooperation with the proper authorities of the several States and the political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia:

(*a*) To conduct surveys, studies, and investigations of the industrial operations and allied activities carried on by the several penal and correctional institutions of the States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia, and the actual and potential markets for products of such industrial operations and activities.

(*b*) To initiate, formulate, and recommend for approval of the President a program of projects with respect to replanning and reorganizing the existing prison industries systems and allied prison activities of the several States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia to the end that the industrial operations and activities of such institutions may be so reorganized as to relieve private industry and labor of any undue burden of competition between the products of private industry with the products of such institutions; and to eliminate idleness and to provide an adequate and humane system of rehabilitation for the inmates of such institutions.

(2) To recommend for the approval of the President loans or grants, or both, to the several States and political subdivisions thereof and the District of Columbia necessary to accomplish the purposes of this order, and to administer and supervise the program of projects approved by the President.

Members of the Board were named by Executive order of September 28 as follows: Joseph N. Ulman, chairman, Louis N. Robinson, Lintin N. Collins, Gustav Peck, and James P. Davis.

[1] See preceding article.

Federal Aid to Housing Authorized in 1935

BY MEASURES approved during the first session of the Seventy-fourth Congress the amounts of public money available as an aid to housing were increased and loan terms for securing mortgages were further liberalized. Public Resolution No. 11 (H. J. Res. 117), making appropriations for relief purposes, included an item of $450,000,000 for housing. By Public No. 76 (H. R. 6021), entitled, "An act to provide additional home-mortgage relief", etc., the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act, and the National Housing Act were amended to increase borrowing power for mortgage purposes, to lengthen the period during which loans might be made to repair and modernize houses, and to extend the machinery for making mortgage loans.

Act Making Appropriation for Relief

THE Appropriation Act approved April 8, 1935, provided $450,000,000 to be used for housing, with the stipulation that the President should allot the sum in his discretion until June 30, 1937. Shortly after the act was approved a new division was established within the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to take over and extend the work in establishing subsistence homesteads and rural-industrial communities formerly carried on by the Subsistence Homesteads Division of the Department of the Interior and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The new office, known as the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration, was placed under the direction of the Under Secretary of Agriculture. It was officially stated that the Division's object would be relocating farm families in such a way as to prevent their return to relief rolls, without increasing the amount of productive land under cultivation.[1]

Up to the middle of September (1935) allotments had been made for continuance of the work already started by Government agencies that had dealt with rural resettlement before the new set-up came into operation, but no statement had been made as to the amounts to be allotted and the probable scope of the new work to be undertaken by the Rural Resettlement Division.

The Public Works Administration will also administer the expenditure of a share of the sum allocated to housing in pushing forward the Government's plan for supplying low-cost housing. Temporarily, at least, efforts directed toward establishing slum-clearance projects have been halted by a United States circuit court decision declaring that the Federal Government does not have the power of condemnation in acquiring land within a State for such purposes, it being declared that such land is not being acquired for Government use. This case has, however, been appealed to the Supreme Court.

[1] Works Program. Press release 2-70, June 25, 1935.

Home Loan Bank Act [2]

IN ENACTING the Home Loan Bank Act in 1932 Congress set up new machinery for financing house building and mortgage loans. It was provided that specified organizations, including building and loan and savings and loan associations and insurance companies, might become lending agencies under the act if they subscribed to the capital stock of the Home Loan Bank. To administer the act and supervise member organizations the law specified that not less than 8 nor more than 12 districts should be established, with a home-loan bank in each.

Since the act was originally passed it has been amended in several respects, and the Home Owners' Loan Act and the Federal Housing Act have been passed to bring Government-sponsored mortgage loan facilities within reach of more owners. The latest amendments to the Home Loan Bank Act contained in the legislation of May 28, 1935, affect its major provisions as follows:

Loans may be made on dwellings for not more than four families (instead of three families).

A Federal Savings and Loan Advisory Council is created to confer with existing officials of the loan system on general business conditions affecting the Federal Home Loan Banks, to request information, and to make recommendations on pertinent matters.

If secured by a mortgage in respect of an amortized mortgage loan for an original term of 6 years or more (instead of 8 years), an advance may be made not to exceed 65 percent of the unpaid principal of the loan (formerly 60 percent) and not over 60 percent of the value of the real estate (formerly 40 percent). For mortgages in respect of any other home mortgage loan the rates are placed at not to exceed 50 percent of the unpaid principal (no change) and not over 40 percent of the value of the real estate (formerly 30 percent).

An earlier amendment permitting advances up to 90 percent of the unpaid principal if insured under the provisions of Title II of the National Housing Act is continued.

Mortgages may be accepted that have not more than 20 years to run (in place of 15) or do not exceed $20,000 (formerly value of property might not exceed $20,000).

Home Owners' Loan Act [3]

THE Home Owners' Loan Act was approved June 13, 1933, and the corporation established under it was given a cash appropriation and the power to issue bonds in order that relief might be given home own-

[2] For earlier summaries of this act see Monthly Labor Review for September 1932 (p. 551) and November 1934 (p. 1190).

[3] For earlier summaries of this act see Monthly Labor Review for July 1933 (p. 92) and November 1934 (p. 1191).

ers who were in distress because of mortgage indebtedness and who were unable to secure funds elsewhere. Under the Home Loan Bank Act, already described, the Government sponsors a mortgage business on the part of loan associations meeting fixed requirements, but by the terms of the Home Owners' Loan Act mortgage loans have actually been made by the Federal Government through the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

As amended in 1935 the Home Owners' Loan Act provides that:

Mortgage relief may be granted a home owner on a dwelling or dwellings for not more than four families, used in whole or in part as the owner's home and having a value of not over $20,000. This contrasts with the original stipulation that authorized a loan only on a single dwelling housing up to four families.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation is authorized to issue bonds to an aggregate of $4,750,000,000 (formerly $2,000,000,000) to provide funds to meet applications for loans filed with the Corporation previous to the enactment of the new legislation and within 30 days after it becomes effective.

A section is added to the provision for employment of personnel in the offices of the Corporation whereby, effective 90 days after the date of enactment of the new legislation, no person may be employed or retained in any office who is an officer or director of any organization lending money on real estate. Similarly no person may be an appraiser if he is a member of a firm holding a loan on the property in question or has an interest in the loan.

A total of $400,000,000 (formerly $300,000,000) out of the proceeds that are derived from bonds issued by the Corporation may be used in making cash advances for necessary maintenance and repairs and rehabilitating, modernizing, or enlarging real estate on which mortgages are made.

Authorization is given the Corporation to buy, up to a total of $300,000,000, Federal Home Loan Bank securities of specially enumerated classes and also full-paid-income shares of Federal savings and loan associations after the funds made available to the Secretary of the Treasury for such purchase are exhausted. The terms of purchase are the same as for the Secretary of the Treasury and the amounts bought may not exceed the total amount of shares previously authorized to be held by the Treasury. The Corporation may also buy shares in member institutions of the Federal Home Loan Bank whose accounts are insured under the National Housing Act.

For encouragement and promotion of local thrift and home-financing institutions an appropriation of $700,000 is made (formerly $500,000).

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation published a statement on September 1, 1935, showing that loans to a total of $2,721,594,248

had been made on 901,340 mortgages, and repair work had been undertaken to a total cost of $57,000,000 on 326,000 homes throughout the country in connection with the program to keep properties on which loans had been made in good condition.[4]

National Housing Act[5]

WHEN the National Housing Act was approved on June 27, 1934, the Federal Government undertook two new measures to aid home owners. It was provided that through the Housing Administration loans for repair and modernization of houses made by private lending agencies would be insured by the Government up to 20 percent of the amount loaned by any one institution, thus removing the requirements for security being given by the borrower and reducing the costs of placing loans to both the lender and the person seeking financial assistance. The Housing Administration was further empowered to develop a program for mutual mortgage insurance.

Loans for repairs, alterations, etc., were made insurable if the amount loaned did not exceed one-fifth of the borrower's income, if the property was owned by him, and if there were no liens against it and the mortgage was in good standing. The loans might run for 1 to 5 years and the financing charges were limited to fixed amounts.

Changes in the National Housing Act made by the legislation of 1935 related mainly to title IV dealing with insurance of savings and loan accounts. The chief amendments are here summarized.

The period during which loans may remain eligible for insurance under the National Housing Act was extended to April 1, 1936, from January 1, 1936.

A new provision, in addition to allowing insurance of loans up to $2,000, as originally, permits similar coverage for loans up to $50,000 required for the purpose of improving or altering apartments, hotels, office, and other specially enumerated large buildings.

The law provides that the Corporation shall insure accounts of all Federal savings and loan associations and that it may insure accounts of private loan societies such as building and loan associations, but that if their loans are insured they must build up reserves equal to 5 percent of all insured accounts within 20 years (formerly 10 years), and that dividends may be paid in years when losses are chargeable to the reserve fund if the Corporation grants permission (formerly dividends were prohibited if there was such a loss).

The premium charge to institutions whose applications for insurance are approved is one-eighth of 1 percent (formerly one-fourth of 1 percent). Funds may also be raised to meet the Corporation's losses, provided the assessment on the account of an insured institution

[4] Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Press release, Sept. 1, 1935.

[5] For earlier summaries of this act see Monthly Labor Review for August 1934 (p. 369) and November 1934 (p. 1192).

does not exceed one-eighth of 1 percent (formerly one-fourth of 1 percent) of its insured accounts and creditor obligations and the sums so paid shall be credited against future premiums.

National mortgage associations (which the Administrator of the Housing Act is empowered to establish) with capital stock of a par value of not less than $2,000,000 may be authorized to commence business (formerly $5,000,000).

Such national mortgage associations may have outstanding at any time notes, bonds, debentures, or other obligations aggregating 12 times the value of outstanding capital stock (formerly 10 times).

Up to September 18, 1935, insured notes for loans for modernization and repair totaled $155,088,591 and home mortgages selected for appraisal with fees paid totaled $168,062,984. The Federal Housing Administration estimates that of the mortgages selected for appraisal 29 percent will be rejected and the remainder will be accepted. Of the amount accepted about 39 percent will be for new construction.[6]

Recent Activities of the C. C. C.

Enrollment in August 1935

DURING the first 9 weeks of the expansion and replacement program of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which began on June 15, 1935, 184,804 men were enrolled.[7] On August 17, 1935, the total enrollment in Emergency Conservation Work camps was 462,000 men, 446,000 of whom were in C. C. C. camps, 12,000 were Indians working on Indian reservations, and 4,000 were in camps in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The total number of men in the C. C. C. camps, by States of origin, was as follows.

[6] Federal Housing Administration. Press release, Sept. 18, 1935.

[7] Data are from Emergency Conservation Work, Office of the Director, press releases of July 19, Aug. 21, and Sept. 13, 1935.

Alabama	8,036	Nevada	601
Arizona	2,975	New Hampshire	1,380
Arkansas	8,383	New Jersey	12,813
California	22,772	New Mexico	3,677
Colorado	5,720	New York	27,953
Connecticut	5,762	North Carolina	11,815
Delaware	594	North Dakota	4,789
District of Columbia	1,941	Ohio	17,977
Florida	7,753	Oklahoma	9,314
Georgia	12,685	Oregon	5,508
Idaho	3,303	Pennsylvania	28,427
Illinois	23,718	Rhode Island	2,814
Indiana	9,043	South Carolina	7,473
Iowa	9,450	South Dakota	5,488
Kansas	8,008	Tennessee	10,974
Kentucky	9,131	Texas	19,148
Louisiana	7,272	Utah	3,939
Maine	3,056	Vermont	1,400
Maryland	4,181	Virginia	7,342
Massachusetts	16,740	Washington	9,055
Michigan	13,407	West Virginia	6,729
Minnesota	13,595	Wisconsin	11,047
Mississippi	9,970	Wyoming	1,294
Missouri	17,363		
Montana	3,393	Total	446,000
Nebraska	6,792		

Soil Erosion-Control Work

THE Civilian Conservation Corps is actively participating in the national campaign against soil erosion. In 230 erosion-control camps in 30 States, more than 46,000 young men were engaged in erosion-control work in July 1935. Under the expansion program of the C. C. C., 112,000 men in 542 camps will be employed in this work, under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service.

Many of the camps will be in the farming regions of the States of the South and Central West, where the soil has been impoverished through water and wind erosion. C. C. C. enrollees will build check dams, diversion ditches, and other gully-control structures, construct terrace outlets, reforest and reseed slopes too precipitous for safe cultivation, etc. They will work under the direct supervision of erosion-control experts, and in many cases in connection with large-scale erosion-control demonstrations. According to H. H. Bennett, chief of the Soil Conservation Service, the "results obtained thus far from the millions of trees planted and the hundreds of thousands of gully-control structures built by C. C. C. enrollees have shown conclusively that soil erosion can be curbed."

Vocational Education

IN PREPARATION for the opening of the fall and winter educational activities of the C. C. C. on October 1, the United States Office of Education has completed a manual for instructors in the C. C. C. and a series of 15 lesson outlines on important vocational subjects. From reports received from the 2,551 C. C. C. camps it is anticipated that a large proportion of the men in these camps will take part in the educational classes during the fall and winter, and it is thought that these new publications "will greatly stimulate interest in vocational training in the camps and produce more adequately prepared men."

The manual and the lesson outlines were prepared by a special committee appointed by the United States Office of Education, and Dr. M. Reed Bass of the Dunwoody Industrial Institute acted as chairman thereof. The Manual for C. C. C. Instructors treats of the responsibilities of camp advisers, methods of teaching, lesson planning, vocational guidance, and success factors of an educational program. The outlines of instruction cover the following: Agriculture, automobile repairing, automotive electricity, carpentry, concrete construction, cooking, conservation of natural resources, forestry, house wiring, elementary masonry and bricklaying, mechanical drawing, photography, radio servicing, soil conservation, and plane surveying.

INDUSTRIAL AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Decentralization Trends in Factory Employment

INDUSTRY in the United States is not tending toward marked decentralization, according to a recent study [1] based upon an analysis of the Census of Manufactures returns covering average number of wage earners employed in given years between 1899 and 1933. However, it was concluded that (1) the largest cities are becoming less important as manufacturing centers than formerly; (2) there has not been a tendency for industry to spread out into nonindustrial areas except in the South Atlantic States, where industry was always scattered and has continued to be established in industrially undeveloped places; (3) not until the depression years, 1932 and 1933, did the rates at which employment decreased show differences in major industrial regions; and (4) the industries which moved out of the usual industrial areas were those with relatively high labor costs, such as in manufacturing textiles, boots and shoes, which tended to move where wages were lower.

It was found that the manufacturing industry is concentrated in large part in 200 industrial counties. The author of the study believes it unlikely that offers of free power will attract factories to new locations, but states that changes in transportation may result in an increase in important industrial counties from 200 to perhaps 250. This kind of extension would, he believes, involve fewer problems than to build up industries in rural localities. If the latter course is taken it will mean a new building program, possibly made up of subsistence homesteads, with the danger of establishing company towns where employees might accept low wages in preference to becoming unemployed and thus break down wage standards within the affected industry.

For the purposes of this study the Census of Manufactures figures showing number of wage earners (average for the year) have been used and the number of wage earners has been termed the number of "wage jobs." Table 1 gives the percentage distribution of such wage jobs in the United States, by types of localities, for the years 1899, 1919, 1929, 1931, and 1933.

[1] University of Pennsylvania. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. Study of Population Redistribution, Bulletin No. 3: Is Industry Decentralizing? A statistical analysis of locational changes in manufacturing employment, 1899–1933, by Daniel B. Creamer. Philadelphia, 1935.

Distribution of Wage Jobs in Manufacturing Among Types of Localities in United States in Specified Years

Locality	Percent of total wage jobs				
	1899	1919	1929	1931	1933
Principal cities [1]	39.5	36.1	35.1	35.2	33.1
Satellite cities [1]	3.7	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.6
Industrial peripheries [1]	14.6	18.6	18.2	18.2	18.7
Other cities of 100,000 population [2]	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.7
Peripheries of other cities of 100,000 population [2]	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
Important industrial counties [3]	8.4	8.3	9.3	9.7	10.3
All others [4]	26.8	25.5	26.0	25.4	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] In industrial areas.
[2] Outside industrial areas.
[3] Without cities of 100,000 population or over.
[4] Remainder of the United States.

For the purposes of this study localities have been divided into seven classes. The first group of three includes localities within industrial areas, principal cities being those in industrial areas with 100,000 population or over, satellite cities those near the centers, and industrial peripheries, the surrounding territory. In the three kinds of localities outside industrial areas there are again cities of 100,000 population, peripheries of such cities, and important industrial counties, which are not in areas considered as industrial. The seventh classification, designated "all others", includes localities throughout the country which do not fall in any one of the six specially enumerated groups. The study is concerned with decentralization, it is stated, and interregional movement, such as the westward shift of industry resulting in the development of an area of concentration in the Middle West at the expense of an Eastern area of concentration, should not be confused with changes that take place within a given industrial area.

The figures in the table show that in the industrial areas there has been a loss in wage jobs (average number of persons employed per year) in the principal cities from 39.5 percent of the total in 1899 to 33.1 percent in 1933, as well as a reduction in satellite cities from 3.7 to 2.6 percent of the total in the same period, but that percentages have increased in industrial peripheries from 14.6 to 18.7 percent of the total. In the three types of nonindustrial areas listed where wage jobs are important the percentages of such wage jobs have increased in each case. In the remainder of the United States ("all others") the number of wage jobs has remained practically stationary having been 26.8 percent of the total in 1899 and 27.0 percent in 1933.

The Redistribution of Population

A PROJECT sponsored by the Social Science Research Council for the study of population redistribution in the United States was organized under the auspices of the Industrial Research Department of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. This survey of the neglected field of internal migration in this country was inaugurated in the hope of finding bases for determining public policy. The investigators were to consider what population movements might be necessary or desirable and what action, if any, the Government should take in stimulating or directing them.

The above outline of this project and the following report of progress are taken from two publications embodying some of the results of the survey.[1]

The occasion for this research project was the existing depression. When millions are jobless the problem of where to go is extraordinarily urgent. Under the stress of this situation the Federal Administration initiated experiments in the transference of people and contemplates more extensive activities along this line. These tentative efforts furthermore "raise questions that go far beyond the present necessities of people now on relief, and current discussion indicates that we are by no means sure which way population should move, even when and if prosperity returns." This incertitude is comparatively new. There was not much doubt in the past that the movement West would continue until the land was peopled.

Internal Migration in the United States

THE findings of the first study in the project—internal migration in the United States—based on State-of-birth data, age-group statistics, school census records, and school transfers, supply fresh evidence that the influence of the conviction that the West was the place for migrants has persisted even in our own time, as the survey shows that such influence accounted for the major part of the migration during the lives of the native whites reported in the 1930 census.

The flow toward the frontier was followed by a no less decided shift of the country folk to the city, the most striking feature of the movement being the drawing of the rural people into the maelstrom of a few metropolitan areas. The present prospect, however, gives no such definite indication for the years to come. The frontier gates are closed and for the time being the cities offer no opportunity.

---

[1] Pennsylvania, University of. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. Industrial Research Department. Study of Population Redistribution, Bulletin No. 1: Internal Migration in the United States, by C. Warren Thornthwaite; and Bulletin No. 2: Migration and Planes of Living, 1920–34, by Carter Goodrich, Bushrod W. Allin, and Marion Hayes. Philadelphia, 1935.

Between 1930 and 1933, a long-run trend was reversed, and there was a net movement back to the farm. Sone observers are convinced that this will be a permanent direction of change, and a new note of uncertainty is introduced by those who predict or advocate the decentralization of industry and suggest that occupations previously regarded as urban may in the future be carried on in very different sorts of communities. In the face of this bewilderment, then, we are asked to consider where the American people should be and how they can best get there.

The first report on the project does not attempt to reply to these interrogations. To point out how people have migrated in the past does not of itself indicate the future shifts of population. However, the authors believe that no one should attempt to make predictions on populations before undertaking a study of such movements in preceding years.

This first volume, therefore, deals, with migrations which have already taken place in the United States.

Because of the inadequacies of birth registration it was necessary to resort to ingenious and laborious methods to establish evidence on migration from reports made for wholly different purposes.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of adequate records of internal migration, and it is suggested that in future population censuses each person be asked where he or she was living at the date of the preceding enumeration. Notwithstanding the incompleteness of their materials, the investigators have shown that the available data can be put to worthwhile uses and they seem also to have demonstrated rather unexpectedly that an accurate determination of the differences in human fertility between one region and another can hardly be made without better evidence on migration.

The findings of this initial study also suggest that there are hazards in endeavoring to place population without regard to preceding migration currents.

The results of the special analysis of the data on one State (Oklahoma) show the possibility of comparing in detail economic changes and population shifts. According to the author, findings give the impression of a population more willing than most to migrate in quest of what it considers to be better opportunity.

This attitude is an advantage which should not be disregarded in any effort to direct migration with more intelligence, and it would be a substantial impediment to any placement program too much at variance with the trends of the undirected movement. In the judgment of the author, there may be actual danger in attempting to place people where they will probably not remain. In the report under review it is suggested that a special study should be made of plans to stimulate migration into regions in which the population is decreasing, for example, counties for which the birth-residence index

is on the decline. Such proposals may still be worth acting upon, but before steps are taken by the planners "they should first be sure that conditions have definitely changed, and that they are not merely trying to pour population up hill."

Migration and Planes of Living, 1920 to 1934

THE second study of the series—Migration and Planes of Living, 1920 to 1934—carries the migration story to a later date than the first report and presents explicitly some problems that were previously dealt with incidentally and impliedly. In the later publication "the riskier task of appraising the human service-ability of migration" is undertaken.

The questions the investigators attempted to answer with rough approximations were:

> Did people move during the twenties to places that were on the whole better off toward the end of the decade than those which they had left? Would it appear, that is, that their movement enabled them to take advantage of the opportunities of prosperity? And, on the other hand, did the migrations of the decade leave them in just the places that were to prove unusually vulnerable in time of depression? A corresponding pair of questions applies to the very different directions of movement since hard times set in. Has this latter migration carried people to localities in which they could ride out the storm more easily, and has it or has it not left them in places in which their prospects for the future appear more favorable?

The questions called for comparisons in economic status for both the depression and predepression periods and also for measures of relative planes of living toward the close of the 1920–30 decade.

It was decided that the Federal Emergency Relief Administration reports provided the most practicable means by which the geographic distribution of distress might be estimated.

The indicators selected for showing the plane of living were the number of individual Federal income-tax returns, the number of residence telephones in use on January 1, 1930, and the number of families reporting radio sets, according to the 1930 census.

In designating the index thus derived as one of the "plane of living", the authors wish to be understood as doing scarcely more than substituting a less awkward phrase for "returns-radios-telephones."

Almost every one of the counties which had the worst relief records and the vast majority of counties ranking next in the matter of relief were areas from which people were migrating, and apparently with good reason, in the prosperous twenties. If the migration at that period was tending to reduce population in areas which were to have the heaviest relief loads, it is significant to find that the migration during the depression frequently brought people back to these very regions.

Whatever directions of migration may be on the whole advisable in the United States, this study pointed out, they cannot be those indicated in the depression period.

Even if it were believed that in the coming years a greater percentage of the people of the United States would have to be supported by agriculture, it would still be clear that the land for this purpose should not be of the character to which such large numbers of the jobless migrants have been compelled to turn. "There may possibly be a case for a back-to-the-land movement. There cannot conceivably be a case for the long-run desirability of a back-to-the-worst-land movement."

It is true that neither a heavy percentage of relief in depression or even a low income in a period of prosperity is by itself an adequate reason for counseling emigration. The community with enormous relief rolls may be the one to recover most quickly when business revives. Indeed, this is rather to be expected if it had a high living plane previous to the depression.

On the other hand, a community with rather low plane of living or of agricultural income, but with an unusually light relief burden, may perhaps claim relative stability as a reason why its population should remain. But if a county or a region falls into one of the worst classes by both the prosperity and the depression measures, there is a strong prima facie case for regarding it as an area that should give up population. This presumption, to be sure, is subject to the inadequacies and the possible biases in the particular indexes chosen. It is of course open to correction for all manner of possible changes in economic conditions or in the system of social organization. Nor should it be accepted as conclusive for any particular area without studies much more specific than those represented in the present bulletin.

Additional studies in this research project will cover four regions—the cut-over country of the Great Lakes, the southern Appalachians, the old Cotton Belt, and the Great Plains—in which there are striking concentrations of counties with high relief records and low living planes.

An analysis of the variables which most probably influence the distribution of economic opportunity will also be undertaken. In the interim, the investigators believe that the maps presented in the second bulletin will indicate many of the areas which people should in the course of time be encouraged to leave.

If we consider migration as a means to adjust the maldistribution of population and equalize economic opportunity, it is obvious, the authors hold, that we are far from the goal. E. F. Penrose, in his Population Theories and Their Application, published in 1934 by the Food Research Institute, states that "in practice migration has never taken place on a scale adequate to bring the distribution of population into anything approaching a close correspondence with the distribution of resources."

Maldistribution of population, in the investigators' judgment, is one principal cause of the great regional inequalities in the United States and also a major reason that our national man-power even in favorable times is not more effectively employed. Undoubtedly, therefore, immense migrations will still be necessary if we are to utilize to the greatest advantage our human and material assets.

The problem of how fast such movements can proceed without too much strain on the absorptive capacity of the richer area or the migrants' human adaptability is beyond the scope of the second report. Whether rapid or gradual, however, migration on a huge scale must continue to be "one of the essential methods of adjustment to the changing opportunities of a dynamic society. If, then, there is to be a greater degree of social control over the distribution of population, its main purpose should be not to reduce human mobility but to make use of it and to give it surer direction and guidance."

The third bulletin in the series of studies of population distribution is summarized on page 1212.

Universal Compulsory State Labor Service in Germany

A LAW of May 21, 1935,[1] made all persons in Germany between 18 and 45 years of age liable for military service and required a period of duty in the labor service as a prerequisite to the army service. This was followed on June 26, 1935,[2] by another law, effective July 1, 1935, providing for a universal compulsory labor service. The law states that labor service is an honorary service for the German people, that such service is obligatory for all young Germans of both sexes, and that the purpose of the service is to educate German youth in the principles of national socialism, in the spirit of national common interests, in the true conception of labor, and to instill a proper respect for manual labor.

The labor service is placed under the general direction of the State Minister of the Interior, and is under the immediate command of the State labor leader, who determines the organization of the service, decides on the work to be performed by it, and directs education and training therein.

Liability for service begins on the completion of the eighteenth year and ends on completion of the twenty-fifth year. The persons liable are to be called for service during the calendar year in which they complete their nineteenth year, but entrance voluntarily before that time is permitted. If a man has been sentenced to prison for a longer period than 30 days he is to serve an extra term, correspond-

[1] Germany, Reichsgesetzblatt, 1935, pt. I, p. 697.
[2] Idem, p. 769.

ing to the length of the sentence, after completion of his regular term of service, unless he is dismissed from the service in accordance with the law.

Drafting will be done by the reserve service department of the State labor service.

The law excludes from the labor service all persons (*a*) who have been sentenced to hard labor; (*b*) who do not possess civil rights; (*c*) who are subject to the measures for protection of society and punishment of offenders provided for in the Penal Code; (*d*) who have been excluded from the National Socialist Party because of dishonorable acts; and (*e*) who have been punished for acts against the interests of the State. The Minister of the Interior may make exceptions under (*a*) and (*e*). All persons incapacitated for work are also excluded.

Men of non-Aryan descent [3] or who are married to persons of non-Aryan descent cannot be admitted to the State labor service, except that non-Aryan persons who have been found worthy of doing military service may be admitted, but without the right to become superior officers.

The 6-month term of duty may be postponed for 2 or even 5 years if there are valid vocational reasons therefor. The labor service for female youth will be regulated separately.

The duties and rights of administrative officials are as follows:

The permanent personnel consists of the commissioned leaders and clerks and their substitutes. They must consider the labor service their professional occupation.

For promotion to the position of a troop leader, a candidate must serve a period of 10 years in the labor service and must submit proof of his Aryan descent; he must also have completed his service in the army.

The leader and State chancellor (Adolph Hitler) appoints and dismisses the staff members of the State labor service, from the rank of labor leader upward. The other members are appointed and dismissed by the Minister of the Interior.

Membership in the State labor service is counted from the date of entrance to the date of release. Such membership is not considered as being an employment contract in the sense of the labor law and the welfare decree. Members are subject to the disciplinary regulations of the State labor service.

Members, even though they are members of the National Socialist Party, may not be active in party affairs, and they may join or take part in any other organization or start any society either within or outside of the State labor service only with the approval by the State

[3] According to the order of the Minister of the Interior, published on Aug. 9, 1933, in Reichsgesetzblatt, 1933, pt. I, p. 575, non-Aryan persons are those who have non-Aryan, especially Jewish, parents or grandparents, or whose parents or grandparents are partially non-Aryan or whose religion is the Jewish religion.

labor service. For entrance into the National Socialist Party approval is not needed.

Members of the State labor service may not marry without permission. They must have permission before taking up the management of a business either for themselves or for other members of their family, or before accepting any paid employment, or any guardianship or trusteeship.

The law provides for free medical treatment of the members in cases of sickness. Members are to be paid according to the schedule set by the State labor service.

The maintenance of those injured while in service and of the members of the administrative staff who resign after 10 years' service, shall be taken care of under the State benefit fund law for State labor service (*Reichsarbeitsdienstversorgunsgesetz*).

Members who resign, and have served honorably for 10 years, may be given the right to wear the uniform of the State labor service.

A subsequent decree issued by the leader and State chancellor on June 27, 1935,[4] provides that the compulsory labor service shall be for 6 months and that during the succeeding service year, i. e., from October 1, 1935, to September 30, 1936, the total enrollment including the personnel shall average 200,000 men.

An order of the Minister of the Interior, dated June 27, 1935,[4] permits voluntary enlistment in the State labor service at the age of 17 and calls upon persons domiciled abroad who are liable for duty to register at police headquarters in Berlin.

Apportionment of Time of a Farm Hand in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.)

ABOUT 20 percent of the entire time of a farm hand on a Soviet collective farm during the year is spent in productive labor for the farm, 6.5 percent in productive labor for his own household, and about 2 percent in outside employment, the remainder of his time being devoted to his personal needs and desires. This was shown by an investigation by the section of accountancy of labor of the Central Office of the People's Economic Accountancy of the expenditure of time by a farm hand (*kolkhoznik*) in the Soviet Union in 1934.[5]

The investigation covered 1,400 farm-hand households in 9 areas and districts of the Soviet Union. The average membership of a family was 5.11 persons, including 1.79 persons under 12 years of age. Each family had for its own use an average of 0.29 acre of cultivated land, 0.70 cow, 0.43 calf, 1.22 goats, sheep, and pigs, and 5.75 fowl.

[4] Monthly Labor Review for October 1932, p. 772.

[5] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission and Central Office of the People's Economic Accountancy. Plan (a monthly), No. 15, 1935, pp. 36–39.

The following table shows the proportionate expenditure of time by an average wage earner on the Soviet collective farm (*kolkhoznik*), during the year 1934:

Proportionate Expenditure of Time by a Wage Earner on the Soviet Collective Farm, 1934

Time spent on—	Percent of total				
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Entire year
Productive labor for kolkhoz	11.5	22.5	28.0	15.7	19.5
Productive labor for own household	6.3	7.9	6.5	5.9	6.5
Outside employment	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
Transportation and communication	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5
Care of family	12.1	10.4	9.2	10.1	10.7
Education	5.0	3.5	2.2	5.0	3.9
Personal care	8.1	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.6
Rest, including sleep at night	44.5	36.4	36.2	43.2	40.0
Recreation	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.8
Other things	2.7	1.8	.8	2.8	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The longest proportionate time spent in productive labor for the kolkhoz occurred in the third quarter of the year, during the harvesting.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labor Policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority

THE adoption of a general policy to be followed by the Tennessee Valley Authority in its relations with its employees was announced by the Authority on August 28, 1935. The provisions were formulated after long discussion with employees and their representatives. Among the labor organizations represented in these discussions were the American Federation of Labor and the unions of machinists, boilermakers, electrical workers, blacksmiths, and sheet-metal workers and all of the building-trades unions. Conditions of employment and dismissal, wage rates, hours of labor, employee representation, settlement of disputes, and safety and health of employees are covered by the new policy. These conditions will apply to all of the 17,000 employees of the T. V. A.

Employer-Employee Relationship

Employee representation.—The right of employees of the Authority to be represented by persons or organizations of their own choosing is expressly recognized. The Administration pledges that in the exercise of this right the employees shall "be free from any and all restraint, interference, or coercion on the part of the management and supervisory staff", and that there shall be no discrimination because of membership or nonmembership in any organization.

Employee representatives are to be chosen by "the majority of the employees as a whole, or of any professional group, or craft, or other appropriate unit." Any dispute as to who are the "duly authorized representatives" is to be considered by the labor relations staff of the T. V. A. personnel division. Upon written agreement by the parties, the division may conduct an election and designate the persons entitled to participate. In case of failure of the division to adjust the matter, it may turn the case over to the National Labor Relations Board for settlement.

Proposed changes in rules.—No changes in rules defining labor standards or conditions of employment may be made without at least 30 days' written notice nor until the employees' representatives have had opportunity to confer with representatives of the management.

Disputes.—Cases of disagreement between an employee and the management, growing out of grievances or the interpretation or application of the regulations covering labor standards and other employment conditions, are to be handled "through established supervisory channels, up to and including the designated chief supervisory officer concerned." If the employee fails to obtain prompt and satisfactory adjustment he may appeal to the central office of the personnel division.

Employee-management cooperation.—The development of employee-management cooperation through joint conferences is expected. The Authority's governing board announces that when the other features of the labor policy have been put into practice the board will then entertain plans for establishing such joint conferences. It is suggested that the following matters might be considered in conference: Elimination of waste in construction and production; conservation of materials, supplies, and energy; improvement in quality of workmanship and services; promotion of education and training; correction of conditions making for grievances and misunderstandings; encouragement of courtesy in the relations of employees with the public; safeguarding of health; prevention of hazards to life and property; betterment of employment conditions; and strengthening of the morale of the service.

Hours of Work

For all classes of employees the regular daily hours of work are not to exceed 8 in any 24-hour period. They are to be so arranged as to provide at least 1 day's rest in every 7, such day to be Sunday, if possible. Schedules of hours are to be posted so as to be available to employees.

Hourly rated employees may be required to work in 1, 2, 3, or 4 shifts, as the work requires.

During periods of marked unemployment, hours of work are to be kept as low as is consistent with efficiency in production and reasonable minimum income.

Overtime.—As a matter of good management and efficiency, the supervisory staff is expected to make every effort to keep overtime at a minimum. Warning is given that excessive amounts of overtime will be regarded as "indicative of inefficient supervision and workmanship."

Authorized overtime and work done on the day of rest and on certain specified holidays by hourly employees are to be paid for at the rate of time and a half. All such time worked by persons employed on an annual basis is to be added to the employees' annual leave.

Conditions of Appointment, Employment, and Dismissal

No person under 16 years of age will be employed.

All appointments, promotions, demotions, transfers, and dismissals are to be made on the basis of merit and efficiency as determined by intelligence, ability, skill, training, and experience, and without regard to "political belief or affiliation." No appointments involving nepotism are to be made.

If an employee working to the best of his ability, "in good spirit", is found to be unsuited to his task, an earnest effort will be made to find other work for which he is suited. It is pointed out, however, that "employment in a position is not a vested right to be retained primarily because of possession but only if quality of service justifies continuance of employment."

The right of supervisors to terminate the employment of any worker under their supervision, for just cause, is recognized. The cause of dismissal must be stated in writing and a copy sent to the personnel division and to the employee (upon request). Dismissals must be approved by the personnel division. If requested by the employee within 10 days of the effective date of termination, a hearing must be held.

The desirability of giving advance notice before reducing forces is recognized.

Safety and Health

The Authority will endeavor to make adequate provision for the safety and health of the employees at their places of employment. Employees will be placed in tasks within their physical powers, as far as these can reasonably be ascertained.

Rates of Pay

Rates of pay are to be determined on the basis of occupational classification, in order to assure comparable rates for comparable work. Schedules so set up are to be published and made available to all employees.

In classifying jobs, due recognition is to be given to intelligence, skill, training, and experience, and allocations are to be made on the basis of the duties to be performed. Annually rated positions are to be classified with due regard to standards and rates of pay in the Federal classified service.

"No discrimination in occupational classification or in rates of pay shall be made on the basis of sex or race."

Laborers and mechanics are to be paid the rates prevailing in the vicinity for work of a similar nature. All contracts to which the Tennessee Valley Authority is a party and which require the services of laborers and mechanics in the construction, repair, etc., of buildings,

dams, or other projects shall provide for the payment of prevailing rates. Any cases of dispute as to the prevailing rate which cannot be settled in conference by the management and the representatives of the employees are to be referred to the Secretary of Labor, whose decision shall be final.

Schedules of rates for all types and classes of work are to be published. They shall designate the minimum rates for both hourly and annual employees. Provision may also be made for special rates of pay for partially disabled persons or for intermittent service. Pay schedules are to be open for revision not oftener than once a year. Proposed changes are to be studied in joint conference of management and representatives of employees.

HEALTH AND INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

Effect of the Frequency of Meals upon Efficiency [1]

THE effect upon physical efficiency and industrial productivity of changes in the distribution of the daily diet from the conventional three meals to more frequent periods is the subject of a recent study by Dr. Howard W. Haggard and Dr. Leon A. Greenberg of the Department of Applied Physiology in Yale University.

Various studies have been concerned with the general study of nutrition—that is, the quantity and quality of food—but little, if any, attention has been given to the effect upon physical efficiency of distributing the food consumed among more meals per day. Although the American custom is to eat three meals a day—and this practice is accepted without question, even though the nutritional needs of the aged and the young, the active and the inactive, are widely different—in different countries widely different practices prevail which also appear natural and comfortable to those accustomed to them. The authors state that it is probable that different practices are best for different conditions—that is, for children, for working adults, and for the sedentary aged—and it is the problem of science, therefore, to determine the underlying principle of the best meal-time interval for different conditions. The practice of eating the day's supply of food in three installments, it is stated, does not seem to be based on any physiological reason, but rather to have grown out of the factory movement in which a long and intensive working day provided for one interval only during the day for a meal. It has been generally assumed that the lowered output in industrial operations in the latter part of the morning and of the afternoon is the result of fatigue, but the author's researches tend to show that the rise and fall of muscular efficiency and industrial output is correlated with the frequency of meals.

The terms "work" and "rest", the authors state, are usually understood as quite opposite conditions, although in reality they are not opposite but the same condition, varying only in degree. As long as the body is alive it is never at rest, and even in the most extreme relaxation the muscles are active and the vital functions of all the

[1] Haggard, Howard W., M. D., and Greenberg, Leon A., Ph. D. Diet and Physical Efficiency. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1935.

organs are carried on continuously. Even during so-called "rest" the muscles are performing static effort, the energy expended by the muscles being dissipated solely as heat which is used to maintain the body temperature during rest. In the exertion of conscious effort, however, this energy is spent in part as heat and in part on the external work. The energy expended in these forms as well as in static effort can be measured, the most convenient measurement being the rate at which oxygen is consumed in the chemical reactions occurring during the liberation of energy. In physiological studies the heat unit or calory is used as the unit of measurement and in this study the large calory (expressed by the symbol C)—that is, 1,000 times the energy required to raise 1 cubic centimeter of water (1 gram) through 1° C.—is used. The rate of energy expenditure during rest in bed and freedom from disturbing influences, including the digestion of food, is approximately 40 calories per square meter of body surface per hour. Thus, a man of average size under these conditions expends approximately 80 calories per hour and while sitting at rest approximately 100 calories. When performing an occupation such as typewriting the energy expenditure is about 140 calories per hour, in walking at a moderate pace about 200 calories, and in occupations such as carpentry or painting about 250 calories, so that even while working the resting rate—that is, the energy required for maintaining the functions of the body—still accounts for an important part of the total energy expended. In more strenuous occupations, such as wood sawing or digging, the energy expenditure may rise to 500 to 660 calories, while in the most violent exertion that can be sustained even for a few minutes the rate may rise to 40 times that expended during rest.

In calculating net efficiency for this study the energy expended during rest was subtracted from the total energy expenditure. Although this involves a slight error due to the fact that the energy expended in basic bodily activity increases during exercise, it is considered that it is a more satisfactory index of muscular activity than is the gross activity, which is found by dividing the heat equivalent of the external work by the total energy expended in performing the task. The gross efficiencies, because the value of the resting state is retained, tend to increase with an increasing burden of work while the net efficiency tends to decrease.

An experiment carried out with a young man aged 25 eating 3 meals a day showed that his muscular efficiency was lowest before breakfast and highest 1 hour after breakfast. His efficiency rose from 19.5 percent before breakfast to 27.0 percent in 1½ hours. Thereafter there was a steady decline each hour to 21.2 percent at 12 o'clock. After the noonday meal his efficiency rose to 26.0 percent at 1 o'clock and to 26.3 percent at 2 o'clock, after which there was a progressive decline to 20.8 percent at 6 o'clock, which was close to the before-

breakfast level. The energy expenditure, which was 1.43 calories per minute before breakfast, rose to 1.60 calories 1 hour after breakfast, or an increase of 10.7 percent.

Factory Study Showing Effect of Frequency of Meals

For the purpose of measuring the energy expended in work, laboratory experiments were carried out with both trained and untrained subjects and a study was made of variation in production among factory employees in a large industrial plant manufacturing rubber footwear.

In the latter experiment the operation selected for study was the sewing together of the canvas parts of the tops of tennis shoes. In this operation, in which there were practically no mechanical delays, the operators were guaranteed a minimum hourly wage regardless of production plus a production bonus which was based on production studies made on experienced and highly skilled operators. This operation was selected as representing, as nearly as possible, a true measure of the actual effort of the individual operator. Nine of the total number of workers selected for study ordinarily ate 2 meals a day, 16 ate 3 meals a day, and 7 ate 5 meals. Those in the first group had a mean hourly production of 172 shoes, in the second group a production of 183, and in the third group a production of 191. As the skill of the operators in each group affected the production and as the numbers involved were not large enough to average out the variation in skill, 40 operators were divided into two equal groups, one serving as the control group and the other as the experimental group. The groups were studied over a period of 10 weeks. The control group ate the customary 3 meals a day and their average hourly output was determined both daily and in 2-week periods. The other group ate three meals a day for the first 2 weeks, 5 meals a day for the second 2 weeks, and after that 3 meals, 5 meals, and 3 meals for each 2-week period. The extra meals, consisting of a glass of milk and a 6-ounce piece of angel-food cake, were given the operators at the beginning of the third hour in the morning and in the afternoon periods. The production (number of shoes sewed) is shown for the two groups in 2-week periods in the table following.

The average mean hourly output of the 20 operators used as the control group, as shown in the table, shows only slight variation in the successive 2-week periods. The lowest mean output in any one day in the 10-week period was 174, and the highest, 189, representing deviations from the average of 5.4 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively. In the experimental group the average mean hourly production in the 3 periods in which they ate 3 meals per day was 175, 176, and 176. The lowest mean output for any single day within these periods was 169 and the highest 179, or a deviation from the

average of 4.1 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. The mean hourly production by these same operators during the two 2-week periods when eating 5 meals a day was 192 and 194, with a minimum daily output of 188 and a maximum of 196. Thus the lowest output during the time the 5 meals were given was considerably in excess of the highest when only 3 meals were eaten. The average increase of production when 5 instead of 3 meals were eaten was 9.7 percent. Although the output of this group when 3 meals were eaten indicates that the group was considerably less skilled than the control group, as their rate of production was 4.4 percent less, nevertheless when eating 5 meals a day their production rate rose 5.9 percent above that of the control group. From this showing the authors conclude "that the pattern of productivity, as influenced by the number of meals taken, bears directly upon the rate of production." While the daily productivity was considered unquestionably to be increased by the extra meals and the operators voluntarily stated that they felt less tired on those days than when they ate their customary 3 meals, there was no evidence that this possible freedom from fatigue carried over into the following week.

Production of Operators Working on Canvas Shoes and Eating 3 and 5 Meals a Day, by 2-week Periods over a Period of 10 Weeks

Group and period covered	Mean hourly production (shoes) on each day for period of 2 weeks										Average of 2 weeks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Control group of 20 operators eating 3 meals a day											
First period	179	186	184	180	183	174	184	187	186	188	183
Second period	177	184	183	179	186	180	186	189	187	187	184
Third period	180	180	185	187	186	179	182	187	187	181	183
Fourth period	179	184	184	186	184	180	183	188	189	186	184
Fifth period	181	184	187	184	183	180	181	188	189	186	184
Experimental group of 20 operators											
First period, 3 meals a day	169	174	178	176	178	172	178	178	176	177	175
Second period, 5 meals a day	189	192	192	193	193	188	189	196	196	195	192
Third period, 3 meals a day	171	175	177	177	176	173	176	178	178	179	176
Fourth period, 5 meals a day	191	194	193	191	191	189	196	197	195	194	194
Fifth period, 3 meals a day	173	175	178	178	176	168	173	177	176	173	176

Conclusions

It is pointed out that it is large meals and not frequent meals which put a burden on digestion. The lassitude and disinclination for thought or work following large meals are the effects of the diversion of the blood supply and vital energy to the task of digestion. These effects do not follow small meals taken at frequent intervals. To the objection that changing the schedule of meals from three to five or six a day will result in the person becoming fat from eating too much food, it is replied that the number of meals does not necessarily increase the total amount of food eaten and that the size of the meals

is unconsciously curtailed as the number is increased. This fact was shown in the factory study, as the operatives who brought their lunches to the factory commented on the fact that they no longer ate all they brought with them. The advantages with one exception, it is said, are on the side of frequent feeding. The disadvantage lies in a possibly unwise choice of food for the smaller meals, as there is a tendency to eat such foods as sandwiches, candy, pastry, and soft drinks, with the result that the diet becomes unbalanced. When three meals only are taken there is ordinarily a diversity of foods eaten at the "regular" mealtimes, and it is necessary in adding the supplementary meals to select foods with a view to supporting the balance of the general diet as regards the necessary vitamins, minerals, and proteins. For this reason warning is given against the excessive use of candy, pastry, and soft drinks. Although milk and cake were given to the factory workers in the experiment, the latter at the workers' suggestion, the authors would have preferred a salad vegetable in place of the cake and would, if possible, have substituted soup or stew for the milk occasionally.

As a result of the investigation, the authors conclude that "the practice common in this country of eating the day's supply of food in three installments does not permit the greatest efficiency, vigor, and freedom from distraction of which the individual is capable. Five meals a day yield the maximum of efficiency. Study of a large group of subjects has shown that on a regimen of 2 meals a day muscular efficiency is above the before-breakfast level for only a little more than 2 hours out of the entire working day. On one of 3 meals, it is above the before-breakfast level for about 4 hours; and on one of 5 meals a day, for 7 hours."

Physique of Industrial Workers in Great Britain

EXTENDED investigation of the physique and strength of different groups of men in Great Britain shows that the unemployed men were definitely below both the employed men and a group of university students in height, weight, and strength, while the students excelled both when comparison was made on the basis of the same age grouping.

A study [1] of the physique of women in industry which included anthropometric data regarding 4,366 women engaged in different occupations was published by the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board in 1927. A similar study [2] by the same organization, now called

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, August 1928, p. 61.

[2] Great Britain. Industrial Health Research Board. The Physique of Man in Industry, by E. P. Cathcart and others. London, 1935.

the Industrial Health Research Board, gives the record of the physical examination of 13,656 male volunteers aged 14 years and over, drawn from 149 firms in 15 areas in England and Scotland. The total number examined included 10,593 employed men, 1,328 unemployed men, and 1,735 university students.

The earlier investigation, which was confined to manual workers, in addition to securing data covering weight, height, length of arm, and distance of finger tips from ground (standing), also included physical-strength tests with a view to determining the actual load which could be lifted or carried by women or young workers under industrial conditions without injury or discomfort. The present study, designed to provide data on the variations in physique of employees in different occupations in different parts of the country, was confined to the physical measurements of the men studied, the strength of grip, and the strength of lift or pull. In addition to manual workers a number of nonmanual occupations—that is, persons engaged on clerical, administrative, and executive staffs, civil servants, and defense services—were included. For comparison a group of 1,735 undergraduates from six universities in different parts of England and in Glasgow, Scotland, were examined, and a sample of 1,328 unemployed men was also collected. No one was included in this group who had not been wholly unemployed for at least 6 months preceding the day on which he was interviewed. The field work, which was done by two investigators working together, covered the 3-year period from May 1929 to May 1932.

Cooperation in the investigation on the part of the men examined was entirely on a voluntary basis, and the attempt was made in each firm visited to secure volunteers from as many departments as possible. It appeared that two fears were associated with the investigation—one, which was quite general, that the investigation was in some way associated with "the Army" or a potential army of the future, and the other that if a man did not do well in the tests he might lose his job. To a certain extent, it was thought, this might have resulted in a process of selection, as the more physically fit might refrain from volunteering if a fear of the Army was prevalent and the less physically fit if there was any fear of a job being lost.

The attempt was made to follow the occupational distribution and the age distribution of the 1921 census, but in the final result there was a larger proportion of men under 35 years of age and a smaller proportion over 45 years than were recorded in the census. Also certain occupational groups such as food, drink, and tobacco workers, clerks, draftsmen, and typists, and workers in chemical processes were overrepresented, while there was underrepresentation in mining and quarrying, in painting and decorating, and in personal service.

Two important industries—agriculture and fishing—were hardly represented owing to the difficulty of securing large enough groups of men for the tests.

General Results of the Tests

Comparison of the employed and the unemployed by age groups showed that there was, relatively, an absence of the unemployed early in working life and in the middle age groups, 24–45 years, but a heavy excess from 55 years and upwards. Thus 15.5 percent of the unemployed and only 6.3 percent of the employed were over 55 years of age.

The employed group.—The maximum height of the employed men appeared to be reached at about 20 to 21 years of age, but from age 25, probably due to the development of a less erect carriage with advancing years, there was a gradual and fairly steady decline in height. The average height of the whole group was 66.54 inches.

Weight among this group was found to increase fairly steadily up to about the twentieth year, after which the increase was slow but steady until the age of 60, when it began to decline.

Manual power was measured both for the hand grip and the lumbar pull by dynamometers, which registered the degree of force exerted. The tests for the strength of grip showed that the strength increased up to about 20 years of age, and was maintained until about the age of 40, with a slow decline after that age. The left-hand grip was found to be uniformly lower than that of the right hand.

The test for lumbar pull, which is primarily intended to test the muscles of the thighs and back, also gives some indication of the general muscular strength, as the muscles of the shoulders and arms are used to some extent in the test. It was found there was a steady rise in power, presumably due to a general increase in muscularity, up to approximately 25½–27½ years of age, when the maximum pulling capacity seemed to be reached. After about the age of 30 there was a slow but steady decline.

The measurement for finger-tip distance was of incidental interest, having been made to obtain, if possible, some idea of the optimum height for working benches, machinery, etc., with the operative standing. It was estimated from the measurements obtained, after making allowance for the downward inclination of the arms from the elbow of about 15 to 20 degrees during work and for the height of the shoe heels, that the optimum height of the working place for the average man is about 38 inches.

Unemployed men.—The measurements for the unemployed group show that the height at each age (excepting the very small 15½- to 16½-year group) was definitely below that of the employed group. Weights among the unemployed at each age group, with the exception of the years 14½ to 16½, were uniformly below those of the employed, and the strength tests also showed values definitely below those of

the employed. This fact raises the question as to whether these men belong in the unemployable class or whether their reduction in strength is a consequence of their enforced idleness. The data secured which show evidence of the personal deficiencies indicate that the group of unemployed from which the sample was drawn—that is, men entirely without employment for 6 months or longer—is probably the class on the labor market last to be employed when work is plentiful and the first to be discharged when work is scarce.

Students.—The students were confined to a narrow age limit, the ages ranging, with a few exceptions, between 16½ and 31½ years, and comparison with the other two groups was therefore made for the same age grouping. In height the students were very definitely superior to the other two groups, the difference being greater between the students and the employed group than between the employed and the unemployed. The students were also definitely heavier at each age at which adequate numbers were measured. There was little difference between the students and the young employed men in the muscular tests. A slight superiority in the lumbar pull was found among the students up to the age of 21, after which the men in active employment had the advantage. The unemployed men were excelled by the students in each age group in grip and pull.

Differences According to Locality and Occupation

WHEN the groups are compared on the basis of the locality and of the occupation, the men measured in London were found to be distinctly superior both in height and weight. Birmingham and Liverpool workers also were in excess of the average while the men in Leeds, Sheffield, and Glasgow fell below the average. This variation as between cities, it is considered, might be due in part to differences in occupation, as in London, for example, the sample measured included large numbers of clerical and public administrative workers who in all localities were superior to the manual workers in height and weight. Nearly all the workers in leather and skins were in Glasgow; in Sheffield the great majority of the men tested were metal workers, and in Leeds they were textile workers. The data for Glasgow were at variance with previous studies, which had tended to show that the Scots are taller, but this is explained by the fact that Glasgow is no longer typically Scottish owing to alien immigration. It is said that it is more difficult to explain the sudden emergence of the industrial population of London as possessing the best physique of any of the populations studied, but that it is possibly due to the well-recognized drift of industry south and especially to the environs of London.

Summary

THE following table shows the average values of height, weight, grip, and pull for the three groups examined.

Average Values of Physical Measurements of Groups of Employed, Unemployed, and Students

Group	Number examined	Average measurements			
		Height	Weight	Grip	Pull
		Inches	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*
Employed	10,593	66.54	134.75	108.90	362.56
Unemployed	1,328	65.63	127.27	94.60	313.94
Students	1,735	68.62	138.20	113.30	366.52

In conclusion it is stated that the data are not sufficient to determine to what extent heavy industries attract men of superior physique or to what extent mechanization has equalized the demand for brawn and muscle, while it is also concluded that "no certain index of physical fitness, industrial or other, has yet been discovered."

LEISURE-TIME ACTIVITIES

Art and the Leisure Time of Workers [1]

THE development of popular art among workers in their leisure time as a means toward the acquirement of general culture was the subject of a study originated by the International Labor Office and carried out by the International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations. The purpose of the International Labor Organization in taking up this question was not only to promote the appreciation of art in its application in the homes of workers and as an avocation for their leisure time but also to assist them in active participation in the production of artistic objects through the development of their creative ability. The study was carried out through the cooperation of the national commissions of intellectual cooperation and international organizations such as trade unions, Christian unions, the Federation of Teachers Associations, and the Association for Adult Education.

Popular art is common to entire ethnic groups and is based upon collective forms of economic and social life. The decadence of the popular arts is well known, the extent of this decadence varying in the different countries according to the conditions of life in each ethnic group, especially the economic and social organization of such groups. The most important causes of the decline of artistic creation among the common people have their origin in the economic and industrial organization of contemporary civilization, including present social conditions and the level of modern culture, as well as the manner in which the human mind acknowledges and accepts religious doctrines. In addition there are other causes of a more special or accidental character.

Contemporary civilization is characterized by its economic-industrial character; it tends, by every possible means, to assure men the necessary things of life in the largest measure and at the lowest possible cost. Modern production cannot escape standardization; the machine is predominant, and it is costly to introduce even such handwork as that of the modest artisan guided by the taste for decoration which comes to him by instinct, by race, and by tradition. Present

[1] Institut International de Coopération Intellectuelle. Art populaire et loisers ouvriers. Paris, 1934.

methods of production, while they offer the undeniable advantage of moderate prices which assure the widest possible diffusion of goods, present certain extrinsic characteristics which are often the negation of all originality and beauty. Thus, we see today in nearly all countries the same kinds of clothing, the same kind of house-furnishings, the same technique in construction, the same implements of labor.

Certain factors contribute to the spread of industrial production and to contract what was, for the same class of objects, formerly the work of the individual artisan. One of these factors is the great value the peasant and laboring classes give today to the time element. In order to satisfy their desires for satisfactory and healthful foods, larger and more healthful living quarters, good clothing, and participation in modern pleasures, all of which are relatively expensive, it is necessary to receive a corresponding money return, so that higher wages are more necessary than in the past.

Workers today do not have at their command the amount of time necessary to the practice of the arts, while the operation of machines fatigues them and diminishes their spiritual strength more than work involving special craftsmanship. Urban development also plays a part in the decline of craftsmanship. Under earlier conditions, in which racial groups were self-sufficient, more time was spent upon the production and the embellishment of objects for their own use, while under present conditions, when materials and products know no barrier of country, there is not the same incentive to the development of popular art.

Other factors affecting the course of art among the masses include profound political movements, such as revolutions with their leveling effects, improvement in the general cultural level, and the disassociation of religion from the myths and legends and superstitions inherited from primitive times.

Possibility of Utilization of Popular Art in Workers' Leisure Time

ALTHOUGH numerous economic, social, cultural, and religious factors have profoundly affected the course of popular art, the majority of reports to the International Labor Office expressed the opinion that with proper direction and coordination of efforts much could be accomplished toward its revival.

The program of the International Labor Office, it is considered, can in fact determine and hasten, if not a renaissance of popular art upon the basis of old traditional forms, at least an evolution of this art in keeping with the proper values of contemporary life.

At the present time, although the reports show that with the exception of singing, music, and the theater there is little interest in art among the workers in most of the industrialized countries, in a few traditional popular art continues to play an important part in their lives.

In many of the reports received it was questioned whether it was possible to renew interest in art by artificial means, although it was generally agreed that social and educational means of stimulating this interest might be beneficial. It appears from the replies to the inquiry received by the Office that it is not only possible but desirable from a social and educational point of view to develop a definite program for leisure-time work which exercises a favorable educational interest. However, the point was raised in many of the reports that in developing a program of popular art it should be done without any idea of financial returns, for in drawing a profit from the sale of articles made by the workers in their leisure time the duration of labor would be prolonged and the workers exploited.

Methods of Putting the Program in Effect

It is considered that national art commissions in cooperation with national commissions of intellectual cooperation may be effective in coordinating activities in the different countries. It would therefore be desirable that in each country existing public and private organizations interested in this subject should cooperate with the assistance of the state in promoting this work. In certain countries where such action has been most developed the results obtained have been considerable.

One of the conditions of success of such a program is the creation of a favorable attitude toward popular art among working people. This can be accomplished by the heads of industrial enterprises, and trade unions and other workers' organizations. In addition, all attempts to promote the use of leisure time in the development of popular art must be accompanied by action for its protection and encouragement. Training of the workers, in the opinion of many experts, should be first undertaken by groups. This is particularly easy in those forms of art such as music and the theater, which offer the greatest resistance to decline. Although the reports received did not provide many suggestions for the solution of the problem, it was suggested that small museums of popular art might be set up near rural and labor centers which would bring together the objects, costumes, household furnishings, etc., of the past. It would be equally desirable to list those manifestations of popular art which are practically forgotten or which, still living, are worth saving.

The best methods of developing a program are listed as education through meetings, conferences, and informal talks; establishment of workshops with the necessary tools, models, and other equipment; and competitive meetings of various kinds.

Extent of Activities in Different Countries

THE extent to which art has been stimulated by popular movements in the different countries is shown by the separate reports. In Germany little has been accomplished except in the field of the theater, music, and dancing. In Austria various organizations are promoting singing, the theater, architecture, wood carving, designing, and painting. Certain Provinces in Belgium have organized associations and regional and local committees among which music and chorus singing and the theater are particularly popular, while lace making, glass, cabinetmaking, wood carving, painting, and metal working contribute also to the preservation of popular art traditions.

Canada produces plays and concerts organized by institutes and women's clubs, and in Denmark folk dances are presented in the country, while in Copenhagen embroidery classes have been organized, and in the various villages pottery making following old designs is popular.

Music, the theater, and dancing are activities fostered by the labor associations in Finland, annual folk dances being organized in many sections and a theater association subsidized by the State was organized in 1920. This association, with 65 theaters, issues a monthly review, protects the rights of authors, organizes special courses for young actors, and assists in placing them.

In France there are numerous leisure-time organizations, particularly in the metal industries, which organize musical events, theatrical presentations, and games.

Music, singing, and dancing are popular in Great Britain, the English Folk Dance Society having about 50 branches and 20,000 members. The British Drama League and the Village Drama Society promote amateur theatricals throughout the country, ordinary workers taking part in these events. In Hungary, in addition to music, dancing, and the theater, special courses in the applied arts are provided, particularly in the agricultural districts, and the department of commerce promotes the reproduction of old art treasures, particularly embroidery, lace, weaving, pottery, and cooking utensils. About 85,000 workers are engaged in such work during seasons of the year when their farm work leaves them unoccupied. These workshops are subsidized by the State and permanent exhibitions of the work are maintained.

All the ministerial departments in Italy are concerned with the promotion of popular art, ethnographic and folklore collections being brought together and maintained by the Ministry of Education. The National Association of Small Industries gives its support to small industries and artisans, with the result that weaving, copying of old textiles, jewelry, pottery making, etc., are carried out in many industrial centers where the workers give only their leisure time to this

work. A committee for the utilization of folklore has been created by the Dopolavoro. More than 4,000 musical associations promote the use of old songs and old musical instruments, there are 20,000 dramatic associations and each provincial center of Dopolavoro has a record of the popular life of the region and more than 100,000 workers take part in the folklore activities. Popular fetes are organized in all villages in which the best examples of traditional art are employed.

Cultural and recreational centers are maintained in Mexico with specially qualified teachers for music, singing, and esthetic dancing. In Poland the popular theater organization is very active in promoting dramatic and musical events among the working people and residents of rural districts and gives courses designed to promote the artistic education of the workers.

An association of Rumanian women was organized in the last half of the nineteenth century for the purpose of preserving the national costume, and regional committees and workshops were organized. These have been so successful that many commercial establishments employ country people exclusively to manufacture their merchandise. Generally throughout Transylvania attempts have been made to preserve literature, stories, and rustic songs, costumes, potteries, furniture and wood carving, tapestries, and the architecture of houses.

In Sweden, thanks to the measures taken at the beginning of the century, the traditions of the brilliant epoch of Swedish art have been safeguarded through the organization of schools, museums, local historical collections, and departmental organizations for the promotion of artistic handwork. Fairs organized by the National Museum, which are held in different parts of the country, bring to the people examples of the principal artistic productions in the field of music, the theater, singing, etc. The museum also collaborates with labor educational associations in courses designed to develop artistic work.

Many organizations in Switzerland are devoted to the development of popular art, but, owing to the decentralization of the country and the many activities, it is impossible to summarize them. However, among the most important activities are rural architecture, dialectic theater, music and popular songs, national costumes, weaving, tapestry, embroidery, lace and crochet work, wood and copper carving, and potteries. There is a movement also to preserve the old costumes.

The artistic education of the people forms part of the general educational system in Czechoslovakia. The Masaryk Institute of Popular Education includes a division for artistic education, pupils being taught glass painting, wood carving, etc., and musical education is carried to the Provinces. Other schools also carry on similar educational work. In Yugoslavia peasant art is preserved in the southern part of the country which is isolated from the rest of the

country by the mountains. It is manifested in the form of national costumes, embroideries, weaving, tapestry, wood carving, and among the Mohammedans in gold and silver jewelry. The women's cooperatives and organized workshops in many towns encourage embroidery, weaving, and tapestry making, and promote their sale.

There is no popular indigenous art in the United States except that of the Indians, but different institutions, such as Hull House in Chicago, work for the preservation of the popular arts imported by the immigrants. In many parts of the country leisure-time and community organizations promote work in the arts and trades, and music and popular dancing, while in the Dakotas and North Carolina theatrical groups present plays, written by the actors themselves, which deal with life in the old communities of the sections. The Metropolitan Art Museum in New York City organizes classes on the subject "What workers have wrought through the ages".

Portuguese National Leisure Time Foundation [1]

FOR the promotion of the profitable use of the leisure time of workers in Portugal the National Leisure Time Foundation (*la Fundação Nacional para a Alegria no Trabalho*) was established by a decree law of June 13, 1935, and accompanying statutes.[2]

The foundation is intended to benefit workers (and their families) who are registered in the national unions and the workers' welfare organizations (*Casas do Povo*). As a means of bringing about better physical development vacation colonies, walks and excursions, athletic games and contests, and gymnastics and physical education are to be promoted. To raise the intellectual and moral level of the people the plan is to provide conferences, concerts and theatrical performances, educational films, and daily radio chats; trips to museums, monuments, and other places of historical, intellectual, or technical interest; public libraries; and general or professional cultural courses, and music and choral singing.

The Under Secretary of State for Corporations and Social Welfare is to supervise the activities of the foundation, but active control is to be vested in a central commission of five members. The original members of the commission are named in the statutes. If a vacancy occurs the remaining members must, within 180 days, fill it with a native of Portugal over 21 years of age. The central commission may delegate the actual operation of the foundation to an administrative commission of 3 or 5 members, who are natives of Portugal over 21 years of age, chosen by it for 1 calendar year. The central

[1] Data are from report by Alexander R. Magruder, American chargé d'affaires ad interim at Lisbon, June 19, 1935.

[2] Portugal. Diario do Governo, June 13, 1935, series I, no. 134.

commission has the exclusive right to name technical and other assistants, but it may delegate this right to the administrative commission, which is to report annually to it. The central commission may approve or veto the acts of the administrative commission. The administrative commission may, on authorization by the central commission, select a technical commission, establish offices of the foundation in the various parts of the Republic, promote the organization of autonomous local athletic, music, dramatic, and charitable bodies, and bring about the federation of existing organizations.

The foundation is to be financed by Government appropriations, gifts by individuals, and dues of active, sustaining, and associate members. Active members are national unions and workers' welfare organizations (*Casas do Povo*) which are admitted to membership by the central commission. Their monthly dues are to be based on their local membership. Under certain circumstances national unions which are not active members may, on approval by the central commission, enjoy the benefits provided by the foundation. Sustaining members are unions, federations, and other organizations which, as members in the foundation, pay monthly dues at least equal to the minimum established by the central commission. Associate members are public or private institutions, civic or commercial societies, and natives or foreigners who contribute to the foundation monthly.

The foundation is to be dissolved when the purposes for which it was established are attained. On dissolution, the funds remaining after all obligations have been paid or guaranteed shall be paid to the benevolent institutions of the active members or, if there are none, to the State fund of public assistance.

LABOR CONFERENCES AND CONVENTIONS

Action of American Federation of Labor Convention on Internal Policies

THE case for and against the organization of labor by industry instead of by trade or craft overshadowed all other issues coming before the fifty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Atlantic City, N. J., October 7–19, 1935, and dominated practically all the formal proceedings and informal discussions. The question came before the convention repeatedly in a number of guises, first in the discussion of a group of resolutions dealing with industrial unionism as a policy, then with others defining the kind of charter to be granted in specific instances to newly formed organizations in mass-production industries, and finally in the election of officers. One seat on the executive council, the governing body of the American Federation of Labor, was contested merely as a protest against the incumbent. The vote for the fifteenth vice presidency, however, which was vacant, was clearly a test of strength between the craft and the industrial unionists, the victory going to the craft group when W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees defeated Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, by a vote of 17,370 to 11,692.

Minority Report on Industrial Unionism

DEPARTING from established custom, 6 of the 15 members of the committee on resolutions presented a minority report on the industrial-unionism issue, signed by 5 delegates representing international unions (those of the printers, the ladies' garment workers, the commercial telegraphers, the mine workers, and the bakers) and a sixth representing the Iowa State Federation of Labor. This minority report was based on the premise that "the time has arrived when common sense demands the organization policies of the American Federation of Labor must be molded to meet present-day needs", particularly in view of the problems presented by "the great mass-production industries and those in which the workers are composite mechanics, specialized and engaged upon classes of work which do not fully qualify them for craft-union membership." While disavowing any intention "to permit the taking away from national or

international craft unions any part of their present membership or potential membership in establishments where the dominant factor is skilled craftsmen coming under a proper definition" of craft jurisdiction, the signers of the minority report declared their purpose was "to provide for the organization of workers in mass-production and other industries upon industrial and plant lines, regardless of claims based upon the question of jurisdiction", and, accordingly, under the terms of the report the executive council of the American Federation of Labor would have been "expressly directed and instructed to issue unrestricted charters to organizations formed in accordance with the policy herein enunciated."

After hours of debate on the floor of the convention, in which the case of craft versus industrial unionism was argued by outstanding leaders of the labor movement in support of the minority and of the majority report, the policy outlined in the minority report was defeated in a roll-call vote. The motion to adopt the minority report received 10,933 affirmative and 18,024 negative votes. The committee report was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

Majority Report on Industrial Unionism

THE majority report of the committee on resolutions, presented by 8 of the 15 members of the committee, reviewed in detail the action of the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor dealing with the establishment and the chartering of organizations in the mass-production industries.[1] The declaration of that convention, the report stated, "was specific upon the question involved", and "provided that the workers classified as 'mass-production employees' should be granted charters in the mass-production industries which would include all of the mass-production workers employed in such industries."

The committee on resolutions, in its majority report, felt that the various resolutions dealing with industrial unionism as a policy were based either upon a misunderstanding of the declaration adopted at the 1934 convention or upon a desire "that the policy established in that declaration should be set aside and existing international unions merged into industrial organizations organized for the several industries." In either case, after expounding "the rights of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor", which it declared to be contractual and pointing out the definite protection of those rights in the statement of policy adopted in 1934, the committee's report, which was accepted, recommended nonconcurrence in the 13 resolutions calling for changes in organizational forms, and a "reaffirmation of the declaration of the San Francisco convention upon this subject."

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, December 1934, p. 1408.

Decision on Charters for Specific Groups

FOLLOWING the decision on industrial organization as a policy, seven specific requests for national charters to cover entire industries were refused by the convention. These requests, in the form of resolutions, came from directly affiliated federal unions in the following industries: Cement, chemical, high-pressure pipe, rubber, radio and television, agriculture, canning and packing, and gas, byproduct coke and allied chemicals. The tenor of these defeated resolutions is suggested by the briefest of them, that introduced by a delegate from one of the federal unions in the rubber industry (Res. No. 79), which called for the organization of rubber workers into "an industrial rubber workers' union" with "full jurisdiction over all employees in and around the respective factories without segregation of the employees in the industry."

Building Trades Department

A DISPUTE having to do with the split in the Building Trades Department which has been a disturbing element in labor ranks for over a year, flared briefly on the floor of the convention on the opening day, and later was adjusted by an agreement to arbitrate.

A considerable portion of the report of the executive council to the 1935 convention dealt with the factionalism in the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor which began during the 1934 convention of that department. The executive council's report reviewed the history of the split from its inception in 1934 through the developments of 1935 (during which there were in effect two building trades departments), to the decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia that, in substance, ruled both bodies out of existence.

The question first came before the 1935 convention when the credentials of the delegate from the group recognized by the executive council as the Building Trades Department were challenged by the rival group. Later, a protest against seating the delegate occupied most of one session. When the motion to seat the representative of the group supported by the administration was put to a vote it was decisively defeated. Efforts were at once begun to heal the breach, and hearings were held at the instance of George M. Harrison, a member of the executive council, who was given full credit for the agreement finally reached.

This agreement, or "memorandum of understanding", provided that recognition should be withheld from both groups until after the convention called for in the memorandum. An adjustment committee consisting of six building-trades representatives was directed to meet at the earliest practicable date. This committee is em-

powered to reach a binding decision on the points in dispute. If the six men cannot reach agreement, they are to select by majority vote a seventh disinterested person. If agreement is not reached on the selection of the impartial member within 5 days, George M. Harrison is authorized to appoint the seventh member from names submitted to him by the adjustment committee. When this committee has come to an agreement and is ready to report, it is authorized to call a convention of all organizations in the building industry affiliated with the American Federation of Labor "for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee and such other business as may properly come before the convention," including inferentially the creation of a new building trades department to be chartered as such.

Membership

THE total membership of the American Federation of Labor in the month of August, 1935, as reported to the convention by Secretary Morrison, was 3,153,913. This is an increase of 545,902 over the membership reported for the same month in 1934. The average paid membership for the 12 months ended August 31, 1935, was 3,045,347 in 109 national and international unions and 1,354 directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions. In the preceding year, as reported to the 1934 convention, there were 2,608,011 members in 109 national and international unions and 1,788 directly affiliated local organizations. Thus the gain in average paid-up membership in the past year was 437,336. Part of the decrease in the number of directly affiliated groups was due to the transfer to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of all directly affiliated local unions in logging and timber operation and sawmills. The disbanding or suspension of 620 local trade and federal labor unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor during the year 1934–35 was offset in part by the organization of 272 new groups of this type chartered during the year.

Although the number of affiliated national and international unions reported to the convention was the same in 1935 as in 1934, a change in make-up took place during the year. The Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers, a small group of skilled craftsmen making designs and plates for the textile and wall-paper industries and others using similar processes, which had affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in 1933 after years of independent activity, withdrew its affiliation in 1935. During 1935 the International Union of United Automobile Workers was chartered as an affiliate. After the close of the fiscal year covered by the executive council's report (Aug. 31, 1935), another international charter of affiliation was issued, in this instance to the United Rubber Workers. While these charters were not issued in time for the organizations of

automobile workers and rubber workers to participate in the 1935 convention as internationals, their admission raised to 110 the number of national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At the meeting of the executive council held immediately upon the adjournment of the convention, decision was reached to charter as a national union in the near future the organized sleeping-car porters, now formed into directly affiliated local unions.

Executive Council, 1935-36

DURING the year the treasurership of the American Federation of Labor became vacant because of the death of Martin F. Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, who had held that post. Secretary Morrison was designated treasurer pro tem, and the executive council recommended that the convention amend the constitution so as to combine the two offices into one and create the office of secretary-treasurer. This action was taken by the convention and Frank Morrison was elected to the position for the ensuing year. All members of the executive council who sought reelection secured it. However, George L. Berry, Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation of the N. R. A., who served as eleventh vice president during the year 1934–35, resigned from the council and was not a candidate for the position for the coming year. In conformity with custom, the vice presidents below the rank of eleventh vice president were advanced one rank, thus leaving vacant the position of fifteenth vice president. The manner in which that position was filled has already been reported. The executive council for the year 1935–36 thus constituted is: President, William Green, United Mine Workers; first vice president, Frank Duffy, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; second vice president, T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers; third vice president, Matthew Woll, International Photo-engravers' Union; fourth vice president, John Coefield, United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; fifth vice president, Arthur Wharton, International Association of Machinists; sixth vice president, Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians; seventh vice president, G. M. Bugniazet, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; eighth vice president, George M. Harrison, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; ninth vice president, Daniel J. Tobin, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers; tenth vice president, William L. Hutcheson, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; eleventh vice president, John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers; twelfth vice president, David Dubinsky, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; thirteenth vice president, Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union; fourteenth vice president, Edward J. Gainor, National Association of Letter Carriers; fifteenth vice president, W. D. Mahon,

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, International Typographical Union. With the exception of the president and the secretary-treasurer, who are not officers of their respective unions, the members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor are also elected officials of their respective organizations, all except Frank Duffy and Matthew Woll being international presidents.

Many vital questions of economic significance, such as the 30-hour work week, and of the attitude and plans of the Federation on national affairs, especially the social security program, came before the convention for decision. This aspect of the 1935 convention will be treated in a later issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

National Conference on Labor Legislation, Asheville, N. C., October 4–5, 1935

THE Second National Conference on Labor Legislation was convened by the Secretary of Labor at Asheville, N. C., on October 4 and 5, 1935. A similar conference had been held previously in Washington, D. C., in February 1934.

Delegates were present from 40 States, and the Secretary of Labor, in extending a welcome to the representatives, stated that the conference was an "experiment in mutuality and cooperation." "It was highly important", the Secretary said, "to continue the progress of labor legislation in the States on a more or less unified basis." On the agenda, the conference considered hours of labor, minimum wages, child labor, homework, safety and health protection, workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, public employment offices, wage collection, national housing, and State cooperation with the Federal Government.

The objects and accomplishments of the conference are set forth in the reports of the various committees to which were assigned specific topics for consideration. These reports, as submitted to and later approved by the conference, are reproduced below.

Hours of Labor

FOR 2 years, under the N. R. A. codes, the bulk of American industry adjusted itself to a 40-hour schedule with benefits in both production and reemployment. Some industries have operated successfully on a 36-hour schedule. We believe that the adoption of a schedule of not more than 40 hours by State law in all States will promote the welfare of the Nation for the following reasons: The increase in man-hour production in recent decades has released vast

numbers of employees who are not being absorbed in normal economic processes and a work week of not to exceed 40 hours will serve to give employment to additional persons without adverse effects upon national production. Such benefits as have accrued from the hours regulations of the N. R. A. are being slowly dissipated. American employers have been able to adjust themselves to a 40-hour schedule under codes and there is no serious question that, on the basis of output and technology, industry can bear the added cost. While shortened hours have hitherto been looked upon as welfare legislation providing leisure and better conditions for workers, there has been a growing consciousness, not only in this country but all over the world, that a close relationship exists between efficiency and the hours and earnings of the working population. This principle was recognized in the United States through the N. R. A. and throughout the world by the action in June of this year of the International Labor Conference in adopting the principle of the 40-hour week.

In the light of these broad considerations, your committee recommends the following more specific standards for State labor legislation:

With the possible exception of agricultural employment and domestic service, no employer shall employ any person in excess of 40 hours per week or for more than 8 hours per day.

He shall, moreover, provide for at least 1 day of rest in every 7.

Since experience has proved that exceptions to an hours law tend to make adequate enforcement impossible, exceptions should be granted only by industry and only after public hearing before the State labor department. In no case should exceptions be granted to individual employers nor to an industry for longer than a 48-hour week.

In view of the action taken by the International Labor Conference at Geneva in June, we believe that the foregoing recommendations are practical. Therefore, we respectfully urge the President of the United States to submit the treaty embodying this principle of the 40-hour week to the Senate for speedy ratification.

Committee on hours of labor: Martin P. Durkin, chairman; Mary Anderson; Rev. Francis G. Haas; J. C. Lewis; A. Louise Murphy; and Gustav Peck.

Minimum Wage

THE committee on minimum wage, having reviewed the legislative situation, concludes that the need for passage of mandatory minimum-wage laws is fully as great as when the previous committee reported. It therefore reiterates the recommendation that every State here represented make this an immediate legislative objective. The committee also reiterates the recommendation that the standard bill, now law in seven States, be used as a basis for such legislation and that as

the time seems ripe, the State laws be made applicable to men as well as to women. Since the first meeting, a law of the mandatory type in Massachusetts is the only legislative accomplishment in this field.

Study of the need for legislation.—A discussion on the floor of this conference seems to indicate the lack of adequate information concerning the present trend of wages in different parts of the country and different occupations. It is obviously important, in urging such legislation, to show situations actually needing correction. This, your committee believes, can best be done by means of surveys of earnings, hours, and working conditions.

Administration.—Your committee still holds it essential that the administration of the law should be placed under a responsible executive with adequate trained support. We are strongly convinced that the best way to achieve such administration is through the application to it of civil-service principles, which give proper weight to practical experience.

We urge that the practice of conferences among those administering the law be continued.

We also believe that the basic standards for administrative regulations specified in the last report should be emphasized as essential to securing the application of minimum wage. To the standards already enumerated, we wish to add a provision that wage payments be made in cash with no deductions.

Having considered the report of the previous committee we went on to discuss some of the problems of administration that are current questions. We feel that the following points are important enough to require the consideration of this conference.

The discussion of the general meeting indicated that opposition to minimum-wage legislation may take the form of insistence that a wage legally fixed drives women out of an industry to be replaced by men, or that the minimum wage becomes the maximum. The one effective method of dissipating such arguments is to make known what actually happens when the law is applied. Your committee therefore recommends that in every State, those in charge of administration carry on current analyses of wage and employment trends in the industries coming under the act.

The minimum-wage laws recognize, in a provision requiring the commissioner to present to a wage board all relevant evidence concerning wages of women and minor workers in the industry to be considered, that fair and proper findings can be based only on the fullest possible knowledge of conditions to be dealt with. It is our experience that almost inevitable limitations on the information of members of all three groups is a real stumbling block in the way of achieving, through a minimum-wage order, the greatest improvement of conditions in an industry. No one of the groups constituting the board is, as a rule, in possession of full and impartial data. If,

therefore, the outcome of the board's consideration is to be based on full understanding, it is the peculiar responsibility of the labor departments to furnish all groups a sound basis on which to act.

Effective administration of this, as of other laws, requires that stubborn violations as well as legal questions involved in administration, should have the informed and sympathetic consideration of competent counsel, with power to act. Experience to the present time has not demonstrated how the most effective legal cooperation can be obtained. Your committee therefore recommends that the United States Department of Labor undertake a study of present practices and possibilities in this field and report its findings to a subsequent conference.

The committee recommends that minimum-wage orders be applied as promptly as possible to homework industries.

We believe that the administration of State minimum-wage laws would be aided if the principles of the Walsh bill, introduced into the Seventy-fourth Congress, which made provision for the observance of fair labor standards by bidders on Federal contracts, were applied.

Committee on minimum wage: Frieda Miller, chairman; Monsignor Ryan; Louise Stitt; Lucy R. Mason; Mrs. E. Dupuis; Morgan Mooney; J. B. Davie; Marian L. Mel; Arnold Zanders; L. Metcalfe Walling; and Mollie Dowd.

Child-Labor Standards

Child-labor amendment.—Through the child-labor provisions of the industrial codes, great gains were made in raising child-labor standards and eliminating child labor from certain areas of industry where it had not been possible to do away with its evils through State action. This experience has been similar to that under the two national child-labor laws before they were declared unconstitutional. It has been accompanied by wide-spread public approval of this notable advance in protecting children because it was on the basis of uniform national standards which outlawed the use of cheap child labor as a powerful weapon in industrial warfare. The general popularity of these national bans against the misuse of children has made enforcement of them easy through local work-permit agencies and labor officials, with a minimum of Federal action. Again, as in the case of the Federal child-labor laws, it has been clearly shown that a national child-labor law is an imperative national need.

Now that the codes are no longer effective, however, there are disturbing signs of change, represented by increasing applications of children for work permits and reports of child-labor abuses from different parts of the country. These point to a return of child-labor evils, which have always in the past increased in quantity as business conditions have improved.

For these reasons, the Second National Conference on Labor Legislation urges that all who are concerned with the protection of children redouble their efforts to secure ratification of the Federal child-labor amendment by the 12 States necessary to write this guaranty of essential rights to the children of the country into the fundamental law of the land.

Government contracts.—Resolved that the conference endorse the principle of Federal legislation establishing labor standards, including those relating to child labor, to be enforced in all Government contracts.

The committee commends the States which have raised the standards in their child-labor laws since the 1934 conference, and urges that every effort be made to incorporate the following standards in all State laws:

1. Minimum age for leaving school for work, 16 years.
2. Regulation of employment of young persons 16 to 18 years of age, as follows:
(a) Hours of work not to exceed either (1) 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week, or (2) those of adults in the industry in which employed, whichever is the lesser. Nightwork to be prohibited between 8 p. m. and 7 a. m.
(b) Prohibition of employment of persons under 18 in hazardous occupations; the State department of labor or industrial board to have authority to classify occupations as hazardous for this age group.
(c) Work permits to be required for the legal employment of those between 16 to 18 years of age.
3. At least double compensation for injured minors illegally employed, the employer to be charged with primary liability for the payment of such compensation, and the compensation for permanent disability, whether the employment was legal or illegal, to be based upon the probable adult earning capacity of such minor. Compensation laws to provide for approval by a competent State authority of the expenditure of the compensation granted to assure the most desirable rehabilitation and education of the injured minor.

The committee referred the recommendations on compensation to the committee on workmen's compensation, with the request that they be incorporated in its report.

The committee recommends that State school-attendance laws be amended to conform with the above standards, and calls attention to the fact that these standards will make of even greater importance the provision by the schools of new and varied types of training to meet the needs of all young people under present industrial conditions.

The committee joins with the committee on industrial homework in urging the more effective regulation of industrial homework, or preferably its abolition, as a measure of vital importance in relation to child labor.

Committee on child-labor standards: A. L. Fletcher, chairman; Courtenay Dinwiddie; John J. Egan; K. F. Lenroot; Wm. F. Patterson; Joseph Rossano; Maud Swett; and Charles H. Weeks.

Industrial Homework

EVIDENCES are now available that various processes in some 75 or more manufacturing industries are being given out to be done in homes, that such work is carried on in practically every State in the Union, and that the wages paid and the conditions under which the work is done constitute a serious undermining of labor standards, of which the labor authorities in the various States are aware and about which they are greatly concerned.

The committee agrees that the only way to control these growing evils of industrial homework is by its complete abolition.

The committee recommends as the best method of reaching this goal the enactment of State legislation which will control and ultimately abolish the giving out of work to be done in homes.

The committee recommends as essential points to be covered in the legal regulation of industrial homework the following:

1. Every employer, contractor, and distributor giving out homework must obtain annually a license for which he shall pay such fee as the State requires. He must furnish to the enforcing authority complete and current registers of all homeworkers.
2. Every homeworker should be required to obtain a certificate permitting him or her to do homework.
3. State labor laws such as minimum wage, hours of work, child labor, wage collection, workmen's compensation, and others shall apply to industrial homework.
4. Every employer giving out homework shall be required to keep a record of the wages paid to each worker and the amount of work done by such worker.

In order to prevent undue hardship in the abolition of industrial homework, the committee recommends that such work be limited to persons physically handicapped or those responsible for the care of persons totally disabled.

Since one of the aspects of homework makes more difficult State control, namely the sending of goods for homework manufacture across State lines, and since there is evidence that this practice is increasing, the committee recommends that the United States Department of Labor be asked to continue to investigate the extent and nature of the passage of homework goods in interstate commerce and explore the possibilities of Federal legislation to control this practice.

Committee on industrial homework: Joseph Tone, chairman; Lucy R. Mason; Mary E. Meehan; T. W. Pennington; Mollie Dowd; Beatrice McConnell; Frieda S. Miller; and Mary E. Pidgeon.

Industrial Health and Safety

THE State departments administering the labor laws should have authority to formulate industrial rules, or codes, preferably with the assistance of advisory committees including representatives of em-

ployers, employees, and experts, for the protection of the health and safety of employees and for the proper lighting, ventilation, and sanitation of industrial establishments. Such rules or codes should conform substantially to nationally approved standards.

Adequate standards for ventilation, temperature, humidity, air space, and lighting should be established.

All harmful dusts, gases, and fumes should be removed at the source wherever possible. Personal protective devices, such as goggles, head and respiratory protectors, should be furnished to workers unavoidably exposed to harmful dusts, gases, and fumes. Protective clothing, such as gloves, aprons, or leggings, should be furnished where health or safety hazards exist from processes such as welding or contact with dangerous materials, substances, or the handling of tools.

Proper and adequate guards should be required for dangerous machinery; such guards should be attached by the manufacturer. Places of employment should be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition with due consideration for the health and safety of the employee. Proper fire safeguards, fire escapes, and exits should be required.

There should be provision for competent personnel, including medical and surgical services where necessary, and adequate equipment for administering first-aid treatment.

A sufficient number of suitable seats with backs should be required in all establishments where women or minors are employed.

Proper rest rooms, wash- and dressing-room conveniences, and adequate toilet facilities should be provided. Hot water should be provided in all places of employment.

Eating in workrooms should be prohibited. Suitable places for eating, separate from the workroom, should be furnished unless outside facilities are easily accessible.

Cool drinking water, not inferior to the community water supply, should be furnished to every employee. Such water should be provided through adequately protected drinking fountains, or through individual drinking cups. Reasonable access to drinking water should be permitted employees at all times.

There should be periodic inspection of all work places by competent and qualified inspectors whose training and experience should meet with approved standards.

Reports should be required of all industrial accidents and occupational diseases for analysis of causes and prevention of repetition.

Committee on industrial health and safety: W. A. Pat Murphy, chairman; Robert S. Elrod; James Fitzgerald; Clarence L. Jarrett; Anton Johanson; Howard Keener; R. R. Sayers; Ira M. Snouffer; F. J. Underwood; J. D. Williams; T. A. Wilson; V. A. Zimmer; C. B. Noxon; and Sidney W. Wilcox.

Unemployment Compensation

YOUR committee recommends that this conference place itself on record as favoring prompt action by the various States on unemployment compensation as follows:

All States not having unemployment compensation laws which will qualify those States to receive Federal aid and tax credits under the Social Security Act should enact such laws as early as possible.

Such State laws while they should be designed to permit the proper coordination of their provisions with the Social Security Act should be so drafted as to remain operative independently of the Federal act. The laws of those States whose operation has in any way been made contingent upon the continued operation of the Federal act should be so amended as to stand on their own feet.

The various States welcome the advice of the Social Security Board in drafting unemployment-compensation laws or in amending existing ones so that they will meet the requirements of the Social Security Act and which will assure efficient and economical State administration.

We urge that the Social Security Board recommend to the several States adequate minimum standards for the waiting period, rate of benefits, and duration of benefits.

The Board should recommend and the States should adopt in their laws a uniform basis of coverage to avoid such conflicts in State jurisdiction as have occurred in the field of accident compensation. Your committee believes that the State in which the majority of the work is done should be the only one to cover the worker and pay him benefits. Where an employee works in a number of States but does not spend the majority of his working time in any one, he should come under the law of the State in which the contract of employment is made. This will prevent multiple taxation on the employer, i. e., only one State should receive contributions from an employer for a particular employee. Workers should in no case be barred from benefits by any residence requirement.

The various States should in their own laws authorize reciprocal agreements on such features of unemployment compensation as that of providing for the registration of and payments of benefits to workers becoming unemployed in States distant from the one from which their benefits are due and from preventing workers from losing their benefits because of their transfer from a job in one State to a job in another. Interstate comity should prevail in this field.

Finally, your committee wishes to emphasize that unemployment compensation legislation is primarily concerned with and directly affects conditions of labor in industry. We therefore strongly urge upon the States the desirability of placing the administration of

State unemployment compensation in the State agency generally responsible for the administration of labor legislation.

Committee on unemployment compensation: Elmer F. Andrews, chairman; Charles L. Hodge; Robert J. Watt; Franklin G. Connor; George Meany; John P. Benson; M. J. McCartin; Fred J. Graham; S. P. Kafoury; Paul Raushenbush; Austin L. Staley; and Edward F. Seiller.

Old-Age Pensions

1. *State old-age pensions.*—The committee recommends the enactment of State-wide compulsory laws for old-age pensions. Where provisions in State constitutions stand in the way, steps should be taken at once to secure the necessary amendments.

Whereas the Federal Government has made provisions for advancing funds to the individual States for the financing of old-age assistance, every effort should be made to avoid limiting the contribution of the individual States to the sum of $15 per person (the amount which will be matched by the Federal Government) to the end that wherever the circumstances require, the total assistance per person may not be restricted to a maximum of $30 per month.

It is recommended that the age requirement be 60 to 65 years.

The committee recommends against any property limitation.

Where an applicant, otherwise eligible has an income from other sources of less than $360 a year the pension should be fixed at such a point as to make total annual income not less than $360.

2. *Federal old-age benefits.*—It is recommended that the Federal Social Security Act be amended to provide for interstate reciprocity as a condition of receiving Federal grants for old-age pensions.

No definite pension maximum is recommended. The amount should be flexible, at the discretion of the State administrative agency, but should not be less than $30 per month.

The committee stresses the need for the appointment of thoroughly qualified persons, having special knowledge and understanding of the problems involved, to administer the acts.

The committee recommends that the Federal Social Security Act be amended to make available to persons ineligible for Federal old-age benefits facilities for the purchase of annuities from the Federal Government.

Committee on old-age pensions: Isador Lubin, chairman; Frank Bane; T. E. Cunningham; Alex E. Gordon; W. C. Isley; James Taylor; Peter Campbell; O. C. Arthur; and Henry Lehmann.

Public Employment Exchanges

THE committee recommends as follows:

That the members of the conference present from the seven States whose legislatures have not accepted the provisions of the Wagner-

Peyser Act, i. e., Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, Montana, and Arkansas, promote the introduction and enactment of legislation in their respective States accepting the provisions of the act at the next meeting of their legislatures.

That in the operation of the State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service more emphasis be given to their long-time programs.

That the members of the conference promote the introduction and the enactment of legislation for the State regulation of private employment agencies, and Federal legislation for regulation of their interstate activities.

That the State employment services develop plans, including adequate budgets and training programs, for a permanent State-wide employment service that will adequately serve the unemployment-insurance program of their respective States.

That this conference recommend to such governors who contemplate appointing commissions in connection with the development of plans for unemployment compensation, the inclusion of a representative of the interests of public employment services in the membership of such commissions.

That Congress be urged to appropriate funds adequate to enable regional organization of the United States Employment Service in order to make available to the State employment services Federal assistance for the development along the lines necessary to handle the work under the unemployment-compensation laws.

That the conference promote in every way possible the securing of adequate appropriations for the State employment services.

Committee on public employment exchanges: Frank E. Wenig, chairman; Mary LaDame; S. H. Collins; Mrs. May Thompson Evans; Harry Lippart; Helen Wood; H. P. Young; W. Frank Persons; Mary Cruzen; and L. J. Maloney.

Wage-Payment and Wage-Collection Laws

THE failure of employers to pay wages owed to employees is today a wide-spread abuse. The inability of workers to collect these claims through existing judicial channels has demonstrated a large and growing problem and points to the need for making special provisions for it. This failure is due to the disproportionate cost of collecting a small claim, the delay incident to a civil suit, the timidity and ignorance of the worker in a legal proceeding, and to the inability of present civil court machinery actually to enforce payment of judgment, because of the secretion of the employer's assets, or his escape from the jurisdiction of the State.

It is felt that similar to theory and practice of workmen's compensation laws, wage-collection legislation should assume that there is

no justification for not holding the employer completely liable and that inability to pay is no defense. There is equal necessity to assure a means divorced from the general courts to provide for hearing, adjustment, and enforcement of the rights of the worker to wages actually earned and due. It is felt that such legislation should be limited in scope only to wages earned and should be limited in amount to cover claims each of no more than $200.

The difficulties of enforcement against corporate employers seem to require in legislation the establishment of personal liability of officers or agents thereof having actual control or knowledge of either the hiring or the disposition of either the proceeds of such labor or the assets of the corporation.

The committee believes that it is a legitimate function and duty of a labor department or industrial commission to concern itself with this problem, through the establishment of better types of machinery to promote the prompt payment of wages and to adjudicate wage claims.

The difficulties of enforcement against employers who are not within the legal jurisdiction involved can be met temporarily by legislation defining the offense as one carrying possibility of extradition. It is the recommendation of this committee that a committee of inquiry be formed by the Secretary of Labor to attempt to develop proper types of legislative remedy. It is recommended, furthermore, that this committee study the findings and recommendations existing in this field and prepare in cooperation with other interested groups an act, or acts, to serve as a model for State laws.

The requirement of the payment of wages, earned in full, in lawful money and at stipulated short periods is deemed a basic requirement for any such legislation, also the provision of penalties both civil and penal in character, against the person as well as the assets of the employer.

Committee on wage payment and wage collection laws: Russell Eldridge, chairman; L. Metcalfe Walling; Ora B. Chapman; John Schneider; Jack Hammelsmith; R. H. Barker; Morgan R. Mooney; and Jean A. Flexner.

Housing

THIS is a discussion of the very material subject, "Housing", i. e., the provision of dwellings. Housing often implies homes, with all their spiritual values. Good housing is a basis for good homes. But to include the other factors in homemaking would unduly extend this statement. So our report is confined to housing in its material aspects.

Assumptions.—In order that the discussion may have a common starting point, and so some possibility of leading to a conclusion, the committee submits the following assumptions, which it believes will

be generally accepted: Social and economic security require that as national wealth accumulates, its benefit shall be more and more widely distributed among all members of the Nation. Effectiveness of distribution is measured by (1) rising standards of living for the mass of the people; (2) increasing steadiness of employment, and rising (real) wages that will enable the mass of the people to pay for rising standards of living.

Rising standards of living are best measured by more effective distribution and use of the three essentials of wholesome living: Food, clothing, and shelter.

Of these essentials, provision of the third, shelter or housing, has characteristics that make it of especial importance at this time. For instance, while it is slow-moving—largely because of the difficulty of securing sites—on the other hand, it is long-continuing and so will stabilize our economic recovery; it stimulates more lines of production and distribution than does any other single enterprise and so has a tonic effect upon our whole economic structure; there is no possibility of an excess supply of slum reclamation and low-rental housing in the near future, in terms of human need.

Objective.—The objective in housing is an adequate supply of good dwellings, so distributed as to location, type, size, and cost as to meet the needs of the population and, so far as practicable, its desires.

Methods.—The methods by which this objective is to be reached are: (1) Demolition of all unfit dwellings; (2) repair and proper maintenance of dwellings that are fit, or that can economically be made fit; (3) erection of new and better dwellings to assure an adequate supply.

Standards for housing.—Every community should set and maintain minimum standards for all its dwellings. These standards may vary as between different sections of the country and as between urban and rural housing. For example, ceilings may be lower in Maine or Minnesota than they may be in Florida or Louisiana. Again, cellars may be required in one community and not in another. Again, tall multifamily dwellings may be provided for in a city and not in a village or a rural community. But in all communities there should be definite standards for (1) sanitation (water supply, waste disposal); (2) construction (protection against collapse, fire, vermin; assurance of adequate light and ventilation; requirement of enough rooms and such an arrangement for rooms as will provide for privacy).

Functions of government in housing.—It is assumed that private enterprise will, during any predictable future, continue to supply the majority of all dwellings. Because of this, as well as to create an informed public opinion that will guide, support, and constructively criticize government housing enterprises, there should be citizens' housing associations, and housing committees of nonofficial organizations or agencies, such as labor unions, to set community standards.

Government has three functions in housing: (1) It is the regulator which enacts and enforces legal standards for all dwellings; (2) it is a facilitator which by building streets, by making a city plan, by assembling and disseminating information, by making or insuring mortgages or loans, and by other means facilitates private enterprise in providing dwellings; (3) it is destined to become a participant to the extent needed to reclaim slums and to assure an adequate supply of good dwellings for the whole population.

These functions of government are divided among the Federal, State, and local Governments. In the main, they are the responsibility of State governments, though the administration, especially the regulation, may best be delegated to municipal or local governments. The Federal Government's responsibility is to do that which the States cannot, or do not, do effectively.

Means.—Housing is dependent in a peculiar degree upon legislation. The setting of standards and their enforcement is a matter of law and its administration. The facilitating function of government is based upon legislation. The effective participation of government is impossible without legislation.

Legislation that provides for regulating and facilitating is familiar through long use in many parts of the country. Even there, however, it should be made more effective.

But legislation that provides for government participation is still new in America. It is so new that many of its advocates are not clear as to what it should provide but confuse two distinct objectives: Slum reclamation and the provision of low-rental housing.

These objectives are distinct. Slum reclamation means the reconstruction of a slum or decadent area for the use to which it is best adapted, the use that will best serve the community's needs. This use may be housing, but it may be parks, playgrounds, stores, or a market. Provision of low-rental houses means the provision of those houses where they are most needed and where a given expenditure will secure the best results.

In both slum reclamation and provision of low-rental housing, the government must have power to acquire real estate by eminent domain.

Committee on housing: John Ihlder, chairman; Henry Adams; Clara M. Beyer; George G. Googe; W. E. Jacobs; Leifur Magnusson; and Eugene B. Patton.

Cooperation Between Federal Government and State Labor Departments

YOUR committee wishes to reaffirm the recommendation adopted by the National Conference in Washington, February 15, 1934, as follows:

1. It is the opinion of your committee that conferences of representatives of the State labor departments, representatives of organized labor, and the United States Department of Labor, for the consideration of labor legislation are an effective stimulant to the raising of labor standards. It is our opinion that annual conferences such as the present one are essential to the forwarding of labor legislation. We recommend that the Department of Labor arrange for holding an annual conference and make such arrangements with the governors of the several States as to enable all States to be represented at such conferences.

2. It is the opinion of your committee that regional conferences of State departments of labor, representatives of State federations of labor, and representatives of social agencies, of States having common economic interests, may be of material assistance in promoting labor legislation and standards. If and when such regional conferences are held, your committee recommends that the United States Department of Labor furnish such services and materials as will aid in encouraging the improvement of the conditions of labor in the several States composing such conferences.

3. Your committee recommends that the Federal Department of Labor shall at all times have accessible and make available to those interested complete, accurate, and current information, as well as sources of information on labor legislation.

We further recommend that a method of clearing of industrial problems through the United States Department of Labor be adopted by the State departments. Also that State offices notify immediately the United States Department, changes in employment conditions or industrial methods in order that such information may be passed on to other offices.

It is also recommended that where the State and Federal Governments have agencies operating within the boundaries of a State, whose objectives and purposes are similar, that serious thought be given to close integration of policy and control.

We further recommend that State departments furnish promptly statistics and other information when requested by the United States Department of Labor, with particular reference to the man-hours of exposure in each employment class to the end that the Bureau of Labor Statistics may have accurate data as to the frequency and severity of industrial accidents.

We recommend that an exchange vehicle be issued by the Division of Labor Standards which will serve as a means for the dissemination of information from States, this to be mailed to labor departments, industrial commissions, State federations of labor, and other interested parties.

We are of the opinion that all States are not entirely familiar with publications or printed pamphlets that may be procured from the United States Department of Labor or with the services rendered, more

especially that of the Division of Labor Standards. This information should be furnished to State departments, State federations of labor, and other interested parties.

We recommend that a committee be appointed by the chairman to confer with the Director of the Division of Labor Standards in developing the most efficient methods of administration of labor laws, inspection, etc., and that a handbook be issued for use of officials.

We are of the opinion that the work of this conference should be carried on through the year and we recommend that the Secretary of Labor be asked to select an advisory committee, as requested by the Secretary of Labor, as to the promotion of further cooperation between the United States Department of Labor and the States.

Finally we recommend that a copy of the proceedings of this conference be sent to the governors of various States, their official representatives, secretaries of all national labor organizations, secretaries of State federations of labor, and secretaries of the transportation brotherhoods.

Committee on cooperation between Federal Government and State labor departments: Wendell C. Heaton, chairman; E. I. McKinley; George G. Googe; W. E. Jacobs; O. F. McShane; Morgan R. Mooney; Clarence L. Jarrett; John B. Easton; Mrs. Clara M. Beyer; Charles E. Wyzanski; Henry Toll; and Maud Swett.

Workmen's Compensation

THE committee made the following recommendations:

1. *Compensation.*—Compulsory.

2. *Administration.*—Commission, not court.

Cost of administration to be defrayed, not by legislative appropriation, but by an assessment on insurance and self-insurers. Administrative cost of State funds to be taken directly out of insurance premiums or income.

3. *Insurance.*—Exclusive State insurance fund.

Severe penalties on employers not complying with insurance requirements desirable.

4. *Coverage.*—All industries and all employees, including State and municipal. No exemptions of small employers or "nonhazardous" industries. The right of the employee to waive compensation prohibited. Extraterritorial workers to be included. In this connection, reciprocity and cooperation between States is very desirable. All employees excluded from State jurisdictions by reason of being subject to Federal jurisdiction to be covered by a Federal workmen's compensation law.

5. *Injuries.*—Define injuries to include occupational diseases. "Blanket" coverage of occupational diseases rather than "schedule" coverage.

6. *Waiting period.*—Not more than 7 days nor less than 3.

7. *Medical service.*—Unlimited medical and hospital service without cost to injured employees. Choice of physician by employee, from panel.

8. *Percentage.*—For nonfatal cases, not less than 66⅔ percent of the injured employee's wage. In case of deaths, 35 percent for widow without children, plus additional amount for each child, the total not to exceed the percentage for permanent total disability.

9. *Weekly maximum and minimum compensation.*—Maximum should recognize the rights of the higher-paid workers to a standard of living above the subsistence level, and minimum should be not less than the subsistence level, maintenance of standards of benefits in case of permanent disability or death to be unaffected by abnormally depressed employment or wage conditions.

10. *Compensation period.*—Fatal cases: Benefits until death of widow or remarriage, in which case 2 years' compensation at time of remarriage; children, to 18 years or thereafter, if physically or mentally incapacitated.

Permanent total disability: During life.

Temporary total disability: During disability.

Permanent partial disability: Compensation shall be calculated on the basis of a percentage of permanent total disability and shall be payable in addition to compensation for healing period (i. e., temporary disability). For administrative simplicity, there should be a schedule of permanent partial disability benefits based upon the foregoing principle.

11. *Second injuries* (e. g., loss of second eye).—Employer to be charged as though for first injury, and balance to be paid out of special-injury fund, both amounts not to exceed permanent total disability.

12. *Second-injury fund and rehabilitation fund.*—To be secured from death benefit where there are no dependents, and from payments in first major injury cases.

13. *Minors.*—Double compensation for minors illegally employed. Expected future increase of earnings of minors to be taken into consideration in fixing the compensation rates for permanent injuries or death.

14. *Accident prevention.*—Adequate provision. Reporting of all accidents compulsory.

15. *Procedure.*—Informal, "administrative", with adequate provision in law for the commission to have the power to check "ambulance chasing", regulate attorney's and doctor's fees, etc. Appeals from decrees should not be allowed except on questions of law and should be carried direct to the highest court.

Committee on workmen's compensation:

G. Clay Baker, chairman; John B. Andrews; Marshall Dawson; Dave Hanly; Leonard Hatch; Vic. Woods; Verne A. Zimmer; W. L. Robison; Charles F. Sharkey; Orin H. Shaw; T. E. Whitaker; and J. D. Williams.

Resolutions

Future Conferences and State Cooperation

WHEREAS the two conferences on labor legislation, called by the Secretary of Labor and attended by official representatives of the governors, labor commissioners, and representatives of organized labor, have demonstrated their value through a discussion of progress to date, an exchange of ideas as to techniques of administration of existing legislation, and as to plans for future legislation.

Resolved, That this Second National Conference on Labor Legislation respectfully requests the Secretary of Labor to call similar conferences annually or at such times as she deems convenient and necessary.

Resolved, That the conference endorse the movement of the States by interstate compact to achieve uniformity of laws affecting labor and industry.

Resolved, That this conference recommend that the Secretary of Labor create a special advisory committee of State labor department officials to consult with the United States Department of Labor, whenever requested by such Department, upon problems common to the national and local labor departments.

Resolved, That this conference cooperate as far as possible with other similar groups studying labor legislation problems in order to achieve uniformity of standards.

Resolved, That the resolutions and action of the conference be sent to each governor and State federation of labor by the United States Department of Labor.

Resolved, That a representative of the State department of labor be included on any State committee appointed to study the social security problem of the State.

Labor Standards in Government Contracts

Resolved, That this conference favors the passage of both National and State legislation requiring that in every contract entered into by Federal, State, county, municipal, or local Governments for the purchase of supplies, there be inserted appropriate provisions to insure that in the manufacture, preparation, and distribution of such supplies there shall be maintained suitable child-labor, hour, wage, and other labor standards.

24361—35——8

Prevailing Wage Rates in Government Contracts

Resolved, That this conference favors the passage of State laws requiring that in every contract let by any State, county, municipal, or other local government for the construction of public buildings or public works, there shall be inserted appropriate provisions to insure the payment of the prevailing rates of wage to laborers and mechanics employed upon such projects.

Committee on resolutions: L. Metcalfe Walling, chairman; Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.; and Elmer F. Andrews.

Enactment of State Labor Relations Act

WHEREAS in recent years the Congress has repeatedly recognized the importance of the labor-union movement in American life.

Whereas the National Labor Relations Act is designed to eliminate those unfair practices which have in the past handicapped the development and growth of labor organizations.

Whereas that act, however, is expressly limited in its operation to interstate commerce: Be it therefore

Resolved, That we urge that the several States enact laws containing the same provisions as the National Labor Relations Act, but supplementing that act by covering the field of intrastate commerce. Such State laws should authorize close cooperation, and joint action where necessary, between the State and National boards.

Labor organizations have an important role to play in the field of labor legislation—in securing the enactment of minimum standards, in helping to enforce such standards, and in securing by collective bargaining better conditions than the minimum standards which can be written into law. It is universally recognized, for instance, that the most successful and best enforced National Recovery Administration codes were in those industries in which labor was strongly organized.

The above resolution was submitted by Mr. Paul Raushenbush, and adopted.

Meeting of International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, 1935

THE twenty-second annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions opened at Asheville, N. C., September 30, 1935, and continued 4 days. J. Dewey Dorsett, a member of the North Carolina Industrial Commission and president of the association, in his address urged an adequate insurance coverage for all employers, and as a means of creating greater interest in the work of the association recommended

a decrease in the annual membership dues. Following the address of the president and the report of the secretary-treasurer, reports of the following committees were read by the respective chairmen: Legislative, forms, safety and safety codes, rehabilitation, electrical safety code, medical, and statistics and costs. At the evening session the convention was addressed by the Secretary of Labor, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus, and Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

In attendance at the deliberations were representatives of the new industrial commissions of Florida and South Carolina, as well as approximately 300 other delegates representing State industrial commissions, medical officers, and officials of insurance companies.

The second day was given over entirely to the discussion of occupational diseases, and included the presentation of papers on workmen's compensation in relation to occupational diseases; the cost of workmen's compensation for industrial diseases; methods of administration in occupational diseases in the several jurisdictions; the determination of disability in permanent rating and of change of occupation in cases of lead poisoning; and the methods of medical examination for the rating of permanent disabilities. Clinical demonstrations, with actual cases illustrating particularly permanent partial disability cases, were presented by Dr. O. L. Miller, of Charlotte. A symposium and round-table discussion of asbestosis and silicosis was led by Dr. Leroy U. Gardner, director of Saranac Laboratory, and Dr. R. R. Sayers, medical officer in charge of industrial hygiene and sanitation, United States Public Health Service. Special interest was taken in the subject of occupational diseases by the local medical profession of North Carolina, since the workmen's compensation law of this State was enlarged by the 1935 legislature and certain occupational diseases were brought within the scope of the compensation law.

A joint meeting with the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials was held on the third day. Under the chairmanship of Thomas P. Kearns, superintendent of the division of safety and hygiene, Ohio Industrial Commission, a paper on the use of statistics in accident prevention was presented by Sidney W. Wilcox, chief statistician of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Accident prevention was further considered by the presentation of the following papers: The responsibility of the State through accident boards and commissions in the prevention of accidents; the employer's interest in accident prevention; and the relationship between division of workmen's compensation, factory inspection, and safety and health promotion. At the closing session of the third day William E. Broening, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission of Maryland, considered the assessment plan for defraying the cost of administration of workmen's compensation.

The fourth and closing day of the meeting was devoted to the discussion of varied subjects concerning the workmen's compensation law and its administration, as well as a business meeting and reports of convention committees.

Mr. G. Clay Baker, chairman of the Commission of Labor and Industry of Kansas, was elected president, and Donald D. Garcelon, chairman of the Industrial Accident Commission of Maine, vice president. Mr. Verne D. Zimmer, Director of the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, was continued as secretary-treasurer.

A complete report of the convention will be published later in bulletin form by the United States Department of Labor. The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Topeka, Kans., September 1936.

Meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, 1935

THE twenty-first annual meeting of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials was held in Asheville, N. C., October 1 to 3, 1935. On the first day the committees on uniform State laws presented their reports dealing with child labor, minimum wage, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, and women in industry. The reports summarized the problems which had arisen since last year and made recommendations as to the changes in the wording of uniform State laws. An address by the Secretary of Labor initiated a discussion on the new responsibilities of the State labor departments as a result of the N. R. A. decision. Consideration was given to the effect of the removal of N. R. A. labor provisions upon wages, hours, and conditions of employment, the steps which various States have taken to protect labor standards, the embodiment of N. R. A. labor standards in State labor legislation, and the use of the interstate compact in the maintenance and improvement of labor standards.

A series of round-table discussions was held on specific problems of labor administration. One group, headed by Elmer F. Andrews, of the Department of Labor of New York, considered the topic of public-service personnel. Mrs. Frieda S. Miller, of the Department of Labor of New York, with a group of other State officials, surveyed the difficulties and problems arising in connection with the regulation of the control of homework by State labor departments. A third group, headed by E. I. McKinley, commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics of Arkansas, discussed the topic of wage-claim laws and their enforcement. On October 3, the meeting, under the direction of Miss Maud Swett, of the Industrial Commis-

sion of Wisconsin, considered the administration of State labor laws. State officials analyzed the advantages and disadvantages derived from administration by a single commissioner or by a commission of more than one member. Discussion also centered upon the problems of factory inspection in relation to the enforcement of women's hour laws, of child-labor laws, and of regulations for the protection of the health and safety of workers in places of employment.

Shortly before adjourning the convention urged the ratification of the Federal child-labor amendment and went on record as endorsing the principles of the civil service in State labor departments and the establishment by each State of a wage-claim collection division. As a result of the lively interest which developed at the meeting on the subject of industrial homework, three resolutions were adopted, as follows:

(1) That the president of the I. A. G. L. O. is hereby requested to appoint a continuing committee to study and report upon the possibilities of Federal and State legislation to control the passage of the products of industrial homework in interstate commerce.

(2) That each State apply its minimum-wage laws to industrial homework.

(3) That each State's labor department report to the authorities in every other State to which homework is being sent from within its borders all information regarding such work, as well as similar information about work being sent in from other States, and that copies of all such reports be sent to the United States Department of Labor in order that the extent of interstate distribution of homework may be determined.

The convention also took notice of the great need of adopting safety rules and regulations in the construction of Federal projects in the following resolution:

That the I. A. G. L. O. recommend to the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government that safety rules and regulations at least equal to those that prevail in the individual States or other civil divisions in which any Federal construction is undertaken be incorporated in all contracts financed in whole or in part with Federal funds, and that such minimum conditions be made applicable to all force-account work financed with such funds.

The 1935 session adjourned without naming a meeting place for the next annual convention. The executive committee, however, is empowered to designate the time and place of such meeting. The convention did decide that future meetings of the organization should be held independently of any other group, since simultaneous meetings, it was thought, did not permit the fullest concentration on the problems peculiarly of interest to the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials. The meeting considered it desirable that the recommendations of the respective conventions be as influential as possible in promoting legislation supported by this organization, and it was voted that a standing committee on publicity be appointed to function throughout the year, and especially to give out press releases at the meetings.

The officers elected for the coming year were: President, A. W. Crawford, Department of Labor, Toronto, Canada; first vice president, William E. Jacobs, Department of Labor, Tennessee; second vice president, A. L. Fletcher, Department of Labor, North Carolina; third vice president, L. Metcalfe Walling, Department of Labor, Rhode Island; fourth vice president, W. A. Pat Murphy, Department of Labor, Oklahoma; fifth vice president, Martin P. Durkin, Department of Labor, Illinois; secretary-treasurer, Isador Lubin, Commissioner, United State Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION

Recent Vocational Training Activities in Foreign Countries

DURING 1934 the effect of the world depression was still felt in the field of vocational education. Further advance was hindered, expenses were reduced, and a disinclination was shown to promote reforms and new measures. Despite these conditions, however, there were some heartening developments; for example, improvements in the vocational training of skilled labor; the urgent demand that this training be of an educational character; the attempts made to relate general and technical education and to link intellectual and manual training; measures adopted to regulate the training and employment of young workers and to establish adequate safeguards for juvenile labor through the cooperation of all competent persons and parties. These summary conclusions, and also the following details on recent vocational training activities in various countries, are taken from the International Labor Office Year-Book, 1934–35.

Argentina.—The authorities are contemplating the setting up in Buenos Aires of four technical schools for industrial workers, which will be highly specialized so as to supply the needs of the country's more developed industries. Each school is to have an employment office and labor exchange.

Australia.—The Ministry of Labor of New South Wales reported an increase in apprenticeship indentures submitted for registration in 1934. This increase is attributed to industrial improvement.

The new regulations regarding trainee apprentices did not adversely affect regular apprenticeship, one-fifth of the applications for registration since the inauguration of the new system, having been for indentured apprentices.

In Victoria the Federation of Employers has requested that State apprenticeship laws be made more elastic. On the other hand, the trade unions are urging that more inspectors be appointed to avert the employment of unregistered or unindentured apprentices.

In Western Australia there are fewer apprentices, particularly in the building trades. In many cases employers have been given authority to dismiss apprentices for whom they cannot furnish work. It is feared that this may result in a shortage of skilled labor when

industrial conditions improve and that this will be followed by the engagement of skilled labor from abroad.

The suggestion has been made that where the reduction in the number of apprentices is the outcome of the employers' reluctance to take the whole responsibility for training, a system of transfer of apprentices from one employer to another might be introduced in order to distribute responsibility.

Belgium.—A number of royal orders had for their purpose the promotion of the organization of technical education undertaken under the regulations of the previous year.

At a conference in March 1934 the Higher Council of Technical Education decided to present to the International Congress on Technical Education at Barcelona "a resolution urging the various States to raise the statutory age for admission of young persons to employment, with a view to the systematic organization of apprenticeship."

A special committee set up by the Belgian Ministry of Education to formulate new regulations regarding technical education for girls recommended that technical education for girls should include all branches of industry and commerce as well as general subjects and housewifery.

The possibility of introducing free education in all schools under the authority of the Brussels Institute of Arts and Crafts was under consideration at the time the report under review was prepared.

Brazil.—Under a decree of July 3, 1934, a reorganization of the Vocational and Technical Training Inspectorate was effected. The reorganized agency was designated the Industrial Education Department.

A decree of July 14 in the same year authorized the setting up of a Federal Technical University.

Bulgaria.—Some of the provisions of the 1934 act concerning commercial and industrial training were amended and supplemented by a legislative decree in September of the same year.

Canada.—According to the reports of the deputy minister of labor and the chief inspector for apprentices of Ontario, the position of apprenticeship in that Province during 1934 was very difficult, due to economic conditions, which are said to have retarded the carrying out of apprentice contracts. Furthermore, employers are disinclined to take on apprentices in the face of the prevailing unemployment. Certain modifications in apprenticeship legislation, considered advisable, have been postponed until more prosperous times.

China.—Among the subjects discussed at the National Conference on Vocational Training at Nanking in December 1934, called by the Ministry of Education, were the appointment of inspectors, expansion of expenditure for vocational training, the reorganization of

schools for vocational education, State subventions to model schools, and the training of teachers.

The Chinese Scientific Management Institute has enlarged the scope of its work and established a continuation commercial and industrial training school for salesmen and salaried employees.

For the purpose of reviving the silk industry in Chekiang and Kiangsu the Ministry of Industry has planned to set up a technical school in each of these Provinces.

Estonia.—The municipality of Tallinn established a "juveniles office", one section of which is responsible for the vocational guidance of young people. An advisory committee of primary, secondary, and vocational school teachers and other persons interested in education will be connected with this office. This new agency is to provide physical, moral, and social training for young people under 20 years of age who have left school, and will aid such persons to select a suitable occupation, provide facilities for their vocational training, supervise the organization of their leisure time, and, when necessary, assist them financially so far as the resources of the office allow.

France.—The Association for the Advancement of Technical Education is undertaking a comprehensive economic investigation of labor and production, which will include existing, more or less abandoned, and possible new industries. The purpose of the survey is to secure the necessary data for the better adaptation of vocational education to the demands of the nation's economic system.

Needed reforms in the system of craft apprenticeship were discussed at the Eleventh National Congress of French Handicraftsmen in mid-June 1934.

On February 21, 1934, on the basis of a report by the National Union of Elementary School Teachers, the General Confederation of Labor "adopted a manifesto drawing attention to the dangers to which the younger generation is exposed by the world depression and suggesting a number of remedial measures." This action was in line with proposals approved by the Confederation in 1931 for reorganizing workers' training and education.

Germany.—Under the decree of May 11, 1934, a Ministry of Training and Education was created to have charge of all vocational and technical schools, vocational continuation classes, workers' educational institutions, and young people's associations.

The work of the official vocational offices showed considerable increase during the year ended June 30, 1934, there being 600,000 applicants, as compared with 394,000 the preceding year. Seventy percent of the boys and 50 percent of the girls who left school during that year were placed in apprenticeship or given opportunities for vocational training. Arrangements were made to enable the remaining young people to take up regular occupations, if possible, of educa-

tional advantage, among which were a year's training in housewifery in private families for girls.

The Prussian Ministry of Science, Art, and Adult Education experimented with placing on the land the children who left school at Easter 1934. Approximately 20,000—a third of them girls—were placed for 9 months in camps located in rural sections where they were given physical training and practical experience in agricultural activities. One purpose of this action was the furtherance of vocational guidance, as it was hoped that a number of these youthful campers would remain permanently on the land as apprentices, agricultural workers, or farmers.

Under an ordinance dated April 25, 1934, the number of young persons matriculating from school to be admitted to universities and similar establishments was limited to 15,000 (only 10 percent of the total number of candidates admitted may be girls). Those who are refused admission to the universities are directed toward other careers by the Federal Institution for Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance. To facilitate their absorption into economic life, courses have been arranged to enable them to obtain a knowledge of various branches of commerce, industry, and agriculture. The aim of all these measures is to prevent overcrowding in the universities.

A general vocational examination of an optional character was held for young workers all over Germany from April 9 to 15, 1934. More than a million persons took part in the examination, which was open to apprentices and workers of either sex of 14 to 18 years of age (14 to 21 years for commercial workers). The main object was to ascertain the capabilities and efficiency of the younger generation and incidentally to enable a thorough inspection to be made of working premises and vocational training establishments.

On October 9, 1934, the Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag education committee decided to establish standard contracts for apprentices, craftsmen, and commercial workers, and some other trade organizations have taken similar steps. For example, the "Rekofei",[1] in cooperation with the German Salaried Employees Union and the Hitlerjugend organization, obtained approval for an apprentice training plan in the food and drink trades. It is hoped that other branches of the retail trade will adopt this scheme.

The Federal Handicrafts Leader issued rules relative to minimum holidays for all handicraft apprentices whose holidays were not provided for by collective agreement or particular arrangements. The minimum is 12 days the first year of apprenticeship, 10 days the second year, 8 days the third year, and 6 days the fourth year. The legal guardian of the apprentice is to be paid a special allowance during the holiday period. A collective agreement in the building trades, signed June 27, 1934, includes a clause allowing apprentices 6 days' holiday in the year "with pay, fixed at eight times the hourly wage for each day's holiday."

Great Britain.—The new Unemployment Insurance Act provides that certain boys and girls who have no jobs when they leave school

[1] Reichsverband deutscher Kaufleute des Kolonialwaren-Feinkost- und Lebensmittel-Einzelhandels.

shall attend courses of a vocational character. The purpose is not to train young people for any special occupation but to keep them physically and mentally fit during involuntary unemployment.

India.—The problem of higher technical training was discussed at the Third Inter-University Conference held at Delhi in April 1934. In the future this question will be given greater attention in the curricula of Indian universities.

At a conference on January 31, 1934, the Bombay University Senate approved in principle a proposal to introduce competency certificates for some of the higher technical studies.

Irish Free State.—In a number of districts vocational education committees have expended large amounts for suitable school buildings. Since the passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1930 the number of whole-time students in vocational schools has substantially increased.

Italy.—A decree of July 5, 1934, sets forth the conditions for examinations for positions in intermediate technical schools and institutions, and a decree of July 20, 1934, defines the requisite qualifications of applicants for such positions.

New Zealand.—Employers have petitioned Parliament to repeal the Apprenticeship Act because it was not drafted to meet conditions resulting from the economic depression. According to the Minister of Education, the depression has made it very difficult to place children leaving school in occupations suitable to their aptitudes and abilities.

Poland.—Greater efforts have been made by the authorities to cut down the employment of young people. Measures have been taken to restrict the number of juveniles employed in industry in relation to adults; to increase the number of industries in which young persons cannot be employed; to insist more vigorously on a medical examination before a young person is accepted for employment; to forbid unremunerated work by juveniles in factories; to provide an apprenticeship fee in the handicrafts; to regulate the employment of young people by special contracts subject to check by factory inspectors; to form continuation classes during morning working hours and to make it compulsory for employers to allow apprentices to attend these classes; and to impose heavier penalties for violations of the provisions for the protection of young people.

Details of the organization of vocational and technical schools are fixed in a decree by the Minister of Education operative since December 30, 1933. Standard curricula have been published for the various classes of schools (agricultural, commercial, domestic economy, handicraft, industrial, etc.).

A bill for the regulation of the vocational training of nurses and hospital attendants has been adopted by the Ministerial Council.

Rumania.—Bursaries will be granted to a certain number of workers which will enable the recipients to go abroad to get a better knowledge of their particular trades. To be eligible for such a grant, an applicant must have an industrial-school or an apprenticeship-school certificate and a worker's or overseer's workbook showing experience in a special trade. Five years' experience in this or a related trade is a minimum requirement. On his return to Rumania, a bursar is required to train skilled workers. Bursaries of this character are available in the following trades: Glass, metal working and electrical engineering, precision tool trade, and textiles.

Training schools for workers were reopened on October 1, 1934, and are now designated "vocational courses for apprentices." These classes, for which the Ministry of Labor has drafted precise regulations, will be adapted to local industrial requirements.

The organization of intermediate technical training on a new basis was being considered.

Switzerland.—The Cantons continued to enact legislation to bring their apprenticeship laws into conformity with the Federal Vocational Training Act which became operative January 1, 1933. The laws and orders thus far published in general amply provide for vocational guidance. In all instances close cooperation has been established between the competent authorities and the occupational organizations, which in numerous cases have formulated the conditions of apprenticeship and the regulations concerning examinations.

Among the important organizations which continued their activities during 1934 were the Swiss Association for Vocational Guidance and the Protection of Apprentices, and its special committees, such as the Vocational Guidance Committee for the Commercial Trades, the Technical Committee for the Hotel Industry, the Mountain People's Assistance Committee, etc., the Conference of Vocational Guidance Experts, which met twice, and the Swiss Office for Women's Occupations. Attention may also be called to the Domestic Service Secretariat, a new institution, which aims at promoting training in the various branches of housewifery. The system of serving a form of domestic apprenticeship in private houses was further extended by the introduction of a "competency examination" for housewives, the first experiments along these lines being made in German Switzerland.

Turkey.—A committee of representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, National Economy and Public Works, and the General Staff, under the leadership of the chairman of the Council of Education, has been directed to draft "appropriate measures for the development of vocational and technical education."

Soviet Republic (U. S. S. R.).—Compulsory technical training in rural schools was decided upon by the Seventeenth Congress of the Communist Party. The State Planning Commission and the Commissariats of Education and Finance of the R. S. F. S. R. have formulated a plan for such training in the 7-year schools in all the self-governing Republics, regions, and districts.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Amendments to Japanese Workmen's Compensation Legislation

AN EXTENSION of the scope of the workmen's compensation in Japan under an act passed by the session of the Diet closing March 25, 1935, has been reported to the International Labor Office.[1]

Japanese legislation concerning medical treatment and compensation for sickness or injuries incurred in the course of employment includes the Factory Act, regulations with reference to employment and relief of miners, and the laws regarding the aid of workers injured by accident and accident insurance (workmen's compensation). The Factory Act covers enterprises ordinarily employing 10 or more wage earners, in which the employment involves certain accident risks or dangers to the health of the workers. The mining regulations are applicable to mines and excavation work, except quarries. One of the workmen's compensation acts extended the employers' liability to the building trades, the loading and unloading of goods, quarries, motor transport, railways, and tramways, while the other act made insurance compulsory but was applicable only to building and public works.

The new act brings within the scope of workmen's compensation repair and maintenance work in the building trades, loading and unloading work, quarries, motor transport, railways, and tramways. Work of this character is frequently done under the orders of an employer other than the owner of the project in which or for which such work is being done. As in most instances this repair work is given to small-scale employers, who can scarcely be expected to meet accident compensation costs, the new act provides "that the liability for compensation is to fall not only on the direct employer of the labor engaged on repair or maintenance work but also on the owner of the undertaking in which or for which the work is performed."

The administrative regulations issued under workmen's compensation laws provide that when an injured person is paid compensation under the Civil Code for an accident, the employer may deduct the amount thereof from the compensation for such accident for which he is liable under workmen's compensation legislation. As quite

[1] International Labor Office. Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva), Sept. 9, 1935, pp. 295–296.

frequently the compensation under the Civil Code is not paid until the workmen's compensation claim has been settled, the new law stipulates that when an employer has paid a workmen's compensation claim, "such payment is ultimately to be deducted from damages granted under third-party liability." This amendment is also applicable to claims under the Factory Act and the mining regulations.

The period during which application for compensation can be made is limited by the new act to 2 years from the date of the accident. The law "also prohibits the transfer or the distraint of compensation."

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in September 1935

SEPTEMBER experienced the usual seasonal decline in number of strikes and lockouts beginning during the month. Preliminary reports indicate that 135 strikes and lockouts began during September in comparison with 195 during August. In September a year ago there were 127 strikes and lockouts compared to 157 the preceding month. The number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts this September was the largest so far this year, due to the week's strike of 400,000 bituminous-coal miners. The number of workers involved in strikes during September 1934 was also unusually large, due to the general textile strike which involved 376,000 persons.

Strikes and Lockouts, January 1934 to September 1935

Month	Number of strikes and lockouts					Workers involved in strikes and lockouts		Man-days idle during month
	Beginning—		In progress during month	Ended in month	In effect at end of month	Beginning in month	In progress during month	
	Prior to month	In month						
1934								
January	30	91	121	78	43	41,628	80,880	668,301
February	43	92	135	83	52	85,727	110,910	939,580
March	52	164	216	146	70	94,117	127,742	1,424,833
April	70	211	281	179	102	158,887	199,580	2,517,749
May	102	224	326	217	109	165,815	249,693	2,226,069
June	109	156	265	135	130	41,263	106,852	1,676,265
July	130	128	258	160	98	151,432	219,037	2,020,172
August	98	157	255	149	106	63,447	122,144	1,735,672
September	106	127	233	148	85	413,383	486,798	4,029,155
October	85	175	260	171	89	75,688	102,971	852,787
November	89	114	203	106	97	36,102	98,201	841,570
December	97	101	198	120	78	26,119	73,481	376,297
1935								
January	78	136	214	138	76	84,450	94,408	776,575
February	76	145	221	125	96	61,929	97,193	840,937
March	96	171	267	156	111	52,453	95,775	928,698
April	111	166	277	151	126	65,515	119,234	1,158,657
May	126	162	288	170	118	101,793	149,866	1,676,542
June	118	158	276	170	106	38,839	118,662	1,250,914
July	106	153	259	147	112	66,721	127,524	1,207,855
August [1]	112	195	307	177	140	75,000	139,000	1,143,000
September [1]	140	135	275	150	125	472,000	518,000	2,970,000

[1] Preliminary figures.

Analysis of Strikes and Lockouts in July 1935

AN ESSENTIALLY complete report of the strikes and lockouts beginning, in progress, and ending, in July 1935, is presented in the following tables. The figures cannot, however, be regarded as absolutely final. Occasionally information is received after the monthly report goes to press, which might alter the figures slightly.

Classifications are shown by industries, States, number of workers involved, major issues involved, duration, methods of negotiating settlements, and results of settlements.

There was no great variation in the number of strikes and lockouts in July as compared with the preceding months of 1935. The July disputes were larger on the average, when measured by the number of workers involved, than those beginning in June, but smaller on the average than the May disputes. The average number of workers involved in the strikes and lockouts for the 3 months are 649 for May, 257 for June, and 436 for July.

Of the 153 strikes and lockouts beginning in July, 42 were in the textile industries, 22 were in the transportation and communication industries, and 11 were in building and construction. Of the 259 strikes and lockouts in progress during the month (those beginning in July as well as those beginning prior to but extending into July), 84 were in textiles, 26 in transportation and communication, and 20 in building and construction.

The general strike shown at the end of table 1 was the general stoppage in Terre Haute, Ind., on July 22 and 23, called in sympathy with striking employees of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co., Inc., of the same city.[1]

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in July 1935, by Industry

Industry	Beginning in July		In progress during July		Man-days idle during July
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All industries	**153**	**66,721**	**259**	**127,524**	**1,207,855**
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**9**	**1,794**	**11**	**2,048**	**21,737**
Cast-iron pipe and fittings	2	250	3	415	5,215
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	1	735	2	824	6,012
Hardware	1	120	1	120	840
Structural and ornamental metal work	1	300	1	300	5,700
Wirework	2	89	2	89	570
Other	2	300	2	300	3,400
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**3**	**216**	**7**	**1,255**	**5,482**
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	1	50	3	142	2,124
Foundry and machine-shop products	2	166	3	213	1,558
Other			1	900	1,800
Transportation equipment	**1**	**400**	**2**	**4,288**	**90,338**
Automobiles, bodies, and parts	1	400	1	400	4,800
Shipbuilding			1	3,888	85,536
Nonferrous metals and their products	**3**	**1,996**	**6**	**3,055**	**42,237**
Aluminum manufactures			1	135	2,565
Brass, bronze, and copper products			1	380	8,360
Jewelry	1	1,850	1	1,850	18,500
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	1	8	1	8	16
Stamped and enameled ware			1	544	11,968
Other	1	138	1	138	828
Lumber and allied products	**10**	**2,329**	**18**	**35,731**	**365,585**
Furniture	5	1,588	10	2,606	34,413
Millwork and planing	3	701	4	860	6,915
Sawmills			2	32,225	324,109
Other	2	40	2	40	148

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935, pp. 656-661.

Table 1.—Strikes and Lockouts in July 1935, by Industry—Continued

Industry	Beginning in July		In progress during July		Man-days idle during July
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
Stone, clay, and glass products	**2**	**445**	**5**	**984**	**10,955**
Brick, tile, and terra cotta			3	539	8,310
Glass	1	250	1	250	500
Pottery	1	195	1	195	2,145
Textiles and their products	**42**	**9,661**	**84**	**22,287**	**264,705**
Fabrics:					
Carpets and rugs	1	2,000	1	2,000	12,000
Cotton goods	4	1,479	11	4,964	53,778
Dyeing and finishing textiles			1	140	840
Hats, fur-felt			1	378	5,292
Knit goods	5	524	12	2,164	30,722
Silk and rayon goods	10	1,276	18	3,420	49,381
Woolen and worsted goods	1	232	4	3,602	68,366
Other	3	356	6	743	9,855
Wearing apparel:					
Clothing, men's	5	1,234	8	1,792	15,329
Clothing, women's	3	962	5	1,084	4,330
Men's furnishings			1	39	1,014
Millinery			2	182	2,204
Shirts and collars	7	1,136	8	1,182	6,741
Other	3	462	6	597	4,853
Leather and its manufactures	**9**	**2,550**	**11**	**2,686**	**17,449**
Boots and shoes	7	1,453	8	1,580	15,522
Leather	2	1,097	2	1,097	1,891
Other leather goods			1	9	36
Food and kindred products	**9**	**3,265**	**13**	**5,190**	**78,707**
Baking	2	609	5	2,525	60,034
Beverages			1	9	198
Canning and preserving	1	130	1	130	130
Confectionery	2	226	2	226	2,394
Ice cream	1	22	1	22	22
Slaughtering and meat packing	1	1,129	1	1,129	10,161
Other	2	1,149	2	1,149	5,768
Tobacco manufactures			**1**	**215**	**1,075**
Cigars			1	215	1,075
Paper and printing	**6**	**372**	**10**	**698**	**8,569**
Boxes, paper	2	138	2	138	1,408
Paper and pulp	1	96	1	96	672
Printing and publishing:					
Book and job			2	279	5,579
Newspapers and periodicals	1	34	2	46	366
Other	2	104	3	139	544
Rubber products			**2**	**349**	**7,678**
Other rubber goods			2	349	7,678
Miscellaneous manufacturing	**3**	**208**	**10**	**1,690**	**25,420**
Electric light, power, and manufactured gas	1	23	2	593	5,291
Furriers and fur factories	1	115	3	247	2,989
Other	1	70	5	850	17,140
Extraction of minerals	**5**	**4,527**	**7**	**6,350**	**34,575**
Coal mining, anthracite	1	920	1	920	3,680
Coal mining, bituminous	2	3,200	4	5,023	20,951
Metalliferous mining	1	110	1	110	3,410
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	1	297	1	297	6,534
Transportation and communication	**22**	**7,595**	**26**	**8,324**	**122,876**
Water transportation	11	6,560	12	7,008	104,585
Motor transportation	9	974	11	1,186	16,348
Electric railroad	1	44	1	44	132
Telephone and telegraph	1	17	1	17	17
Air transportation			1	69	1,794
Trade	**6**	**187**	**9**	**403**	**4,188**
Wholesale	2	124	3	274	2,394
Retail	4	63	6	129	1,794
Domestic and personal service	**4**	**875**	**7**	**1,144**	**16,773**
Hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses	2	125	3	134	2,293
Laundries			2	260	6,580
Elevator and maintenance workers (when not attached to specific industry)	1	400	1	400	7,200
Other	1	350	1	350	700
Professional service	**1**	**225**	**3**	**316**	**4,696**
Recreation and amusement	1	225	2	236	2,536
Semiprofessional, attendants, and helpers			1	80	2,160
Building and construction	**11**	**2,274**	**20**	**2,709**	**22,961**
Buildings, exclusive of P. W. A.	6	760	10	988	6,813
All other construction (bridges, docks, etc., and P. W. A. buildings)	5	1,514	10	1,721	16,148
Agriculture, etc	**3**	**1,050**	**3**	**1,050**	**1,710**
Agriculture	3	1,050	3	1,050	1,710
Relief work	**3**	**752**	**3**	**752**	**8,141**
General	**1**	**26,000**	**1**	**26,000**	**52,000**

As shown in table 2, more than half of the new strikes and lockouts in July were in 5 States; there were 28 in Pennsylvania, 21 in New York, 11 in New Jersey, 10 in Massachusetts, and 10 in Ohio.

Of the 259 strikes and lockouts in progress during the month, 8 extended into 2 or more States. The largest of these interstate disputes were (1) the general lumber strike in the Pacific Northwest which began on May 6 and was still in progress at the end of July;[1] and (2) the strike of 3,000 Uxbridge Worsted Co. employees in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, which began on June 24 and continued through July (see p. 1287).

Table 2.—Strikes and Lockouts in July 1935, by States

State	Beginning in July		In progress during July		Man-days idle during July
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	
All States	153	66,721	259	127,524	1,207,855
Alabama	2	447	7	3,108	46,555
Arizona	1	110	1	110	3,410
Arkansas			1	89	1,602
California	6	4,342	8	5,053	102,475
Connecticut	2	268	5	1,126	16,488
District of Columbia	3	419	3	419	2,383
Florida	1	300	1	300	3,600
Georgia	1	130	2	250	970
Illinois	5	1,296	13	2,310	22,522
Indiana	4	26,158	7	28,092	90,614
Iowa	3	885	3	885	11,765
Kentucky	1	500	3	964	10,010
Maryland	3	72	3	72	432
Massachusetts	10	1,882	13	2,186	12,168
Michigan	2	578	3	631	3,427
Minnesota	4	426	5	466	6,369
Mississippi	1	350	1	350	1,750
Missouri	1	60	7	901	7,793
Montana	1	20	1	20	60
New Hampshire	2	485	3	810	5,580
New Jersey	11	2,321	22	7,373	115,626
New York	21	6,883	39	8,275	71,276
North Carolina	3	401	5	551	5,359
Ohio	10	1,476	18	6,247	106,186
Oregon	2	86	2	86	1,642
Pennsylvania	28	8,102	41	10,335	73,469
Rhode Island	1	111	6	700	7,481
South Carolina	3	1,689	4	2,529	20,373
South Dakota	1	1,129	1	1,129	10,161
Tennessee	3	228	5	573	4,390
Texas	2	50	4	425	3,663
Virginia	2	200	2	200	2,810
Washington	2	29	4	149	1,335
West Virginia	1	735	2	800	5,840
Wisconsin	6	1,338	6	1,338	18,101
Interstate	4	3,215	8	38,672	410,170

In table 3 the strikes and lockouts beginning in July in each industrial group are classified according to the number of workers involved. The number of employees involved in a strike or lockout is the number who stop work in the plant or plants where the dispute exists. This includes the number of active strikers and also the employees who are thrown out of work as the result of the dispute.

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935, pp. 656-661.

The average number of workers involved in the 153 strikes and lockouts which began in July was 436. Only 9 of these disputes involved 1,000 or more workers. The only dispute which involved more than 10,000 workers was the general strike of organized workers in Terre Haute, Ind., on July 22 and 23.

Table 3.—Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in July 1935, Classified by Number of Workers Involved

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts in which the number of workers involved was—						
		6 and under 20	20 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1,000	1,000 and under 5,000	5,000 and under 10,000	10,000 and over
All industries	153	12	60	62	10	8	------	1
Manufacturing								
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	9	1	1	6	1	------	------	------
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	3	------	2	1	------	------	------	------
Transportation equipment	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Nonferrous metals and their products	3	1	------	1	------	1	------	------
Lumber and allied products	10	1	4	2	3	------	------	------
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	------
Textiles and their products	42	------	17	21	3	1	------	------
Leather and its manufactures	9	------	2	6	1	------	------	------
Food and kindred products	9	1	3	2	1	2	------	------
Paper and printing	6	------	5	1	------	------	------	------
Miscellaneous manufactures	3	------	2	1	------	------	------	------
Nonmanufacturing								
Extraction of minerals	5	------	------	3	1	1	------	------
Transportation and communication	22	3	13	4	------	2	------	------
Trade	6	3	3	------	------	------	------	------
Domestic and personal service	4	------	2	2	------	------	------	------
Professional service	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Building and construction	11	2	5	3	------	1	------	------
Agriculture, etc	3	------	------	3	------	------	------	------
Relief work	3	------	1	2	------	------	------	------
General	1	------	------	------	------	------	------	1

More than half of the July strikes and lockouts were due to wage and hour issues. Approximately 27 percent of the disputes beginning in July were over the question of wage increases with or without reductions in hours, as compared with 15 percent in June, 25 percent in May, and 18 percent in April. Protests against wage decreases with or without increased hours were the major issues in 19.0 percent of the July disputes, as compared with 25.2 percent in June, 10.5 percent in May, and 7.6 percent in April.

Organization matters were the major issues in 54 of the 153 strikes and lockouts beginning in July. Of this number, 21 were discrimination cases.

In table 4 the strikes and lockouts beginning in July are classified according to the major issues involved.

Table 4.—Major Issues Involved in Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in July 1935

Major issues	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All issues	153	100.0	66,721	100.0
Wages and hours	**84**	**54.9**	**22,725**	**34.1**
Wage increase	31	20.2	10,837	16.3
Wage decrease	14	9.2	1,857	2.8
Wage increase, hour decrease	11	7.2	3,802	5.7
Wage decrease, hour increase	15	9.8	3,097	4.6
Wages and other causes	8	5.2	1,385	2.1
Hour increase	5	3.3	1,747	2.6
Organization	**54**	**35.3**	**13,212**	**19.8**
Recognition	7	4.6	1,240	1.9
Recognition and wages	5	3.3	315	.5
Recognition, wages, and hours	8	5.2	1,366	2.0
Recognition and other causes	1	.7	397	.6
Closed shop	10	6.5	3,925	5.9
Violation of agreement	2	1.3	985	1.5
Discrimination	21	13.7	4,984	7.4
Miscellaneous	**15**	**9.8**	**30,784**	**46.1**
Sympathy	1	.7	26,000	39.0
Different unions competing for control	2	1.3	360	.5
Other	12	7.8	4,424	6.6

Table 5.—Duration of Strikes and Lockouts Ending July 1935

Industrial group	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts with duration of—					
		Less than 1 week	1 week and less than ½ month	½ month and less than 1 month	1 and less than 2 months	2 and less than 3 months	3 months or more
All industries	147	54	32	23	24	6	8
Manufacturing							
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	3	-------	2	1	-------	-------	-------
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	4	2	-------	1	1	-------	-------
Transportation equipment	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Nonferrous metals and their products	2	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Lumber and allied products	10	4	3	1	2	-------	-------
Stone, clay, and glass products	2	1	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
Textiles and their products	50	14	7	11	12	3	3
Leather and its manufactures	7	3	1	2	1	-------	-------
Food and kindred products	5	3	2	-------	-------	-------	-------
Tobacco manufactures	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Paper and printing	8	4	1	-------	-------	1	2
Miscellaneous manufactures	6	-------	1	1	3	-------	1
Nonmanufacturing							
Extraction of minerals	5	2	2	-------	1	-------	-------
Transportation and communication	16	9	3	2	1	1	-------
Trade	5	2	3	-------	-------	-------	-------
Domestic and personal service	2	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	1
Professional service	1	-------	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
Building and construction	14	4	4	4	1	1	-------
Agriculture, etc	2	2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Relief work	2	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------
General strike	1	1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

The duration of strikes and lockouts which ended in July is indicated in table 5. The average duration of the 147 disputes which ended in this month was approximately 22 calendar days. More than one-third of them lasted less than 1 week but at the other extreme there

were 8 which had been in progress 3 months or more. The most important of these were (1) the strike of over 800 employees of the Tucapau Mills in Tucapau, S. C., which began in February and was settled on July 16;[1] (2) the strike of 550 employees of the Laclede Gas Light Co. in St. Louis, Mo., which began in March;[1] and (3) the strike of 233 employees of Ginn & Co. in Boston, Mass., which began in April.

In the 147 strikes and lockouts which ended in July, 3.1 percent of the workers involved obtained settlements by negotiating directly with their employers; 19.5 percent of the workers obtained settlements through the negotiations between their union officials and employers; and 60.1 percent were assisted by Government conciliators and labor boards. In most of these, union officials represented the strikers. This information is shown in table 6.

In 37 of the disputes, involving 15 percent of the workers, no formal settlements were reached. In these cases the workers simply went back to work without any settlement, the employers hired new workers to fill the vacancies, or the employers discontinued operations at the plants where the strikes and lockouts existed and left the workers with the problem of finding new jobs.

Table 6.—Methods of Negotiating Toward Settlement of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in July 1935

Negotiations toward settlements carried on by—	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	147	100.0	63,476	100.0
Employers and workers directly	13	8.8	1,960	3.1
Employer and representative of organized workers directly	51	34.7	12,391	19.5
Government conciliators or labor boards	41	27.9	38,639	60.9
Private conciliators or arbitrators	5	3.4	711	1.1
Terminated without formal settlement	37	25.2	9,775	15.4

As shown in table 7, settlements favorable to the workers were obtained in 65 (44.2 percent) of the 147 strikes and lockouts which ended in July. These disputes were small on the average, however, and involved only 16.9 percent of the total number of workers. In 47 strikes and lockouts, involving 17.5 percent of the workers, the settlements were unfavorable to the employees. In 29 cases, involving 20.1 percent of the workers, compromise settlements were reached.

In 3 cases, involving 44.2 percent of the workers, the results were undetermined. One of these, which accounts for the large number of workers in this classification, was the general strike in Terre Haute, Ind. This strike was called in sympathy with the striking employees

[1] See Monthly Labor Review, September 1935, pp. 656-661.

of the Columbian Enameling & Stamping Co., Inc., who had been out since March. After 2 days the general stoppage was called off and the employees went back to work while the strike at the stamping and enameling plant continued. It was impossible, therefore, to determine what effect the general strike had on the outcome of the original dispute.

Table 7.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in July 1935

Results	Strikes and lockouts		Workers involved	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
Total	147	100.0	63,476	100.0
Favorable to workers	65	44.2	10,738	16.9
Unfavorable to workers	47	32.0	11,121	17.5
Compromise	29	19.7	12,733	20.1
Jurisdiction or rival unions	2	1.4	455	.7
Undetermined	3	2.0	28,065	44.2
Not reported	1	.7	364	.6

Table 8.—Results of Strikes and Lockouts Ending in July 1935, in Relation to Major Issues Involved

Major issues	Total	Number of strikes and lockouts, the results of which were—					
		Favorable to workers	Unfavorable to workers	Compromises	Jurisdiction or rival union settlements	Undetermined	Not reported
All issues	147	65	47	29	2	3	1
Wages and hours	**81**	**39**	**27**	**15**			
Wage increase	25	12	11	2			
Wage decrease	15	6	6	3			
Wage increase, hour decrease	10	3	3	4			
Wage decrease, hour increase	18	10	4	4			
Wages and other causes	8	5	1	2			
Hour increase	5	3	2				
Organization	**50**	**24**	**16**	**10**			
Recognition	6	2		4			
Recognition and wages	8	4	2	2			
Recognition, wages and hours	6	4	1	1			
Recognition and other causes	1	1					
Closed shop	10	6	3	1			
Violation of agreement	3		2	1			
Discrimination	16	7	8	1			
Miscellaneous	**16**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Sympathy	2			1		1	
Different unions competing for control	1				1		
Jurisdiction	1				1		
Other	12	2	4	3		2	1

The results of the 147 strikes and lockouts which ended in July, in relation to the major issues involved, are shown in table 8.

The workers obtained favorable settlements in 48.1 percent of the wage and hour disputes and in an equal proportion of the organization disputes. They had to accept unfavorable settlements in one-

third of the wage and hour disputes and in 32.0 percent of the organization disputes. Compromise settlements were reached in 18.5 percent of the disputes over wages and hours and in 20 percent of the disputes over organization matters.

Significant Recent Strikes

Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co., Omaha, Nebr.

FOR 30 years the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America have attempted to organize the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railway Co. Strikes in 1909, 1913, and 1918 were unsuccessful. Although the last-mentioned strike led to the dissolution of the local union, it was reorganized in 1933. A strike was called in April 1934 which was settled by arbitration. The arbitration board effected a year's agreement providing for a slight increase in pay.

As the expiration of this agreement approached, the union proposed a new agreement calling for closed shop, increase in pay, and shorter hours. The company refused to enter into such a contract with the Amalgamated Association and a strike was thereupon called on April 20, 1935. About 300 carmen were involved. For several days all street-car service was at a standstill. Strikers established a so-called "jitney service" which provided free transportation to the public. Within a week's time the company resumed service under guard.

Representatives of the National Labor Relations Board and the Federal Conciliation Service attempted to get the company and union representatives together but the company contended that it had nothing to negotiate. Feeling became more intense and during the middle of June there occurred three nights of riot in which one person was killed and a hundred injured. At the request of the city officials, the Governor of Nebraska declared martial law and demanded that both sides immediately agree to arbitrate.

On June 20 the strike was supposedly adjusted when the arbitration committee rendered the decision that all men be returned to the pay roll immediately and placed in their former positions as quickly as possible. Wages which existed before the strike were to be maintained until the board had time to investigate.

A special board to handle the question of seniority was set up. This board had the same labor member and neutral chairman as the arbitration board appointed by the Governor, but a nonstriking employee in place of a company representative. When the chairman and labor member ruled that seniority of the striking employees be

restored, the nonstriking employees enjoined the Governor and the company from enforcing this decision.

When the arbitration board met, the company immediately advised that it would refuse to arbitrate the question of wages or union recognition. The labor member thereupon resigned from the arbitration board. When the union attempted to resume mass picketing, arrests were made in accordance with the State law which prohibits picketing in any form.

At the time this report was written (Nov. 1), the union had not officially terminated the strike, but the company was operating its street cars. The union is endeavoring to get the city council to call a special election for a vote on installation of a bus system to replace the street cars.

Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, S. C.

LABOR unrest, which has continued in a number of cases since the general textile strike in September 1934, broke out in Pelzer, S. C., when 100 weavers at the Pelzer Mills went on strike July 15. These weavers, members of the United Textile Workers, were joined by several hundred other union employees of the company. They gave as their reason that the company was discriminating against union members. A 5-months' strike for the same cause had just been settled at Tucapau Mills, 25 miles distant, owned by the same corporation with offices at Boston, Mass. Pelzer, a company town of 7,000 inhabitants, was split into two factions, those loyal to a company organization—the Good Will Association—and members of the United Textile Workers Union.

Within a few days after the strike was called, the company reopened its four plants and employed outsiders to fill the vacancies. The union claimed 500 out of a total of 1,200 employees were on strike.

On August 5, the Governor declared the strike zone to be in a state of insurrection and sent in the National Guard. He permitted the mills to operate, but did not allow persons not living in the village to enter the mills.

The Governor of the State, as well as Federal conciliators, made numerous attempts to bring management and union together. On August 30, when the company refused the offer of the National Textile Labor Relations Board to set up an arbitration committee representing management, union, and the Board, the Governor recalled the National Guard.

On September 8, the 8-weeks' strike was settled through the efforts of the Governor and Federal conciliators. The company agreed to reemploy immediately 75 of the strikers and to take back 50 more each month until all were reemployed except those whom the Textile Board should determine were guilty of violence. The 48 alleged discrimination cases which caused the strike were to be mediated by a committee composed of representatives of management, union, and the Textile Board.

Uxbridge Worsted Co., Uxbridge, Mass.

THREE thousand employees in 6 plants of the Uxbridge Worsted Co. located in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, were called out on strike June 24 by the conference board of the 5 local unions of the United Textile Workers of America. The demands were for a 15-percent increase in pay, equalization of work load and wage rates in all plants, and a return to the 2-shift, 40-hour week basis. The strike was actively sponsored by the executive board of the Worsted and Woolen Department of the United Textile Workers, which was using this case as a wedge in their efforts to get higher wage rates throughout the industry.

Following the strike call all the plants were immediately closed. There was very little picketing; no acts of violence occurred. During the first few weeks the company maintained that the majority of the employees did not want to strike but that the conference board was solely responsible. Union officials replied that local unions had appointed the board, made up of representatives from each of the locals, 6 weeks before and delegated to it the power to call the strike.

On August 5 the company made an effort to terminate the dispute by mailing questionnaires to all employees, asking if they had voted for the strike and whether they would return to work if the plants were opened. Responses from this inquiry were not made public. A few days later the company offered to deal with a committee made up of 10 employees from each plant, but union officials insisted that all dealings should be with the conference board. Federal conciliators effected a compromise on this point whereby the members of the conference board were included among the 10 representatives from each plant. As a result of the conference which was then held, the management agreed to retain the 40-hour week, look into the matter of equalization of work load, and to reemploy all strikers without discrimination. No settlement was reached, however, because the company refused the demands for a 15-percent increase and 2 shifts.

After the strike had been in effect a month, the company paid off the foremen and definitely closed down several of the plants, threatening to move its entire business south. Municipal officials and many of the strikers became alarmed. On August 1, one plant was opened

and some employees returned. Union officials then authorized a secret vote on a 5-point agreement which had previously been reached with the company. On August 6 the strikers voted 659 to 412 to accept the agreement and return to work.

The terms of the agreement were: (1) Management and union representatives were to be called in conference on or before September 1 by the mediator from the Textile Labor Relations Board to discuss the advisability of limitation of productive machinery; (2) company to continue the 40-hour week as provided under the rules of business procedure of the woolen and worsted industry; (3) no discrimination against employees for union affiliation or strike activity; (4) styles to be defined as to number of looms per operative and equalization of wages and work load in all the mills; (5) the management agreed to meet with representatives of the union within 2 months to discuss the general wage question.

New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Camden, N. J.

THE 4,000 workers employed in the Camden yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation went back to work on August 29, 1935, after a 15½ weeks' strike conducted by Local No. 1 of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers. This union, organized in 1933, is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

After a 7 weeks' strike in the spring of 1934, the union and the shipbuilding corporation signed an agreement for 1 year, effective until May 11, 1935. In addition to wage increases for most of the employees in the plant, this agreement provided for recognition of the right of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers to represent all workers in the plant employed on an hourly basis. It was to be renewed automatically unless either side gave notice of desired changes at least 30 days before date of expiration.

In April 1935 the union notified the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of its desire to terminate the agreement in order to incorporate into a new agreement certain changes desired by the workers. Outstanding among the 15 demands presented by the union were: A 15-percent wage increase, a preferential union shop, the elimination of piecework or "incentive" work, and extra pay for night work and dangerous work.

The several conferences between the company officers and representatives of the union during the 6 weeks prior to the termination of this agreement and the efforts of the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor to forestall a final break were without results. The strike was called on May 13, 1935, and resulted in a complete shutdown of the Camden yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation.

Negotiations were carried on for a brief period after the strike started but were soon discontinued. Numerous attempts by the United States Department of Labor conciliator to bring the two parties to settle their dispute were without success as neither side would make the concessions necessary to settlement. The strike continued with no prospect of settlement during the months of June, July, and the larger part of August. On July 22 the company attempted to resume operations. Day and night picketing by the strikers and their sympathizers forced the company to shut down within 2 days.

The Federal Government, especially the Navy Department, was particularly concerned over the strike, as the Camden yards were engaged on a large naval contract. On August 22 the President appointed a special board known as the Camden Arbitration Board, and authorized it to arbitrate the strike, provided the union and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation had agreed in writing not later than August 27 to submit their case to arbitration.

Both parties agreed to abide by the awards of the board, subject to certain terms of reference, and to embody these awards into an agreement to continue in effect until the completion of the existing naval contracts. The employer agreed to take back without discrimination all the employees on the pay roll on May 11, 1935. Hours of work, wages, and working conditions were to remain the same as prevailed before the strike began, pending the new agreement. The board was specifically instructed not to entertain any requests of the Industrial Union of the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America for a preferential or closed shop. Instead, its award was to contain a provision that the New York Shipbuilding Corporation would not fill any vacant or new positions by other persons so long as employees who had been on the pay roll since August 1, 1933, were available, competent, and willing to accept the vacant jobs.

Award.—The award announced on October 12 provided for:

(1) Five percent increase in piecework rates and basic hourly rates over those existing on May 11, 1935, to be effective August 29, 1935, and retroactive thereto, with provision for readjustment of variables and inequities by an adjustment board.

(2) If piecework earnings for any one day amount to less than the hour rate, the hour rate shall be paid.

(3) If incentive or contract work earnings amount to less than the basic guaranteed hourly earnings for hours worked under contract, basic guaranteed hourly rates shall be paid.

(4) Eight-hour day, 36-hour week, 1½ rate for overtime, and double time for holidays.

(5) Differentials in wage rates for special purposes.

(6) Thirty-six working hours' notice of any intended lay-offs.

(7) All vacancies and new positions to be filled by employees who have been with the company since August 1, 1933, so long as any are available who are competent and willing to accept the positions.

(8) Privilege of union members to have the union shop steward represent them in cases of grievances.

(9) Prohibition of lockouts and strikes during the term of the agreement. No discrimination for membership, nonmembership, or activity in behalf of any union, or other association of employees, or for race, creed, or color. Company shall not influence or interfere with any employee with reference to his continuance or discontinuance of membership or nonmembership in any labor organization or association of workmen or employees.

(10) An adjustment board, one member appointed by the union, one by the corporation, and an impartial chairman designated by the Department of Labor. This board is to serve until the completion of the seven naval vessels now under construction.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in September 1935

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised her good offices in connection with 94 disputes during September 1935. These disputes affected a known total of 39,840 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout, or controversy not having reached the strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workers directly and indirectly involved.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of September 1935

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
State road no. 40, St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Road builders	Wages; asked closed shop	Pending	1935 Sept. 4	1935	86	30
Cotton pickers, San Joaquin Valley, Calif.	Threatened strike.	Cotton pickers	Low wages for picking	Adjusted; agreed to pay 90 cents per 100 pounds.	do	Oct. 9	10,000	
Kalamazoo Stationery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.	Controversy	Employees	(1)	Pending	do		(1)	
Continental Stove Co., Ironton, Ohio.	Strike	Stove mounters	Wages and discharges	Adjusted; agreed on arbitration; increase of 20 percent.	Aug. 3	Sept. 20	160	75
Midwest Ladies Handbag Co., Elgin, Ill.	do	Handbag makers	Low wages, and collective bargaining refused.	Adjusted; increased to $14 minimum per week; hours reduced to 37½ per week.	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	30	
Dress and blouse makers, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	Dressmakers	Proposed wage cut of 20 percent and hours increased from 35 to 40 per week.	Adjusted; allowed 35-hour week and $19.85 to $40 per week.	Aug. 28	Sept. 3	1,500	85
American Nickeloid Co., Peru, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Metal workers	Discharges for union affiliation	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement	Sept. 2	Sept. 8	180	
Carpenters, Youngstown, Ohio	do	Carpenters	Asked agreement covering wages and conditions.	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	Sept. 5	Sept. 21	800	
Duluth Linen Supply Co., Duluth, Minn.	Strike	Laundry workers	Asked union recognition	Unable to adjust	do	Sept. 9	38	
Mascot Mine, Mascot, Tenn.	Controversy	Zinc miners	Violation of recent agreement	Adjusted; satisfactory interpretation of existing agreement.	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	435	12
Simmons Bed Co., San Francisco, Calif.	Strike	Furniture and bed workers.	Asked increase and recognition	Pending	Sept. 5		400	350
Floyd-Wells Stove Works, Royersford, Pa.	do	Stove mounters	Agreement covering wages and working conditions.	do	Sept. 6		200	
Northern New York Utilities, Inc., Watertown, N. Y.	Controversy	Electrical workers	Alleged intimidation for union activity.	Adjusted; collective bargaining agreed upon.	Aug. 28	Sept. 13	173	160
Wovenright Knitting Mills, Cleveland, Ohio.	Strike	Hosiery knitters	Asked 15-percent increase, closed shop, and seniority rights.	Adjusted; wages to be settled by arbitration, and agreement to dispose of future disputes.	Aug. 26	do	135	15
Penn-Allen Shirt Co., Lansford, Pa.	do	Shirt makers	Low wages	Pending	Sept. 4		(1)	
United Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.	do	Color mixers and printers.	Asked wage increase	Adjusted; signed agreement without increase.	Sept. 3	Sept. 17	290	35
Meltzer Pocket Book Frame Co., Inc., Bethlehem, Pa.	do	Frame makers	(1)	Pending	Sept. 4		(1)	

1 Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of September 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Royal Bedding Co., St. Louis, Mo.	Strike	Bedding workers	Collective bargaining refused	Adjusted; company agreed to meet with committee to discuss situation.	1935 Sept. 10	1935 Sept. 10	12	45
Eagle Foundry Co., Muskegon, Mich.	Lockout	Molders	Asked recognition	Adjusted; recognition allowed	Sept. 5	Sept. 11	72	------
Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Norfolk Downs, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Machinists	Alleged discrimination	Adjusted; strike averted	Sept. 9	Sept. 12	100	80
Canton Stamping & Enameling Co., Canton, Ohio.	Controversy.	do	Wages and recognition of shop committee.	Pending	Sept. 6	----------	14	------
H. D. Lee Mercantile Co., South Bend, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Shipping clerks	Wage increase and union agreement.	Adjusted; increase and satisfactory working conditions.	Sept. 10	Sept. 27	15	400
Bakery drivers, Sacramento, Calif.	Strike	Drivers	Asked new agreement with increase and improved working conditions.	Pending	Sept. 11	----------	94	300
Lykens Garment Co., Lykens, Pa.	do	Garment workers	Wage cut of 1½ cents per dozen	Adjusted; satisfactory wage adjustment; all returned.	Sept. 10	Sept. 13	225	------
Dancyger Safety Pin Ticket Co., Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Tag makers	Asked wage increase and improved conditions.	Adjusted; increase of 20 to 30 percent when business permits.	do	Sept. 17	14	40
Longshoremen, San Francisco, Calif.	Controversy.	Longshoremen	Renewal of agreement and working conditions.	Pending	Aug. 20	----------	(1)	------
Ship scalers, San Francisco, Calif.	Strike	Ship-scalers	Wages and rotation of employment.	do	Aug. 2	----------	175	------
Lindeman Hooverson Stove Co., Milwaukee, Wis.	do	Molders	Asked union contract	Unable to adjust; union agreement refused.	Sept. 5	Sept. 26	1,000	------
Crawfordsville Shale Brick Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.	Controversy.	Brickmakers	Hours, wages, and conditions	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	Sept. 4	Sept. 19	41	12
Nass Dress Co., Hazleton, Pa.	Strike	Dressmakers	Asked wage adjustment	Adjusted; piecework rates based on 32½ cents per hour, 36-hour week; all returned.	Sept. 13	Sept. 18	115	------
Public Works project 1577, Jersey City, N. J.	do	Carpenters and ironworkers.	Jurisdiction of setting metal window frames.	Adjusted; work awarded to ironworkers. Carpenters returned.	Sept. 11	Sept. 16	65	75
Public Works project 4855, Worcester, Mass.	Threatened strike.	Ironworkers	Jurisdiction of unloading steel: claimed by teamsters.	Adjusted; work divided between ironworkers and teamsters.	Sept. 13	Sept. 20	100	------
Pekin Leather Products Co., Pekin, Ill.	Controversy.	Leather workers	Wages, hours, and conditions	Adjusted; increase of 5 percent, seniority rights, and committee representation.	Sept. 9	Sept. 25	107	18
Van Vlaanderan Machine Co., Paterson, N. J.	Strike	Machinists	Asked renewal of agreement	Pending	Sept. 26	----------	140	------
		Electrical workers	do	Adjusted; agreement secured; to be reviewed by National Labor	Sept. 15	Sept. 21	178	330

El Paso Electric Co., El Paso, Tex.	Threatened strike.	Electrical workers	do	Adjusted; agreement secured; to be reviewed by National Labor Relations Board.	Sept. 15	Sept. 21	178	330
M. H. Bird Wallpaper Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	Strike	Wall-paper workers	Wage increase	Pending	Aug. 31		17	
Pinkerton Tobacco Co., Toledo, Ohio.	Controversy	Tobacco workers	Alleged discrimination	Adjusted; discrimination discontinued	Sept. 7	Sept. 24	100	170
American Tobacco Co., Reidsville, N. C.	Threatened strike.	do	Collective bargaining refused	Pending	Sept. 16		1,100	3,000
Garden State Mills, Midland, Park, N. J.	Strike	Hosiery workers	Signed agreement refused	do	Sept. 26		92	
Stith Coal Co., America, Ala	Controversy	Coal miners	Reemployment of workers	Adjusted; allowed rotation of check loaders; no discrimination.	Sept. 1	Sept. 16	150	25
Cleveland Lumber Co., Jasper, Ala.	do	Lumber workers	Interpretation of agreement	Adjusted; satisfactory interpretation of agreement	do	do	200	50
Detroit City Gas Co., Detroit, Mich.	Lockout	Gas workers	Alleged discharges for union activity.	Pending	Aug. 30		60	
Dow Optical Co., Chicago, Ill	Threatened strike.	Optical workers	Asked recognition; discharges	do	Sept. 16		11	
Belgard Spero Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	do	Asked recognition	do	do		9	
Lee Clay Products Co., Inc., Clearfield, Ky.	Strike	Brick and clay workers.	Asked increase and collective bargaining.	Adjusted; increase of 2½ cents per hour and seniority rights.	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	150	15
Kentucky Fire Brick Co., Haldeman, Ky.	do	do	do	Adjusted; returned, except 30 employees whose reemployment was refused by company.	Sept. 17	Oct. 2	314	18
Ohio Insulator Co., Barberton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Pottery workers	Asked signed agreement with 40-hour week and wage increase.	Pending	do		301	
Central Pennsylvania Lumber Co., Sheffield, Pa.	Strike	Lumber workers	Discharge of 1 worker; asked collective bargaining.	Adjusted; returned without discrimination.	Aug. 30	Oct. 1	180	320
Nickles Baking Co., Navarre, Ohio.	Controversy	Bakery drivers	Unionization in progress	Unable to adjust; mediation not practicable at this time.	Sept. 16	Sept. 25	150	
Yellow Cab Co., South Bend, Ind.	Strike	Taxicab drivers	Asked increase from $7.50 to $12.50 per week basic pay and renewal of agreement.	Adjusted; increase to $10 per week basic pay; improved conditions.	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	80	
Penn Neckwear Co., Passaic, N. J.	do	Neckwear workers	Wages cut 75 percent; hours increased to 40 per week.	Adjusted; increase of 10 percent. All returned.	Aug. 8	Oct. 5	50	30
Bendix Products Corporation, South Bend, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Auto-accessories makers.	Wages and working conditions	Unclassified; settled by parties at interest before arrival of commissioner.	Sept. 19	Sept. 21	3,200	
Wilson & Co., Inc., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	Packing-house workers.	Asked new agreement	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	Sept. 14	Oct. 5	880	80
Ladies' garment workers, Newark, N. J.	Strike	Garment workers	Wages, hours, and recognition	Pending	Aug. 14		3,000	
Public Works project, Medford, Mass.	do	Building crafts	Employment of resident workers.	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	Oct. 4	Oct. 10	450	
Dry goods jobbers, New York City.	do	Salesmen	Wages, hours, closed shop, and vacation with pay.	Adjusted; agreed on arbitration in signed agreement.	Sept. 5	Sept. 10	60	
American Salt Co., Lyons, Kans.	Threatened strike.	Salt workers	Discharges	Unclassified; referred to Regional Board of Kansas City.	Sept. 19	Oct. 4	200	50
Hanks Stove Co., Rome, Ga	Controversy	Stove workers	Wage dispute	Adjusted; satisfactory settlement	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	30	120

[1] Not yet reported.

Labor Disputes Handled by Commissioners of Conciliation During the Month of September 1935—Continued

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craftsmen concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Workers involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
Spring Beard Needle Point and Sinker Makers, Royersford, Pa.	Controversy	Needle makers	Discharges for union activity	Pending	1935 Sept. 18	1935	(1)	
National Folding Box Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Box makers	Recognition and 10-percent increase asked.	Adjusted; recognition of shop committee allowed.	July 23	Aug. 7	34	16
Gulf States Paper Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.	do	Paper workers	Discharge and seniority rights	Pending	Sept. 21		750	
Hulsart Veneer Co., Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Lockout	Woodworkers	Wages and working conditions	Adjusted; allowed 24 cents per hour minimum, time and a half for overtime.	do	Oct. 7	50	
Birmingham Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Strike	Packing-house workers	Renewal of agreement	Pending	Sept. 22		125	
Alabama Packing Co., Birmingham, Ala.	Threatened strike.	do	do	do	do		175	
Metal polishers, Toledo, Ohio	do	Metal polishers	Wage increase	Adjusted; increase of 5 cents per hour allowed.	do	Sept. 28	100	
Commercial Wall Paper Co., Hammond, Ind.	Strike	Wall-paper workers	Working conditions	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	9	
General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio.	Controversy	Rubber workers	Alleged violation of agreement	do	Sept. 19	Oct. 3	200	
Surefit Products Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Upholsterers	Asked 20-percent increase, restoration of 40-hour week, and reemployment of 3 discharged workers.	Pending	Sept. 24		200	50
Thomas Moulding Floor Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Tile workers	Asked recognition	do	Sept. 23		50	10
Clover Cravat Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Cravat makers	Wages cut 75 percent, hours increased to 44 per week.	do	Sept. 18		50	
Waverly Oil Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	do	Oil workers	Asked restoration of wage cut	Unable to adjust	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	15	
Medinah Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.	Threatened strike.	Cooks	Recognition and working conditions.	Adjusted; recognition and satisfactory conditions.	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	22	
Kahlenberg Bros. Marine Engine Co., Two Rivers, Wis.	do	Machinists	Wages and recognition	Pending	Sept. 23		17	12
Scrap-paper workers, New York City.	do	Paper balers	Wages, hours, and collective bargaining.	do	Aug. 30		40	
Bunte Bros. Candy Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Bakery and candy workers.	Discharge of 28 workers who joined union.	do	Sept. 23		14	
				do	Aug. 25		(1)	
	Threatened	Egg candlers	Renewal of contract; violation of agreement by workers.					
				Adjusted; returned with former	Sept. 3	Sept. 26	100	

Pettit & Reed, New York City	Threatened strike.	Egg candlers	Renewal of contract; violation of agreement by workers.	....do	Aug. 25		(1)	
Barnes Wall Paper Co., York, Pa.	Strike	Mixers and printers	Wages and agreement	Adjusted; returned with former wages and same hours.	Sept. 3	Sept. 26	100	
Capital City Dress Co., Harrisburg, Pa.	....do	Dress workers	Wages and closed-shop agreement.	Pending	Sept. 17		60	30
Cleveland Chair Co., Cleveland, Tenn.	....do	Chair workers	Violation of agreement	Unclassified; referred to National Labor Relations Board.	Sept. 23	Oct. 4	16	185
Illinois Art Industries, Inc., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Picture-frame makers	Wages and agreement	Adjusted; satisfactory agreement with 5 cents per hour increase for part of workers.	Sept. 21	Sept. 23	120	
Texas Centennial Exposition, Dallas, Tex.	....do	Operative plasterers	Agreements	Adjusted; secured arbitration board for future dispute.	Sept. 25	Oct. 10	(1)	
Consumers Research, Washington, N. J.	Strike	Employees	Collective bargaining refused	Unable to adjust; mediation refused.	Sept. 26	Oct. 2	35	35
Building trades, Peoria, Ill	Threatened lockout.	Building crafts workers.	Contractors threatened general lockout because of continued strike of millmen.	Lockout averted; work continued under existing agreement.	...do	Oct. 3	80	2,500
Youngstown Steel Car Co., Niles, Ohio.	Strike	Steel-car workers	Wage cuts in violation of agreement.	Adjusted; satisfactory adjustment	Sept. 24	Sept. 30	200	
Johnson Motor Co., Waukegan, Ill.	Controversy	Motor-car workers	Violation of agreement	Pending	Sept. 26		(1)	
Building trades, Jackson, Miss	....do	Building trades workers.	Refusal of contractors to pay prevailing wage and recognize part of building unions.	Unable to adjust; can only be settled by contractors and building unions.	Sept. 14	Oct. 2	175	
Heise Glass Works, Newark, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Glass workers	Wages, hours, and working conditions.	Pending	Sept. 24		250	
Artistic Furniture Co., St. Louis, Mo.	....do	Furniture workers	Seniority rights and agreement	Adjusted; signed agreement with seniority rights.	Sept. 27	Sept. 28	75	30
Grow Bros., Cleveland, Ohio	Controversy	Fish handlers	Objection to fish being scaled by machinery at lower price than hand work.	Adjusted; increase of 7½ cents per hour for hand workers.	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	5	45
Frank Bros., Lawrence, Mass	Strike	Employees	Wage cut	Adjusted; wages restored	Aug. 15	Sept. 30	100	
Mid-West Optical Co., New York City.	....do	Optical workers	Asked signed agreement; company refused.	Pending	Sept. 24		14	
Housesmiths, New York City	Threatened strike.	Housesmith finishers	Dispute between housesmith unions.	....do	Sept. 26		(1)	
American Distilling Co., Pekin, Ill.	Controversy	Distillery workers	Violation of agreement and 1 discharge.	Unclassified; referred to regional board.	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	2	
Rome Stove Co., Rome, Ga	Strike	Foundry workers	Union dues dispute	Pending	Aug. 1		56	100
Total							30,817	9,023

[1] Not yet reported.

24361—35—10

LABOR AGREEMENTS

Collective Agreement in Men's Clothing Industry of New York

ON JULY 1, 1935, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and its New York Joint Board signed an agreement with the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, which will be effective until June 30, 1937. This agreement is a renewal of contractual relations which have been maintained for several years, and is estimated to affect some 30,000 workers.

The new agreement provides for the continuance of the 36-hour week adopted under the code, instead of the 44-hour week in previous contracts. An exception is made in the case of shipping clerks, who are to work 40 hours per week. Daily hours are limited to 8.

Wage rates on two grades of garments are raised, the increases amounting to about 10 percent. From 35 to 40 percent of the membership will be affected by these increases.

The employment of children under the age of 16, either in the manufacturer's shop or in any contract shop doing work for him, is prohibited.

Among the provisions continued from previous agreements are the following:

The manufacturers agree to employ only union members in good standing in the clothing factories or any establishments owned or controlled by them. The manufacturer shall not allow any but union work to be done for him directly or indirectly.

In slack seasons the available work is to be distributed equally among the regular employees. No homework is allowed. Employees must be paid at least once a week.

The registration of contractors is to be continued. Manufacturers employing contractors shall be permitted only the number reasonably required to do their work. Contractors shall not be changed or released nor shall new ones be taken on without the consent of the union and the exchange. Work in contract shops must be turned out in the order of the date of registration.

Each manufacturer must pay weekly into the New York Clothing Unemployment Fund 1½ percent of the total union-labor cost of the clothing manufactured for him, whether in his own shop or in contracting shops. This payment will, of course, be subject to any law

or ordinance passed requiring the manufacturer to contribute to any Federal, State, or municipal fund for unemployment insurance with reference to any employees under the agreement.

There are to be no strikes or lockouts during the life of the agreement. Disputes are to be settled through the impartial chairman of the New York Clothing Industry, designated by the exchange and the union, whose decision shall be final and binding.

The standards of wages, hours, and conditions of employment prevailing under the agreement are not to be changed, except that, if the exchange or the union believes a change is warranted, it may give notice to that effect not later than 60 days before any anniversary date and call for a conference. Any changes agreed to will become effective on the anniversary date. If no satisfactory terms as to the changes can be made, the agreement may be terminated.

Collective Agreements in the Ladies' Garment Industry

DURING the second quarter of 1935 a number of collective agreements were concluded in the ladies' garment industry. Coverage of the agreements described below is shown in the following table:

Number of Companies, Establishments, and Workers Affected by I. L. G. W. U. Agreements Signed in Certain Cities, Second Quarter of 1935 [1]

City	Manufacturer or association	Number affected		
		Companies	Establishments	Workers
New York City	Merchants Ladies Garment Association	180	700	15,000–18,000
	Industrial Council	450	580	9,000
	American Association	960	960	20,000
	Infants' Coats Manufacturers Association	62	152	3,000
San Francisco	Associated Cloak & Suits Mfrs	26	26	500
	Silk & Wool Dress Mfrs. Assn	14	14	1,050
Los Angeles	Associated Cloak & Suit Mfrs	51	51	1,200
	Independent manufacturers	5	5	75
Seattle	Associated Cloak & Suit Mfrs	5	5	125
Cleveland	Printz-Biederman Co	1	11	650
Milwaukee	Independent manufacturers	4	4	1,100

[1] Information supplied by union.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on May 20, 1935, entered into an agreement with the Printz-Biederman Co., clothing manufacturer in Cleveland, Ohio, employing in its several establishments approximately 650 workers. The agreement is of interest because it is the first time a trade-union agreement has been concluded with this company, the employees having been previously organized in an employees' association, the last agreement with which did not expire until July 10, 1935.

The new agreement provided that the I. L. G. W. U. would organize a separate local in Cleveland "for the workers employed in the shops of the Printz-Biederman Co., its subsidiaries and contracting shops", this local to be under the direct supervision of the general executive board of the union. All employees of the company who were I. L. G. W. U. members were to be transferred to this new local. After July 10 all workers of the company, its subsidiaries, and contracting shops, were to become members of the local.

The "time standards" and methods of management previously in use are to be continued, and new standards set up as changed conditions in the industry demand. Such new standards are to be approved by a committee of the workers of the respective departments. The time standards are applicable only to the main and subsidiary shops of Printz-Biederman Co., and not to contract shops.

The code hours and basic rates of wages are to be continued, and there shall be no reduction of wages during the life of the agreement. If there should be a change in the minimum wages or hours in Cleveland markets under the agreement now existing between the union and employers in the Cleveland market other than the Printz-Biederman Co., or if a new agreement should be entered into by the union and such employers providing for changes in minimum wages and hours, during the life of this agreement, the minimum hours and wages provided in this agreement shall be subject to revision. Should the parties fail to agree on the revision, the matter is to be arbitrated.

Prices for piecework in contract shops are to be adjusted by the employer and a joint committee consisting of the chairmen of the price committees of contract shops doing the same kind of work.

There are to be no strikes, stoppages, or lockouts during the period of the agreement. Any disputes are first to be taken up by the employer and the shop chairman. If they fail to reach an agreement, the employer will then take up the problem with a designated representative of the local. If the dispute concerns more than one shop or is general in nature, it is to go first to the employer and the union representative. If under these procedures no satisfactory adjustment results, the dispute is to be referred to an impartial chairman, whose decisions shall be final and binding. The expense of such arbitration is to be shared equally by the company and the local.

This agreement is to remain in effect until December 31, 1936, and thereafter from year to year unless, at least 30 days before expiration, written notice is given by either party of a desire to change or end the agreement.

Milwaukee.—On July 29, 1935, Local No. 188 concluded an agreement, effective until September 30, 1936, with the Rhea Manufacturing Co. It also signed agreements with 3 other Milwaukee garment manufacturers. The 4 companies employ 1,100 workers.

The Rhea agreement gives the employer discretion to hire workers and allows him to give due consideration to the nature and quality of work. When the employer needs additional help he is to apply first to the union. If the union cannot supply the needed employees within 24 hours, the employer shall be free to hire elsewhere. The union may use only just and lawful means to persuade nonunion employees to become members.

Employment, discharge, and discipline are to be exercised by the employer, who agrees to give due consideration to the rights of the employees. Any employee who has been discharged after being employed over 2 weeks may, if he feels that he has been unjustly discharged, present a grievance within 48 hours.

The hours of work shall be 40 per week—8 per day for 5 days. If a legal holiday occurs within the week, employees shall be allowed to work on Saturday.

It is agreed that 675 employees shall be considered the normal number of regular employees, and that in slack periods the available work is to be distributed among 675 employees. Any employees over this number are to be considered temporary employees and may be discharged at any time.

The company is to furnish a monthly record of the amount of work done in its factory no. 1 during the preceding year, and no work may be sent outside this factory until the amount of work therein is equal to that of the comparable month of the previous year, plus 10 percent.

During the term of the agreement the base rates in the respective departments shall be as follows:

	Per hour
Operators	$0. 37
Sergers, merrowing, and/or pinkers	. 37
Examiners and preexaminers	. 37
Pressers	. 37
Machine button makers, machine buttonhole makers, and machine snappers	. 38
Folders	. 41
Hemmers	. 42

The hourly rate of pay for all time workers shall be that in effect prior to April 13, 1935.

If the average earnings per hour in any department are less than the base rate in the schedule, the company shall make up the difference. Such difference for each hour worked shall be distributed among all employees in proportion to their earnings. When the average earnings of the group of 675 permanent employees are equal to more than the departmental base rate, each worker is to be paid her actual earnings.

A minimum wage of 32½ cents per hour is fixed. The company shall pay the full amount of any difference between the earnings of any employee and the minimum rate, up to 2½ cents per hour. If

the difference is between 2½ cents and 5 cents per hour, only 2½ cents is to be paid, and if it is more than 5 cents per hour, half thereof is to be paid.

The cutting department is to be operated on a week-work basis. Machine cutters are to receive $35 and spreaders $21 for a full week's work. After a 60-day trial this arrangement is subject to revision if there is no improvement in the quality of the spreading and cutting, and if the excess cost exceeds 25 percent of the prior cost.

Rates of pay for the shipping room are to remain the same.

As the company is establishing a piece-rate manual, it is agreed that, while piece rates are to be determined solely by the company, when the rates are established or calculated from the manual the union shall be allowed to have a committee of workers present with the representatives of the company. If rates are not set in accord with existing base rates, the union may file a complaint to have the operation reanalyzed, and, if any inequity exists, to have the piece rate reset in accord with the existing base rates.

The union has the right to have a shop steward on each floor and a general shop steward for the entire plant. The latter, in addition to collecting dues, shall attempt to adjust any complaints made by employees. If he cannot reach a settlement, a credited representative of the union shall undertake an adjustment with the employers. Final recourse will be to arbitration.

There are to be no strikes, lockouts, or stoppages of work of any nature during the existence of the agreement. Arbitrators shall have sole authority to determine procedure in all matters in dispute. The arbitration machinery shall consist of a board of 3 members, 1 appointed by the company and 1 by the union, the third member to be chosen by the other 2; and in case they cannot agree, this third member is to be a person specified in the agreement. Appointments are to be made within 3 days from the time arbitration is demanded. The written decision of a majority of this board shall be final and immediately binding. The compensation of arbitrators shall be borne equally between the union and the company.

If at any time after March 1, 1936, the employer claims it is put to a competitive disadvantage by reason of any arrangements as to wages and hours, or the union claims that prevailing wages and hours in the same industry warrant a relative adjustment in wages and hours of the employer, the matter shall be taken up between the company and the union. If the matter cannot be adjusted, the question shall be arbitrated.

New York.—After negotiations lasting 3 months, marked by deadlocks which threatened to tie up the industry, the New York Joint Board of the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, and Reefer Makers' Unions on July 7, 1935, reached an agreement with 4 employers' associations, represent-

ing over 600 members and their contractors, employing approximately 50,000 workers.

This agreement embodies, with slight improvements, the basic clauses of the old agreement, and includes contractor designation, old wage scales, and work hours.

West coast.—San Francisco Local No. 8, Seattle Local No. 28, and Los Angeles Locals Nos. 65, 84, 96, and 97, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, signed agreements during June and July with the cloak and suit manufacturers' associations of their respective cities; the Los Angeles locals also entered into separate agreements with 5 independent manufacturers of that city; and San Francisco Local No. 101 concluded an agreement with the Silk and Wool Dress Manufacturers' Association.

All the agreements provide for a closed union shop, employing only members of the unions signing the contract. The closed-shop provision in the Los Angeles agreement is the first closed-shop agreement in 20 years. Agreements signed by the Los Angeles and the two San Francisco locals provide that all applications for help are to be made to the union, and that after a specified trial period employees so hired are to be made permanent and subject to the conditions of the agreement. Three of the agreements provide that if an employer expresses preference for a certain union member the union shall send the worker so specified. In case the union is unable to furnish the required help, the employer is free to choose from the open market, but any employee so engaged and remaining in the shop after a trial period of 2 weeks (10 consecutive working days) shall thereafter become a member of the union. Members of the Seattle Association needing help may hire any person they desire, but preference is to be given to union members. New employees remaining in the shop after a 5-day trial period must become members of the union.

The San Francisco agreements specify that all contract shops doing work for the manufacturers must be union shops.

The agreements between Local No. 28 and the Manufacturers' Association of Seattle, and between the Los Angeles locals and the independent manufacturers, provide that there shall be no contracting or subcontracting within the shop.

All the agreements provide for a 5-day, 35-hour week, with no more than 1 shift in any 1 day. The Los Angeles and Seattle agreements include restrictions as to overtime work.

Rates of wages are established by the agreements. San Francisco Local No. 8 pledges itself not to demand any increase during the present season. A survey is to be made, however, to determine if there is justification for an increase in wages, such increase, if justified, to become effective on January 1, 1936. There are to be no reductions in the present scale of wages. The agreement with this local also

provides that a member of the association whose garments are made by contractors or submanufacturers shall pay to such contractors or submanufacturers an amount sufficient at least to enable the contractors or submanufacturers to provide for their workers the wage rates and working conditions set forth in the agreement, as well as a reasonable payment to the contractor or submanufacturer to cover his overhead. Each member of the association shall be responsible to the members of the union for payment of their wages for work done for contractors on work given by such association member, and the union shall hold the association member responsible for the working conditions provided by the contractor or submanufacturer.

The Seattle agreement provides a 10-percent increase over last season in the wages of all crafts, whether employees are on a piecework or week-work basis, to be effective July 1, 1935.

Machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes is provided in all the agreements. In every case workers are to select a shop chairman, who is to see that the conditions of the agreement are carried out and minor difficulties adjusted. Four of the agreements provide for a joint committee to be set up, with an impartial chairman, before which any difficulties which arise shall be brought for settlement. Any employee discharged after his trial period is served shall have a right to review of his case. All agreements, except that of the Los Angeles locals with independent manufacturers, contain provisions prohibiting any general strike, lockout, or stoppage of work for any reason. Three agreements provide that, should such stoppage occur, the union must return the workers within 24 hours, and that any substantial violation of this provision will allow the association to terminate the agreement. The violation, however, must be substantiated by the impartial chairman.

The Los Angeles agreement with independent manufacturers states that the parties to the agreement "will act in good faith toward one another for the purpose of avoiding disputes." Under this agreement the manufacturers guarantee the faithful performance of its provisions by depositing a cash security equal to 2 weeks' pay for each employee, this fund to be drawn upon in case of breach of contract causing monetary loss to the employee.

The Los Angeles agreements provide that, if and when the coat and suit industry of New York adopts provisions for unemployment insurance, a joint committee shall be appointed to discuss the matter of unemployment insurance for the Los Angeles market. In Seattle a committee is to be selected by both parties to investigate the matter of unemployment insurance and to endeavor to find a solution to the unemployment problem brought on by short seasons in the industry.

All agreements are effective until June 1, 1937, except the Seattle agreement, which terminates July 1, 1936, and the Los Angeles agreement with independent manufacturers, which runs until July 1, 1937.

LABOR TURN-OVER

Labor Turn-Over in Manufacturing Establishments, August 1935

THE August 1935 hiring rate, with one exception, was higher than that for the corresponding period of any year since 1929. In contrast, the lay-off rate was lower than during either August 1933 or August 1934.

The turn-over rates represent the number of changes per 100 employees on the pay rolls during the month. The data were compiled from reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from more than 5,000 representative manufacturing establishments in 144 industries. Approximately 1,850,000 workers were employed by the firms reporting to the Bureau in August.

In addition to information for manufacturing as a whole, rates are presented for 12 separate manufacturing industries. Reports were received from representative plants in these 12 industries, employing at least 25 percent of the workers in each industry, according to the 1933 Census of Manufactures.

Trend by Months

ALTHOUGH the accession rate moved up sharply in August, the improvement was partly offset by a small advance in the separation rate. The rise in separations was largely accounted for by increased lay-offs, due chiefly to seasonal curtailment in the automobile industry. A contributing factor, however, was a slight rise in discharges. On the other hand, the quit rate for August showed a decline in comparison with July. In spite of the moderate increase in separations, the rate was 16 percent below the level of the corresponding month of last year.

Table 1.—Monthly Labor Turn-over Rates per 100 Employees in Representative Factories in 144 Industries

Class of rate and year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Quit rate:												
1935	0.76	0.73	0.75	0.93	1.21	0.83	0.90	0.86				
1934	.90	.85	.93	1.11	1.01	.94	.70	.75	1.55	0.73	0.62	0.58
Discharge rate:												
1935	.18	.18	.17	.20	.17	.20	.20	.21				
1934	.18	.19	.21	.23	.22	.18	.19	.19	.16	.19	.15	.15
Lay-off rate:												
1935	2.10	1.88	2.32	2.60	3.00	3.46	2.57	2.70				
1934	2.35	1.85	2.08	2.04	3.65	3.48	2.96	3.56	3.41	4.38	3.78	2.72
Total separation rate:												
1935	3.04	2.79	3.24	3.73	4.38	4.49	3.67	3.77				
1934	3.43	2.89	3.22	3.38	4.88	4.60	3.85	4.50	5.12	5.30	4.55	3.45
Accession rate:												
1935	6.33	4.23	3.79	3.63	3.01	3.18	4.17	4.60				
1934	5.81	6.71	6.33	5.18	4.19	3.58	3.71	3.24	3.61	4.09	4.32	6.14

The monthly trend of labor turn-over for manufacturing as a whole is shown in table 1 for 1934 and for the first 8 months of 1935.

Analysis by Industries

THE quit, discharge, lay-off, and accession rates for the 12 industries for which the Bureau's sample covers a sufficiently large number of firms to justify the publishing of separate industry figures, are given by industries in table 2.

In 7 of the 12 industries the hiring rate exceeded the separation rate. The highest hiring rate was shown in the sawmill industry and the lowest in petroleum refining. Sawmills also registered the highest quit and discharge rates, while furniture showed the lowest quit rate, and iron and steel and petroleum refining the lowest discharge rates. The highest lay-off rate occurred in the automobile industry, the lowest in the cigar and cigarette industry.

Table 2.—Monthly Turn-over Rates per 100 Employees in Specified Industries

Class of rates	Automobiles			Boots and shoes			Bricks		
	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934
Quit rate	0.70	0.72	0.82	0.88	0.89	0.76	0.69	0.47	0.55
Discharge rate	.19	.21	.24	.22	.23	.25	.18	.13	.15
Lay-off rate	11.81	5.02	9.90	1.67	1.10	2.30	6.00	7.30	9.95
Total separation rate	12.70	5.95	10.96	2.77	2.22	3.31	6.87	7.90	10.65
Accession rate	4.00	2.46	2.61	2.44	5.17	1.90	7.62	8.03	6.69
	Cigars and cigarettes			**Cotton manufacturing**			**Foundries and machine shops**		
Quit rate	1.33	1.58	(1)	1.36	1.87	0.85	0.80	0.77	0.56
Discharge rate	.23	.30	(1)	.31	.27	.27	.25	.19	.15
Lay-off rate	.93	.99	(1)	2.08	3.88	2.39	2.06	3.11	3.94
Total separation rate	2.49	2.87	(1)	3.75	6.02	3.51	3.11	4.07	4.65
Accession rate	2.41	2.65	(1)	5.50	4.68	3.03	4.22	3.65	2.72
	Furniture			**Iron and steel**			**Men's clothing**		
Quit rate	0.60	0.61	0.41	0.92	0.73	0.94	0.93	0.95	1.05
Discharge rate	.22	.24	.18	.10	.08	.16	.15	.10	.07
Lay-off rate	1.81	1.69	3.43	1.45	.78	2.84	1.23	1.51	1.57
Total separation rate	2.63	2.54	4.02	2.47	1.59	3.94	2.31	2.56	2.69
Accession rate	5.93	6.47	4.79	4.03	2.64	1.07	3.26	4.47	2.21
	Petroleum refining			**Sawmills**			**Slaughtering and meat packing**		
Quit rate	0.61	0.43	(1)	1.67	1.68	1.14	1.13	0.72	1.80
Discharge rate	.10	.15	(1)	.48	.44	.49	.24	.28	.68
Lay-off rate	1.66	1.76	(1)	3.92	3.61	8.51	6.65	5.55	7.01
Total separation rate	2.37	2.34	(1)	6.07	5.73	10.14	8.02	6.55	9.49
Accession rate	2.27	3.62	(1)	12.79	17.55	6.21	7.10	6.37	15.30

[1] Rates not available.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in Petroleum Refineries [1]

AVERAGE earnings per hour for employees, other than clerical, in petroleum refineries dropped from 64 cents in May 1929 to 60 cents in May 1933 and rose to 70 cents in November of that year. In July 1934 the average was 75 cents per hour. Average hours worked per week declined from 49 in May 1929 to 41 in May 1933. They were reduced to 35 in November 1933 and were at the same level in July 1934. During the same periods weekly earnings declined from $31 in May 1929 to $27 in July 1934.

Average wage rates and average full-time hours declined considerably between May 1929 and May 1933. From the latter date wage rates increased and by July 1934 they were higher than in May 1929 in practically all occupations. Average full-time hours continued to decline between May and November 1933, and in the latter month they were close to the average of 36 permitted under the code. From November 1933 to July 1934 there was not much change in hours.

Scope and Method

THE proportion of the industry covered in this article as regards average rates of pay and average full-time hours per week is larger than that secured for frequency distribution purposes. Computation of the average wage rates for the various occupations in five pay-roll periods [2] was based on reports from refineries located in 28 States and which employed 75,521 workers in July 1934.[3] This represents approximately 90 percent of the total employees working in the indus-

[1] Prepared by Paul H. Moncure and E. K. Frazier, under the direction of J. Perlman, chief of the Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions. This is the fourth article in a series covering wages and hours of labor in the petroleum industry, the 3 preceding articles of which appeared in the July, September, and October 1935 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The first dealt with changes in employment and total pay rolls since May 1929 in drilling and production, pipe lines, and refining. The second and third presented average rates of pay and average full-time hours per week in 5 pay-roll periods since 1929 for separate occupations on pipe lines and in drilling and production, as well as frequency distributions of hourly and weekly earnings and weekly hours for a pay-roll period in August 1934.

[2] The periods covered were May 1929, May and November 1933, and May and July 1934. The number of refineries from which information was obtained was somewhat greater during the more recent periods. May 1929 was selected because the Oil Administrator used it as the base for the establishment of wage differentials. In order to obtain data for a period closely preceding and one closely following the adoption of the oil code, which became effective in August 1933, the months of May and November of that year were selected. Data for the months of May and July 1934 show the progress made since November 1933.

[3] The number of employees reported for the refineries covered during the earlier periods was 80,486 in May 1929, 60,962 in May 1933, 71,530 in November 1933, and 73,754 in May 1934.

try at that time.[5] The establishments reported the number of employees, the rate of pay, and the full-time hours per week for each occupation in which payment was made on a flat-time rate basis. The rates of pay obtained were reduced to an hourly basis, and averages were computed, using the number of employees in each occupation as a weighting factor. The same procedure was followed in arriving at the average full-time hours per week. These averages are presented for 29 important occupations [6] in the industry.

A detailed report as to occupation, total hours worked, and total earnings in a selected pay-roll period,[7] as well as the total hours worked during 1 week within the selected period, was also secured for each of 45,167 workers in 147 refineries located in 27 States.[8] From these figures industry and occupational averages were computed on an earnings rather than a wage-rate basis, and a distribution of the hours and earnings around these averages was also made. An analysis is given in this article for 25 specific occupations and 3 occupational groups.[9] As there were only 614 female workers covered no separate tabulation by sex was made.

A similar survey, covering total hours and earnings of each employee, was made by the Bureau in 1920, and included 80 refineries in 15 States,[10] which employed 42,811 workers. As nearly 90 percent of the workers covered in 1934 were in the States surveyed in 1920, direct comparisons may be made between these two periods.

Changes in Average Wage Rates per Hour and Average Full-Time Hours per Week

CHANGES in employment and average earnings of all employees in petroleum refineries were analyzed in the Monthly Labor Review for

[5] These workers were distributed as follows: Arkansas, 406; California, 7,900; Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah, 291; Delaware and Maryland, 1,167; Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia, 240; Illinois, 4,185; Indiana, 2,477; Kansas and Missouri, 3,651; Kentucky, 525; Louisiana, 3,970; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1,019; Michigan, 246; Montana, 313; New Jersey, 9,915; New York, 2,221; Ohio, 2,397; Oklahoma, 4,535; Pennsylvania, 11,058; Texas, 17,574; West Virginia, 463; and Wyoming, 968.

[6] In July 1934 there were 48,037 workers employed in these occupations in the States or regions where there was a sufficient number reported to present occupational averages. The remaining 27,484 were either in occupations in which too few were reported to present representative averages or there were not enough in any 1 of the 29 important occupations to justify showing State or regional averages.

[7] Most of the pay-roll periods covered were in August 1934.

[8] The States and regions used here, together with the number of employees in each case, are as follows: Arkansas and Louisiana, 3,430; California, 3,584; Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming, 1,347; Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, 1,094; Illinois and Indiana, 3,981; Kansas and Missouri, 2,036; Kentucky and West Virginia, 544; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 1,014; Michigan and Ohio, 1,484; New Jersey, 6,060; New York, 1,068; Oklahoma, 3,468; Pennsylvania, 7,188; and Texas, 8,869.

[9] These groupings, together with the number of employees in each case, were as follows: Boilermakers, 950; boilermaker's helpers, 639; carpenters, 579; electricians, 427; fillers, packers, and shippers, 1,185; firemen, stills, 1,239; gagers, 512; laborers, 7,020; machinists, 981; machinists' helpers, 396; packers, wax, 149; pipe fitters, 1,095; pipe fitters' helpers, 2,128; pressmen and press runners, 672; pumpers, 1,856; pumpers' helpers, 322; still cleaners, 759; stillmen, cracking, 882; stillmen's helpers, cracking, 1,108; stillmen, straight distillation, 1,777; stillmen's helpers, straight distillation, 1,325; testers, laboratory, 1,217; treaters, 731; truck and tractor, operators, 522; welders, 602; supervisory and clerical workers, 3,729; other maintenance and power employees, 6,156; and miscellaneous labor, 6,200.

[10] These States were California, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

July 1935 (p. 13). It was shown that in May 1929 average earnings per hour were 64 cents, that during the depression they declined and by May 1933 had gone down to 60 cents. From that point they advanced rapidly and by November had reached 70 cents, and by July 1934, 75 cents. In May 1929 the number employed was 87,000, as compared with 62,000 in May 1933. By July 1934 the number had increased to 76,000, or 88 percent of the number in May 1929.

As the changes which took place in average wage rates per hour and in full-time hours per week from May 1929 to July 1934 regionally for each of 29 occupations were too comprehensive to reproduce in tabular form in this article,[11] only a brief summary thereof is here given. During the period between May 1929 and May 1933, 83 percent of the regional occupational average wage rates declined. These reductions varied from 0.1 percent for pipe fitters in New Jersey to 38.1 percent for power-house firemen in Kansas and Missouri. Of these regional occupational decreases in rates, 26 percent were decreases of less than 5 percent, 42 percent were 5 and under 10 percent, and 24 percent were 10 and under 15 percent; the remaining 8 percent were 15 percent or over.

There were 43 regional occupational wage-rate increases from May 1929 to May 1933, ranging from 0.1 to 13.4 percent. Eighteen of them were under 2 percent, 19 were 2 and under 5 percent, and 6 were 5 percent or over.

All occupations in each region showed substantial gains in average wage rates between May and November 1933, with the exception of carpenters in Kansas and Missouri and still cleaners in California, the declines in these cases amounting to 5.1 and 0.6 percent, respectively. These increases were sufficiently large to bring the rates in most of the cases considerably above what they were in 1929. These gains were due in large part to the wage and hour provisions of the code, which increased the minimum rates for certain classes of labor. The reduction of the full-time hours of labor per week also tended to increase hourly rates for employees paid on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis.

Wage rates continued to increase generally after November 1933, although there were many small reductions during both of the succeeding periods covered, especially in California and New Jersey. The greatest decrease in California between November 1933 and

[11] A table presenting such data in detail is available in mimeographed form and may be had on request from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It will be useful to those concerned with minute wage analysis. The table also shows number of employees, average actual wage rates, and full-time hours per week, as well as index numbers for the rates and hours. The occupations for which the above information is given are boilermakers; boilermakers' helpers; carpenters; control men; electricians; chiller engineers; power-house engineers; fillers of small containers; fillers, packers, and shippers; power-house firemen; still firemen; gagers; laborers; machinists; machinists' helpers; pipe fitters; pipe fitters' helpers; pressmen and press runners; pumpers; pumpers' helpers: still cleaners; cracking stillmen; straight distillation stillmen; cracking stillmen's helpers, straight distillation stillmen's helpers; laboratory testers; treaters; truck and tractor operators; and welders.

May 1934 was 2.8 percent for carpenters, while between May and July 1934 it was 7.0 percent for controllermen. In New Jersey the greatest reduction between November 1933 and May 1934 was 2.9 percent for electricians, which is almost identical with the decline in wage rates for pipe fitters in this State between May and July 1934. The increases which took place between November 1933 and July 1934 represent further adjustments in wage rates brought about in part by the Oil Administrator's order of May 21, 1934, which provided for "an equitable adjustment of the differentials between the rates for skilled jobs and the minimum rates established for common labor" in the code.

The average wage-rates per hour, classified by occupation and region, in July 1934 were higher than those in effect in May 1929 in all but 14 instances and ranged from under 5 to over 40 percent. Approximately 23 percent of the regional occupational averages increased less than 10 percent and 47 percent showed increases of 10 and under 20 percent. In 30 percent of the cases there were increases of 20 percent or more. Decreases in average rates per hour from May 1929 to July 1934, 7 of which occurred in occupations in California, ranged from 0.2 percent for laborers in Wyoming and still cleaners in Louisiana to 11.5 percent for power-house firemen in Kansas and Missouri.

Each occupation in each State or region covered showed a decline in full-time hours per week between May 1929 and May 1933, the only exceptions being laborers in Arkansas, stillmen on cracking units in California, and stillmen's helpers on cracking units in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, whose full-time hours increased 6.9, 17.9, and 0.3 percent, respectively. The decreases in full-time hours were quite substantial, almost 60 percent of them being 10 and under 20 percent, and nearly 25 percent being 20 percent or more. Only 15 percent of the decreases were less than 10 percent. These reductions in full-time hours were made to meet economic conditions and to spread available work among as many employees as possible. Between May and November 1933 further adjustments in hours were made in most occupations in most States or regions in order to bring the working time of employees into line with the average maximum weekly hours (36) permitted under the code. From November 1933 to July 1934 there was no important change in full-time hours for employees in any occupation.

Average Hourly Earnings

THE 45,167 employees in the 147 refineries covered in August 1934 earned an average of 75.0 cents per hour, which is exactly the same as the July 1934 average in the larger sample covering approximately 76,000 employees.

Table 1 shows the distribution of the 45,167 employees according to average earnings per hour. One-quarter of the workers earned less than 61.8 cents and another quarter earned more than 87.1 cents per hour. Only 2.0 percent of the total number received less than 42.5 cents, while 8.1 percent earned 42.5 and under 52.5 cents, the classification within which the minimum stated for common labor in the code falls.[12] The number earning 52.5 and under 77.5 cents was 46.4 percent, or almost one-half of all employees covered, and those receiving 77.5 cents and under $1 constituted 35.5 percent. Only 8.0 percent earned $1 or over per hour.

Table 1.—Distribution of Employees in the Refining Industry According to Average Hourly Earnings, 1934

Average hourly earnings	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 42.5 cents	906	2.0	2.0
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	614	1.4	3.4
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	3,014	6.7	10.1
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	3,345	7.4	17.5
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	3,979	8.8	26.3
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	4,570	10.1	36.4
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	4,677	10.4	46.8
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	4,397	9.7	56.5
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	4,571	10.1	66.6
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	4,124	9.1	75.7
87.5 and under 92.5 cents	3,670	8.1	83.8
92.5 cents and under $1.00	3,711	8.2	92.0
$1.00 and under $1.10	2,329	5.2	97.2
$1.10 and over	1,260	2.8	100.0

In the 25 specific occupations included in this part of the survey, the average hourly earnings ranged from 54.6 cents for laborers to 98.1 cents for stillmen on cracking units. All grades of work are included in the occupations covered. The lowest-paid group of employees, after laborers, consists of the following occupations: Boilermakers' helpers; fillers, packers, and shippers; machinists' helpers; pipe fitters' helpers; testers; truck and tractor operators; and wax packers. The lowest-paid occupation in this group was wax packers, who averaged 60.5 cents, and the best paid was testers, with average earnings of 68.5 cents. The group of occupations consisting of still firemen, gagers, pressmen and press runners, and still cleaners, had average earnings of 74.1 to 79.0 cents per hour. Boilermakers, carpenters, machinists, pipe fitters, pumpers, pumpers' helpers, stillmen's helpers on both types of stills, and treaters, had average hourly earnings ranging from 81.2 cents for pumpers' helpers to 89.6 cents for machinists. The most highly paid major occupations were elec-

[12] The code set minimum rates of pay for common labor, which varied from 45 to 52 cents per hour, according to geographical division. However, it was also stated that in most of the Southern States "not more than 10 percent, constituting common labor only, of the total number of employees in any plant or operation may be paid at not less than 80 percent of this minimum rate." The latter provision was evidently made for colored labor, although the number of such workers found in this survey was not large. Finally, the code declared that the minimum rates of pay should not apply to what might be termed "substandard workers."

tricians, stillmen on both types of stills, and welders, with average earnings of 90.4 to 98.1 cents. Average hourly earnings among the remaining occupational groups were as follows: Supervisory and clerical workers, 81.3 cents; miscellaneous, maintenance, and power employees, 76.9 cents; miscellaneous labor, 73.1 cents.

Average hourly earnings by State and region, as presented in table 2, show that employees in New Jersey were the highest paid and those in Kentucky and West Virginia the lowest paid. The average for all refinery workers covered in the former State was 82.6 cents as compared with 63.0 cents for the latter. The States and regions having averages from 76 to 78 cents were: California; Illinois and Indiana; Michigan and Ohio; Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. In the remaining States and regions, the averages ranged from 70.0 to 74.0 cents. These States and regions are as follows: Arkansas and Louisiana; Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia; Kansas and Missouri; Massachusetts and Rhode Island; New York; Oklahoma; Pennsylvania; and Texas. While Kentucky and West Virginia had the lowest average hourly earnings for all refinery workers, laborers in these States earned 47.9 cents per hour as compared with 45.9 cents in Arkansas and Louisiana, where the general average for all workers was 10 cents per hour higher than in West Virginia and Kentucky.

In 1934 the average earnings per hour of all employees in the refineries covered amounted to 75.0 cents as against 71.4 cents in 1930, being an increase of 3.6 cents, or 5 percent, during the period.

A distribution of employees by average earnings per hour has been made for 14 of the leading occupations.[13] These figures, which permit of a more detailed comparison than can be had by examining the general averages, will be found in table 3.

Very few workers in these occupations other than laborers (5.5 percent) earned under 42.5 cents per hour. Nearly 87 percent of the laborers earning under 42.5 cents was found in Louisiana and Texas. Likewise, the largest percentage of employees earning 42.5 and under 52.5 cents per hour was among laborers, 34.2 percent earning this amount as compared with 5.3 percent for pipe fitters' helpers. In no other occupation did as many as 1.5 percent of the workers fall in this earnings group.

A large percentage of the employees earning 52.5 and under 77.5 cents per hour was found in the unskilled and semiskilled occupations. Nearly 44 percent of the still firemen, 60 percent of the laborers, 66 percent of the gagers, 88 percent of the pipe fitters' helpers, and 94 percent of the boiler makers' helpers fell in the above earnings group.

[13] These occupations, together with the number of employees in each case, are as follows: boiler makers, 959; boiler makers' helpers, 639; still firemen, 1,239; gagers, 512; laborers, 7,020; machinists, 981; pipe fitters, 1,095; pipe fitters' helpers, 2,128; pumpers, 1,856; stillmen, straight distillation, 1,777; stillmen's helpers, straight distillation, 1,325; stillmen, cracking, 882; stillmen's helpers, cracking, 1,108; and treaters, 731.

Table 2.—Average Hourly Earnings, by Occupations and by Regions, 1934

Occupation	United States	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming	Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia	Illinois and Indiana	Kansas and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia
All occupations	$0.750	$0.736	$0.770	$0.783	$0.743	$0.761	$0.739	$0.630
Boilermakers	.883	.856	.877	(1)	.973	.848	.787	(2)
Boilermakers' helpers	.677	.654	(1)	(1)	.647	.696	.700	(2)
Carpenters	.879	.864	.906	(1)	(1)	.882	(1)	(1)
Electricians	.904	.946	.942	(1)	(1)	.889	(1)	(1)
Fillers, packers, and shippers	.642	.759	.699	(1)	.575	.671	.697	(1)
Firemen, still	.767	.805	.759	.755	.793	.800	.767	.559
Gagers	.741	.821	.798	(1)	(1)	.736	(1)	(1)
Laborers	.546	.459	.572	.543	.550	.558	.534	.479
Machinists	.896	.932	.912	.924	.863	.875	.851	(1)
Machinists' helpers	.675	.701	.679	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Packers, wax	.605	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	.580	(2)	(2)
Pipe fitters	.857	.879	.887	.896	.857	.923	.850	(1)
Pipe fitters' helpers	.658	.635	.670	.752	.628	.704	.694	(1)
Pressmen and press runners	.790	(1)	(1)	.853	(2)	.816	(1)	(1)
Pumpers	.825	.853	.827	.911	.770	.878	.789	(1)
Pumpers' helpers	.812	.843	.812	(1)	(2)	(1)	.700	(1)
Still cleaners	.774	.422	.692	1.255	(1)	.819	.854	(1)
Stillmen, cracking	.981	.995	.998	.936	(1)	.951	.949	(1)
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	.844	.825	.861	.789	.844	.859	.847	(1)
Stillmen, straight distillation	.923	1.007	.899	.959	.978	.952	.942	.800
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	.824	.895	.804	.798	.846	.826	.810	(1)
Testers, laboratory	.685	.636	.707	.729	(1)	.710	.634	(1)
Treaters	.873	.900	.888	.914	(1)	.928	.889	(1)
Truck and tractor operators	.677	.641	.740	.708	(1)	.670	(1)	(1)
Welders	.927	.990	.934	.850	(1)	.916	(1)	(1)
Supervisory and clerical workers	.813	.904	.784	.807	.816	.734	.776	.640
Other maintenance and power employees	.769	.695	.763	.835	.808	.818	.756	.672
Miscellaneous labor	.731	.746	.756	.736	.657	.732	.702	.631

Occupation	Massachusetts and Rhode Island	Michigan and Ohio	New Jersey	New York	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Texas
All occupations	$0.741	$0.783	$0.826	$0.734	$0.728	$0.747	$0.704
Boilermakers	(1)	.817	1.035	.754	.787	.871	.836
Boilermakers' helpers	(1)	.703	.713	.593	.633	.674	.655
Carpenters	(1)	(1)	.974	(1)	(1)	.900	.818
Electricians	(1)	(1)	.982	(1)	(1)	.888	.886
Fillers, packers, and shippers	(1)	.701	.776	.758	.615	.671	.510
Firemen, still	.740	.791	.843	.746	.739	.754	.765
Gagers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	.709	(1)	.691
Laborers	.547	.557	.629	.582	.544	.568	.515
Machinists	.823	.872	.993	(1)	.780	.909	.860
Machinists' helpers	(1)	(1)	.731	(1)	.663	.659	.648
Packers, wax	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	.641	(1)
Pipe fitters	.790	.859	.957	.749	.804	.853	.779
Pipe fitters' helpers	.657	.717	.709	.655	.636	.639	.611
Pressmen and press runners	(1)	(1)	.875	.710	.734	.779	.754
Pumpers	.807	.910	.898	.776	.759	.820	.797
Pumpers' helpers	(1)	(1)	.880	(2)	(1)	(1)	.760
Still cleaners	(1)	.725	.834	(1)	.933	.829	.597
Stillmen, cracking	(1)	1.016	1.073	(1)	.936	1.019	1.007
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	.846	.938	.920	(1)	.789	.890	.785
Stillmen, straight distillation	.866	.997	1.052	.939	.833	.944	.859
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	(1)	.862	.916	(1)	.736	.852	.767
Testers, laboratory	.632	.713	.796	(1)	.669	.640	.690
Treaters	(1)	.865	.984	(1)	.791	.941	.846
Truck and tractor operators	(1)	.747	(1)	(1)	.645	.707	.616
Welders	(1)	(1)	1.068	(1)	.893	.922	.916
Supervisory and clerical workers	.778	.786	.915	.760	.780	.805	.817
Other maintenance and power employees	.764	.766	.820	.763	.734	.776	.730
Miscellaneous labor	.699	.723	.806	.709	.725	.694	.721

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages. [2] None reported.

In the skilled occupations the majority of the employees earned 82.5 cents or over per hour. The proportion of these employees ranged from 53.2 percent for stillmen's helpers on straight distillation units to 94.3 percent for stillmen on cracking units.[14] The two most highly skilled occupations in the industry are cracking and straight distillation stillmen. Almost one-third of the straight distillation stillmen and over two-fifths of the cracking stillmen earned $1 or over per hour.

Table 3.—Distribution of Employees in 14 Important Occupations by Average Hourly Earnings, 1934

Average hourly earnings	Boiler makers		Boiler makers' helpers		Firemen, stills		Gagers		Laborers		Machinists		Pipe fitters	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 42.5 cents	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	5.5	5.5	-----	-----	-----	-----
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	-----	-----	-----	-----	.6	.7	.6	1.4	5.0	10.5	-----	-----	0.2	0.2
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	.7	1.4	.4	1.8	29.2	39.7	0.1	0.1	-----	.2
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	.2	.3	3.1	3.4	1.5	2.9	1.8	3.6	30.7	70.4	.2	.3	.2	.4
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	.4	.7	23.1	26.5	2.6	5.5	2.9	6.5	16.6	87.0	.5	.8	2.5	2.9
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	3.1	3.8	20.6	47.1	6.5	12.0	6.2	12.7	8.2	95.2	.5	1.3	3.1	6.0
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	7.4	11.2	25.0	72.1	11.7	23.7	39.4	52.1	2.8	98.0	5.2	6.5	7.6	13.6
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	11.1	22.3	21.6	93.7	21.6	45.3	15.8	67.9	1.2	99.2	4.7	11.2	7.7	21.3
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	14.2	36.5	3.3	97.0	31.3	76.6	14.1	82.0	.5	99.7	13.7	24.9	13.4	34.7
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	14.7	51.2	1.6	98.6	18.4	95.0	11.3	93.3	.2	99.9	13.8	38.7	17.2	51.9
87.5 and under 92.5 cents	13.5	64.7	.8	99.4	4.4	99.4	3.1	96.4	.1	100.0	19.2	57.9	19.3	71.2
92.5 cents and under $1	14.5	79.2	.2	99.6	.6	100.0	1.6	98.0	-----	-----	26.9	84.8	18.6	89.8
$1 and under $1.10	10.4	89.6	.2	99.8	-----	-----	1.6	99.6	-----	-----	13.2	98.0	8.2	98.0
$1.10 and over	10.4	100.0	.2	100.0	-----	-----	.4	100.0	-----	-----	2.0	100.0	2.0	100.0

Average hourly earnings	Pipe fitters' helpers		Pumpers		Stillmen, straight distillation		Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation		Stillmen, cracking		Stillmen's helpers, cracking		Treaters	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 42.5 cents	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	0.1	0.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.1	0.1
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	5.2	5.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	-----	-----	0.9	0.9	.3	.4
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	6.6	11.9	.4	.9	.2	.9	.3	1.7	-----	-----	.6	1.5	-----	.4
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	23.7	35.6	2.7	3.6	.5	1.4	2.6	4.3	-----	-----	.9	2.4	1.0	1.4
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	23.8	59.4	6.0	9.6	2.0	3.4	6.4	10.7	-----	-----	1.4	3.8	3.8	5.2
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	22.7	82.1	8.5	18.1	1.8	5.2	6.8	17.5	0.7	0.7	4.2	8.0	4.1	9.3
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	11.0	93.1	17.4	35.5	5.8	11.0	8.9	26.4	2.3	3.0	11.2	19.2	12.9	22.2
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	2.7	95.8	15.6	51.1	10.6	21.6	20.4	46.8	2.7	5.7	20.3	39.5	12.3	34.5
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	2.3	98.1	16.5	67.6	9.5	31.1	19.9	66.7	4.6	10.3	20.2	59.7	11.8	46.3
87.5 and under 92.5 cents	.5	98.6	12.0	79.6	17.6	48.7	14.5	81.2	17.7	28.0	22.6	82.3	19.8	66.1
92.5 cents and under $1	.9	99.5	12.1	91.7	20.4	69.1	16.6	97.8	29.4	57.4	15.4	97.7	17.9	84.0
$1 and under $1.10	.5	100.0	7.7	99.4	21.3	90.4	1.7	99.5	29.0	86.4	1.8	99.5	13.4	97.4
$1.10 and over	-----	-----	.6	100.0	9.6	100.0	.5	100.0	13.6	100.0	.5	100.0	2.6	100.0

The distribution of all employees by average earnings per hour for the years 1920 and 1934 which appears in table 4 shows that approximately the same percentage of employees were earning under 50 cents per hour in the 2 periods—7.1 percent in 1920 and 6.1 percent in 1934. Likewise, the percentage earning more than $1 an hour is approximately the same in each of the two years. However, within the

[14] The percentages for the other skilled occupations were 60.5 for stillmen's helpers on cracking units, 63.5 for boiler makers, 65.3 for pipe fitters, 65.5 for treaters, 75.1 for machinists, and 78.4 for stillmen on straight distillation units.

range of 50 cents to $1 an hour, a marked upward shift took place. Thus, in 1920, 45.3 percent of the workers earned 50 and under 70 cents, whereas in 1934 only 36.2 percent were included in this range. On the other hand, only 19.1 percent of the workers earned 80 cents to $1 an hour in 1920, while in 1934, 30.3 percent earned this amount.

Table 4.—Distribution of Employees in the Refining Industry by Average Hourly Earnings, 1920 and 1934

Average hourly earnings	1920		1934	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 30 cents	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
30 and under 35 cents	0.3	0.3	(1)	(1)
35 and under 40 cents	.4	.7	1.0	1.0
40 and under 45 cents	2.3	3.0	1.4	2.4
45 and under 50 cents	4.1	7.1	3.7	6.1
50 and under 60 cents	21.3	28.4	15.4	21.5
60 and under 70 cents	24.0	52.4	20.8	42.3
70 and under 80 cents	20.8	73.2	19.5	61.8
80 and under 90 cents	10.6	83.8	18.0	79.8
90 cents and under $1	8.5	92.3	12.3	92.1
$1 and under $1.25	7.1	99.4	7.1	99.2
$1.25 and under $1.50	.5	99.9	.7	99.9
$1.50 and over	.1	100.0	.1	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Average Weekly Hours

In August 1934 the average weekly hours of all employees were 35.6, which average is very close to that of 35.0 hours for the larger sample in July.[15] Table 5 shows a distribution of the 45,167 employees according to hours worked per week.

In examining this table, the provisions in the code relating to hours should be taken into consideration. The code stated that "the maximum hours for clerical employees shall not exceed 48 hours in any 1 week nor more than 80 hours in any 2 weeks." It also declared that "All other employees * * * except executives, supervisors and their immediate staffs, * * * shall not work more than 40 hours in any 1 week, nor more than 72 hours in any 2 weeks, nor more than 16 hours in any 2 days." [16]

The distribution of employees in table 5 shows that 9.9 percent worked a week of less than 32 hours. Almost one-half of these workers were found in 5 occupations—namely, laborers, pipe fitters, pipe fitters' helpers, still cleaners, and other maintenance and power employees. It will be seen that 46.5 percent worked a week of 36 and under 40 hours. Most of these employees worked 36 hours, as many firms had established a straight 36-hour week.

[15] See July 1935 issue of Monthly Labor Review.

[16] Executives and supervisors receiving less than $35 per week were later included under this provision. On the other hand, the latter afterwards exempted employees who might be termed substandard workers.

Nearly all of the 19.1 percent who worked a week of 32 and under 36 hours worked 32 hours; and nearly all of the 21.2 percent who worked a week of 40 and under 44 hours worked 40 hours, as some firms operated their plants on a basis of 32 hours one week, followed by a week of 40 hours. Slightly over 3 percent of the employees worked a week of 44 hours or more. This group contained many of the clerical and supervisory workers.

Table 5.—Distribution of Employees in the Refining Industry by Weekly Hours, 1934

Weekly hours	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16	635	1.4	1.4
16 and under 32	3,822	8.5	9.9
32 and under 36	8,622	19.1	29.0
36 and under 40	20,988	46.5	75.5
40 and under 44	9,595	21.2	96.7
44 and over	1,505	3.3	100.0

There was very little difference in the average weekly hours among the 25 specific occupations. The actual figures ranged from 32.3 for still cleaners to 36.4 for gagers. The somewhat shorter hours for the former occupation was to be expected, as their work is not of a continuous nature. This is also true of the occupation of fillers, packers and shippers, which averaged 33.7 hours. Laborers worked an average of 34.9 hours, which is very close to the average of all employees in refineries.

Supervisory and clerical workers averaged 38.9 hours per week. The code provided higher hours for supervisory and clerical workers than for other occupations and occupational groups.

A distribution of employees by weekly hours for the 14 leading occupations is shown in table 6. Less than 9 percent of the employees in each of the 14 important occupations, except laborers, machinists, pipe fitters, and pipe fitters' helpers, worked under 32 hours. In the case of laborers, 14.2 percent worked under 32 hours, as compared with 10 percent for machinists, 12.5 percent for pipe fitters, and 15.8 for their helpers.

In all occupations the largest number of employees worked 36 and under 40 hours, the modal group in each case, as stated above, being 36 hours. In 6 occupations, namely, boilermakers, boilermakers' helpers, laborers, machinists, pipe fitters, and pipe fitters' helpers, over one-half of the employees worked 36 and under 40 hours. In fact, among the boilermakers and their helpers, 71.5 and 64.3 percent, respectively, worked these hours.

Slightly over one-fourth of the still firemen, gagers, pumpers, stillmen and their helpers on both types of stills, and treaters worked a

week of 40 and under 44 hours. A small percentage of employees in each occupation worked a week of 44 hours or over, the highest being 5.9 for gagers.

Table 6.—Distribution of Employees in 14 Important Occupations by Weekly Hours, 1934

Weekly hours	Boiler-makers		Boiler-makers' helpers		Firemen, still		Gagers		Laborers		Machin-ists		Pipe fit-ters	
	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
16 and under 32	6.2	8.4	6.7	8.4	5.7	6.0	7.4	7.6	11.9	14.2	7.9	10.0	9.9	12.5
32 and under 36	12.4	20.8	16.3	24.7	25.9	31.9	21.1	28.7	17.0	31.2	18.2	28.2	18.5	31.0
36 and under 40	71.5	92.3	64.3	89.0	39.9	71.8	39.2	67.9	54.2	85.4	58.1	86.3	52.5	83.5
40 and uner 44	6.7	99.0	9.1	98.1	25.8	97.6	26.2	94.1	10.5	95.9	11.4	97.7	11.6	95.1
44 and over	1.0	100.0	1.9	100.0	2.4	100.0	5.9	100.0	4.1	100.0	2.3	100.0	4.9	100.0

Weekly hours	Pipe fit-ters' help-ers		Pumpers		Stillmen, straight distilla-tion		Stillmen's helpers, straight distilla-tion		Stillmen, cracking		Stillmen's helpers, cracking		Treaters	
	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage	Simple per-centage	Cumulative percentage
Under 16	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
16 and under 32	14.1	15.8	6.4	7.2	6.3	7.1	6.6	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.8	6.7	8.2
32 and under 36	16.1	31.9	27.4	34.6	24.6	31.7	27.2	34.3	22.3	29.8	26.6	35.4	23.4	31.6
36 and under 40	52.4	84.3	37.4	72.0	38.7	70.4	35.3	69.6	40.7	70.5	34.3	69.7	39.1	70.7
40 and under 44	10.9	95.2	25.4	97.4	25.0	95.4	27.2	96.8	25.8	96.3	28.1	97.8	25.7	96.4
44 and over	4.8	100.0	2.6	100.0	4.6	100.0	3.2	100.0	3.7	100.0	2.2	100.0	3.6	100.0

As regards all employees, irrespective of occupation, there was little variation in the average hours worked among the several States and regions covered, as the lowest average was 34.3 hours for the region comprising Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia, and the highest 37.0 hours for Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Averages by specific occupations and occupational groups for each of the States and regions covered will be found in table 7. For laborers, the largest single occupational group, there was a narrow range in the regional averages, from 33.2 hours in Illinois and Indiana, as well as in Michigan and Ohio, to 35.6 in Texas and 37.3 hours in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The lowest average for any occupation or occupational group in any State or region was 26.8 hours for still cleaners in Kansas and Missouri, and the highest was 40.4 for supervisory and clerical workers in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

Table 7.—Average Weekly Hours, by Occupations and by Regions, 1934

Occupation	United States	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming	Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia	Illinois and Indiana	Kansas and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia
All occupations	35.6	35.7	35.8	36.4	34.3	34.4	34.8	36.0
Boilermakers	35.1	34.9	35.4	(1)	31.8	33.6	35.3	(2)
Boilermakers' helpers	35.2	34.3	(1)	(1)	34.4	32.9	34.9	(2)
Carpenters	35.6	36.6	34.8	(1)	(1)	33.8	(1)	(1)
Electricians	35.8	34.4	37.1	(1)	(1)	33.8	(1)	(1)
Fillers, packers, and shippers	33.7	33.1	36.8	(1)	34.8	35.2	34.8	(1)
Firemen, still	35.7	34.9	36.0	37.3	33.8	36.1	35.9	36.1
Gagers	36.4	35.8	36.5	(1)	(1)	35.9	(1)	(1)
Laborers	34.9	35.3	34.4	35.5	33.3	33.2	33.5	34.8
Machinists	35.1	35.4	33.6	36.7	31.3	32.6	33.4	(1)
Machinists' helpers	35.7	35.2	35.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Packers, wax	34.8	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	36.1	(2)	(2)
Pipe fitters	35.1	36.4	36.0	36.7	33.7	30.7	33.9	(1)
Pipe fitters' helpers	34.9	36.1	35.2	35.6	33.3	32.9	33.7	(1)
Pressmen and press runners	35.4	(1)	(1)	35.7	(2)	35.3	(1)	(1)
Pumpers	35.4	34.9	35.4	35.5	35.1	35.2	35.4	(1)
Pumpers' helpers	35.2	36.6	33.7	(1)	(2)	(1)	35.7	(1)
Still cleaners	32.3	32.7	31.5	29.0	(1)	31.8	26.8	(1)
Stillmen, cracking	35.9	35.2	36.3	36.2	(1)	35.0	36.0	(1)
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	35.4	36.3	35.6	35.9	34.8	32.5	35.1	(1)
Stillmen, straight distillation	35.9	35.3	36.0	36.2	35.6	35.5	34.9	36.4
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	35.7	35.8	36.2	36.6	35.5	34.8	36.7	(1)
Testers, laboratory	36.3	34.6	36.1	36.8	(1)	35.9	34.6	(1)
Treaters	35.5	36.0	36.4	38.0	(1)	34.2	34.0	(1)
Truck and tractor operators	35.5	35.8	35.8	36.0	(1)	33.7	(1)	(1)
Welders	34.9	32.8	36.2	36.8	(1)	31.3	(1)	(1)
Supervisory and clerical workers	38.9	39.2	38.4	40.4	37.3	37.9	38.8	38.7
Other maintenance and power employees	35.1	34.0	34.8	36.0	34.4	33.8	34.7	36.0
Miscellaneous labor	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.7	35.1	35.1	35.5	35.9

Occupation	Massachusetts and Rhode Island	Michigan and Ohio	New Jersey	New York	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Texas
All occupations	37.0	36.0	35.4	35.9	35.5	35.8	35.9
Boilermakers	(1)	36.2	35.7	35.3	35.3	35.0	35.8
Boilermakers' helpers	(1)	35.8	36.4	36.1	36.2	34.6	36.3
Carpenters	(1)	(1)	36.1	(1)	(1)	36.0	35.6
Electricians	(1)	(1)	36.2	(1)	(1)	36.0	37.2
Fillers, packers, and shippers	(1)	36.1	34.2	35.4	33.7	35.1	31.0
Firemen, still	36.1	36.0	35.4	36.0	35.6	35.6	35.8
Gagers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	36.0	(1)	37.8
Laborers	37.3	33.2	34.0	35.2	35.0	35.5	35.6
Machinists	36.3	36.7	36.1	(1)	34.2	36.0	36.0
Machinists' helpers	(1)	(1)	37.1	(1)	35.3	35.7	35.9
Packers, wax	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	34.0	(1)
Pipe fitters	39.9	36.5	34.2	36.0	35.4	35.4	36.3
Pipe fitters' helpers	37.6	34.9	35.5	35.8	33.7	35.3	34.7
Pressmen and press runners	(1)	(1)	35.9	35.2	35.7	34.1	35.4
Pumpers	35.4	35.4	35.5	35.5	34.9	35.7	35.8
Pumpers' helpers	(1)	(1)	35.2	(2)	(1)	(1)	34.5
Still cleaners	(1)	35.8	36.1	(1)	27.1	34.9	36.7
Stillmen, cracking	(1)	36.2	36.1	(1)	36.4	35.9	36.0
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	35.2	34.6	35.8	(1)	36.2	35.5	35.9
Stillmen, straight distillation	35.9	35.6	34.9	36.5	35.4	36.0	37.0
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	(1)	35.0	35.9	(1)	35.4	35.6	35.8
Testers, laboratory	37.2	36.0	38.3	(1)	36.3	36.2	36.9
Treaters	(1)	35.7	34.6	(1)	35.9	36.0	35.5
Truck and tractor operators	(1)	37.7	(1)	(1)	34.9	35.8	35.8
Welders	(1)	(1)	34.4	(1)	36.0	34.6	35.3
Supervisory and clerical workers	39.9	38.9	39.1	39.1	39.4	37.2	39.5
Other maintenance and power employees	37.3	36.2	34.7	36.1	35.5	35.5	35.4
Miscellaneous labor	36.0	36.8	35.5	36.1	36.0	35.8	36.3

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages. [2] None reported.

Average Weekly Earnings

THE AVERAGE weekly earnings of all employees amounted to $26.66, as compared with weekly earnings of $27 in July for the larger sample covered for employment and pay rolls.[17] Table 8 presents a distribution of the 45,167 employees according to their weekly earnings. The figures are the actual weekly earnings of these employees (including part-time as well as full-time workers). It is shown in the table that 6.3 percent earned less than $16 during the week covered by this survey. The largest number of employees in any one earnings group (22.0 percent of the total), was in the class earning $24 and under $28.

During the week covered, one-quarter of the employees earned less than $21.50 and one-quarter earned over $31.71. Only 11.0 percent of all the workers earned as much as $36.

Table 8.—Distribution of Employees in the Refining Industry by Weekly Earnings, 1934

Weekly earnings	Number of employees	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	476	1.1	1.1
$8 and under $16	2,328	5.2	6.3
$16 and under $20	5,269	11.7	18.0
$20 and under $24	8,593	19.0	37.0
$24 and under $28	9,995	22.0	59.0
$28 and under $32	7,778	17.2	76.2
$32 and under $36	5,786	12.8	89.0
$36 and under $40	2,966	6.6	95.6
$40 and under $48	1,609	3.6	99.2
$48 and over	367	.8	100.0

Average weekly earnings among the 25 specific occupations ranged from $19.03 for the unskilled occupation of laborers to $35.21 for the skilled occupation of stillmen on cracking units. The occupations wherein workers averaged in excess of $30 per week were boilermakers, carpenters, electricians, machinists, pipefitters, stillmen on both types of stills, treaters, and welders. The average weekly earnings of gagers, still firemen, pressmen and press runners, pumpers and their helpers, and stillmen's helpers on both types of stills ranged from $27.01 to $29.85. Wax packers, truck and tractor operators, boilermakers' helpers, fillers, packers and shippers, machinists' helpers, pipefitters' helpers, testers, and still cleaners, averaged from $21.04 to $24.98. The averages of the three remaining occupational groups were $31.64 for supervisory and clerical workers, $26.98 for other maintenance and power employees, and $26.26 for miscellaneous labor.

Outside of Kentucky and West Virginia, the average weekly earnings of all employees among the several States and regions amounted to $25 or more, but in no district did they exceed $29. The average for Kentucky and West Virginia was $22.66, which was due to the relatively low hourly earnings of employees in these States, as the average hours worked amounted to 36.

[17] See July 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 9.—Average Weekly Earnings by Occupations and by Regions, 1934

Occupation or occupational group	United States	Arkansas and Louisiana	California	Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming	Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia	Illinois and Indiana	Kansas and Missouri	Kentucky and West Virginia
All occupations	$26.66	$26.23	$27.55	$28.49	$25.52	$26.17	$25.71	$22.66
Boilermakers	31.02	29.90	31.02	(1)	30.96	28.53	27.78	(2)
Boilermakers' helpers	23.85	22.45	(1)	(1)	22.25	22.89	24.45	(2)
Carpenters	31.32	31.64	31.56	(2)	(1)	29.84	(1)	(1)
Electricians	32.38	32.55	34.94	(1)	(1)	30.03	(1)	(1)
Fillers, packers, and shippers	21.62	25.12	25.75	(1)	20.02	23.62	24.28	(1)
Firemen, still	27.40	28.08	27.31	28.12	26.78	28.92	27.52	20.16
Gagers	27.01	29.39	29.17	(1)	(1)	26.41	(1)	(1)
Laborers	19.03	16.19	19.70	19.28	18.32	18.55	17.88	16.69
Machinists	31.45	32.98	30.60	33.87	27.03	28.53	28.47	(1)
Machinists' helpers	24.07	24.67	24.37	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Packers, wax	21.04	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	20.93	(2)	(2)
Pipefitters	30.12	31.95	31.95	32.83	28.87	28.37	28.82	(1)
Pipefitters' helpers	22.97	22.95	23.59	26.80	20.89	23.17	23.41	(1)
Pressmen and press runners	27.95	(1)	(1)	30.47	(2)	28.83	(1)	(1)
Pumpers	29.25	29.80	29.27	32.31	27.04	30.91	27.93	(1)
Pumpers' helpers	28.56	30.89	27.40	(1)	(2)	(1)	25.00	(1)
Still cleaners	24.98	13.81	21.79	36.42	(1)	26.08	22.94	(1)
Stillmen, cracking	35.21	35.02	36.27	33.89	(1)	33.22	34.18	(1)
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	29.85	29.96	30.67	28.35	29.33	27.90	29.77	(1)
Stillmen, straight distillation	33.11	35.52	32.41	34.75	34.80	33.78	32.92	29.16
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	29.43	32.02	29.11	29.25	30.06	28.76	29.77	(1)
Testers, laboratory	24.87	22.02	25.50	26.80	(1)	25.53	21.90	(1)
Treaters	31.01	32.36	32.28	34.75	(1)	31.76	30.18	(1)
Truck and tractor operators	24.05	22.99	26.51	25.44	(1)	22.61	(1)	(1)
Welders	32.31	32.47	33.83	31.31	(1)	28.71	(1)	(1)
Supervisory and clerical workers	31.64	35.39	30.15	32.58	30.43	27.83	30.12	24.76
Other maintenance and power employees	26.98	23.63	26.59	30.07	27.84	27.66	26.23	24.21
Miscellaneous labor	26.26	26.67	27.33	27.01	23.04	25.69	24.87	22.68

Occupation or occupational group	Massachusetts and Rhode Island	Michigan and Ohio	New Jersey	New York	Oklahoma	Pennsylvania	Texas
All occupations	$28.21	$27.39	$29.22	$26.35	$25.87	$26.69	$25.27
Boilermakers	(1)	29.55	36.91	26.62	27.77	30.48	29.91
Boilermakers' helpers	(1)	25.18	25.97	21.44	22.91	23.29	23.78
Carpenters	(1)	(1)	35.16	(1)	(1)	32.38	29.11
Electricians	(1)	(1)	35.54	(1)	(1)	31.93	32.95
Fillers, packers, and shippers	(1)	25.32	36.53	26.82	20.71	23.54	15.83
Firemen, still	26.73	28.48	29.83	26.86	26.31	26.84	27.38
Gagers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	25.50	(1)	26.10
Laborers	20.44	18.50	21.40	20.49	19.03	20.18	18.33
Machinists	29.89	31.98	35.89	(1)	26.65	32.69	30.93
Machinists' helpers	(1)	(1)	27.09	(1)	23.41	23.53	23.27
Packers, wax	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	21.79	(1)
Pipefitters	31.51	31.34	32.75	26.92	28.47	30.21	28.29
Pipefitters' helpers	24.73	25.04	25.21	23.48	21.41	22.56	21.19
Pressmen and press runners	(1)	(1)	31.45	25.02	26.23	26.58	26.72
Pumpers	28.60	32.17	31.86	27.54	26.47	29.22	28.50
Pumpers' helpers	(1)	(1)	30.92	(2)	(1)	(1)	26.20
Still cleaners	(1)	25.97	30.13	(1)	25.33	28.95	21.92
Stillmen, cracking	(1)	36.82	38.80	(1)	34.09	36.55	36.21
Stillmen's helpers, cracking	29.79	32.45	32.94	(1)	28.53	31.58	28.20
Stillmen, straight distillation	31.06	35.50	36.73	34.22	29.46	33.98	31.79
Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation	(1)	30.15	32.88	(1)	26.08	30.38	27.51
Testers, laboratory	23.50	25.64	30.47	(1)	24.28	23.19	25.44
Treaters	(1)	30.91	33.99	(1)	28.44	33.86	30.07
Truck and tractor operators	(1)	28.15	(1)	(1)	22.51	25.30	22.04
Welders	(1)	(1)	36.71	(1)	32.14	31.89	32.37
Supervisory and clerical workers	31.02	30.65	35.73	29.74	30.72	31.03	32.25
Other maintenance and power employees	28.48	27.70	28.47	27.52	26.09	27.53	25.88
Miscellaneous labor	25.21	26.62	28.60	25.61	26.10	24.88	26.20

[1] Not a sufficient number reported to present averages. [2] None reported.

The average weekly earnings of laborers amounted to less than $20 in the following States and regions: Arkansas and Louisiana; California; Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia; Illinois and Indiana; Kansas and Missouri; Kentucky and West Virginia; Michigan and Ohio; Oklahoma; and Texas. They were slightly in excess of $20 in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. The highest weekly earnings were $38.80 for stillmen on cracking units in New Jersey. Regional averages for separate occupations are shown in table 9.

A distribution of employees by weekly earnings for the 14 leading occupations is shown in table 10. Almost 18 percent of the laborers earned less than $16 during the week covered by this survey, and nearly 75 percent earned $16 and under $24. Among the mechanical occupations, 53.6 percent of the boilermakers, 55.0 percent of the pipefitters, and 57.7 percent of the machinists earned $28 and under $36. Nearly one-half, or 47.5 percent, of the stillmen on cracking units received $36 and under $48, as compared with 30.9 percent for stillmen on straight distillation units.

Table 10.—Distribution of Employees in 14 Important Occupations by Weekly Earnings, 1934

Weekly earnings	Boilermakers		Boilermakers' helpers		Firemen, stills		Gagers		Laborers		Machinists		Pipefitters	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.4
$8 and under $16	1.8	2.5	3.3	3.9	.7	1.0	1.9	2.1	15.5	17.7	1.7	2.6	2.5	3.9
$16 and under $20	1.0	3.5	5.5	9.4	3.3	4.3	4.1	6.2	41.1	58.8	1.1	3.7	2.4	6.3
$20 and under $24	5.3	8.8	36.6	46.0	12.4	16.7	16.4	22.6	33.1	91.9	3.7	7.4	5.1	11.4
$24 and under $28	17.4	26.2	45.4	91.4	37.5	54.2	42.6	65.2	6.9	98.8	14.3	21.7	18.2	29.6
$28 and under $32	33.2	59.4	6.4	97.8	29.8	84.0	16.0	81.2	.9	99.7	30.3	52.0	32.2	61.8
$32 and under $36	20.4	79.8	2.2	100.0	14.4	98.4	11.7	92.9	.2	99.9	27.4	79.4	22.8	84.6
$36 and under $40	8.2	88.0	-----	-----	1.5	99.9	6.1	99.0	.1	100.0	15.4	94.8	11.8	96.4
$40 and under $48	11.4	99.4	-----	-----	.1	100.0	1.0	100.0	(1)	100.0	3.8	98.6	3.2	99.6
$48 and over	.6	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.4	100.0	.4	100.0

Weekly earnings	Pipefitters' helpers		Pumpers		Stillmen, cracking		Stillmen's helpers, cracking		Stillmen, straight distillation		Stillmen's helpers, straight distillation		Treaters	
	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Under $8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
$8 and under $16	8.0	9.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.8
$16 and under $20	10.6	19.7	3.0	4.9	.2	1.9	4.0	5.9	1.7	3.4	2.9	4.9	1.9	4.7
$20 and under $24	34.3	54.0	11.2	16.1	2.4	4.3	3.9	9.8	3.2	6.6	8.1	13.0	5.5	10.2
$24 and under $28	34.5	88.5	27.0	43.1	4.0	8.3	23.6	33.4	10.6	17.2	24.4	37.4	17.2	27.4
$28 and under $32	8.1	96.6	24.5	67.6	16.4	24.7	28.7	62.1	23.1	40.3	30.9	68.3	26.8	54.2
$32 and under $36	2.3	98.9	19.0	86.6	25.6	50.3	26.9	89.0	27.3	67.6	19.1	87.4	22.4	76.6
$36 and under $40	.8	99.7	9.1	95.7	31.6	81.9	9.6	98.6	19.3	86.9	10.6	98.0	17.5	94.1
$40 and under $48	.2	99.9	4.2	99.9	15.9	97.8	1.4	100.0	11.6	98.5	2.0	100.0	5.8	99.9
$48 and over	.1	100.0	.1	100.0	2.2	100.0	-----	-----	1.5	100.0	-----	-----	.1	100.0

[1] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Mining and Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933 [1]

THE average annual wage and salary payment to persons employed in 1933 in coal mining in Ohio was $669; in fire-clay mining, $598; in limestone quarrying, $861; and in sandstone quarrying, $659. The average wage and salary payment was higher in 1933 than in 1932 in coal and fire-clay mining and lower in limestone and sandstone quarrying. The average number reported employed was higher in all four industries in 1933 than in 1932.

This article covers coal mining, fire-clay mining, limestone quarrying, and sandstone quarrying for 1916 to 1933. It also includes some information concerning gypsum mining for the years in which a sufficient number of mines were operating to permit tabulation of returns without disclosing information concerning individual mines.

Source and Scope of Study

THIS study is based on reports made annually by employers, as required by law, immediately after the close of each calendar year to the division of labor statistics, Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio. Reports covering employment, wage and salary payments, production, etc., are requested of all mines and quarries, regardless of the number of persons employed. Cooperative mines and those in which the owner does his own work also are requested to supply production data. The returns are compiled promptly by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics and an annual report covering mines and quarries was published for 11 of the 18 years covered by this study. Reports have not been published in printed form for the years 1930 to 1933, but mimeographed copies of important tables have been made available.

The annual reports made by employers show the number of persons employed, on both tonnage and time basis, on the 15th of each month or the pay roll nearest the 15th. The averages were computed by dividing the total of the monthly figures by 12. Employers are requested to report total wage and salary payments in dollars, including bonuses and premiums and value of board and lodging furnished, but are instructed not to include salaries of officials. The average annual wage and salary payment was computed by dividing the total wage and salary payment for the year by the average number of persons employed. These averages should not be taken as exact measures but as approximate figures. Average annual wage and salary payments as here computed do not show full-time earnings,

[1] By Fred C. Croxton, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick E. Croxton, Columbia University. A series of articles covering average annual wage and salary payments in other industries in Ohio was published in the Monthly Labor Review beginning in January 1934. A second series began in the Monthly Labor Review for April 1935.

as employers are not requested to furnish, in connection with their annual reports, full information concerning number or proportion of employees on full time, part time, and overtime. Employers are requested to report the number of days worked in certain occupations in coal mining and, within classified groups, the number of days other types of mines and quarries are in operation. Full-time earnings may be either greater or less than the computed average. The changes from year to year do not afford any measure of changes in wage or salary scales or rates of pay.

Coal Mining

THE average number of persons (not including superintendents and managers) reported employed in and around coal mines in Ohio in 1933 was 21,731, which was an increase of 6,997, or 47.5 percent, over 1932 and an increase of 815, or 3.9 percent, over 1929. The average in 1933 was slightly less than in 1930 and 1931. These averages do not include persons engaged in cooperative mining and owners who do their own work.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners in coal mining in Ohio in 1933 were greater than in 1932 by $4,843,804, or 51.0 percent, and less than in 1929 by $8,888,463, or 38.3 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment to wage earners and office help combined in 1933 was $669, which was an increase of $10, or 1.5 percent, over 1932 and a decrease of $455, or 40.5 percent, from the 1929 average.

Table 1 shows the average number of persons, exclusive of superintendents and managers, reported employed in and around coal mines for each of the years 1916 to 1933. Persons engaged in cooperative mining and owners who do their own work are not included in these averages.

During the 18 years covered, the highest average number reported employed was 50,078 in 1918 and the lowest 13,601 in 1928. The second highest average was in 1920 and the second lowest in 1932.

Table 1.—Average Number Reported Employed in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Mines reporting	Average number of persons employed	Year	Mines reporting	Average number of persons employed
1916	752	37,028	1925	889	27,977
1917	1,206	45,669	1926	879	27,444
1918	1,333	50,078	1927	858	15,096
1919	1,162	41,339	1928	714	13,601
1920	1,343	49,096	1929	679	20,916
1921	1,053	42,376	1930	672	21,923
1922	1,423	34,268	1931	808	22,500
1923	1,230	46,008	1932	784	14,734
1924	1,000	32,056	1933	860	21,731

Table 2 shows total wage and salary payments to each of three general occupation groups. Payments to superintendents and managers are included in this table, but data for that group are not included elsewhere in the coal-mining section of this study.

The highest total payment to wage earners was made in 1920 and the second highest in 1923. The lowest total payment to wage earners was made in 1932 and the second lowest in 1933.

Table 2.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933, by General Occupation Groups

Year	Mines reporting	Total wage and salary payments				
		Wage earners	Office help	Subtotal	Superintendents and managers	Grand total
1916	780	$27,478,784	$331,750	$27,810,534	(1)	(1)
1917	1,200	44,245,175	697,491	44,942,666	(1)	(1)
1918	1,336	65,193,723	993,803	66,187,526	(1)	(1)
1919	1,166	48,381,250	660,558	49,041,808	(1)	(1)
1920	1,343	81,199,766	1,021,923	82,221,689	(1)	(1)
1921	1,053	58,233,539	822,984	59,056,523	(1)	(1)
1922	1,422	49,207,817	775,684	49,983,501	(1)	(1)
1923	1,218	70,237,283	757,645	70,994,928	(1)	(1)
1924	997	46,636,940	521,393	47,158,333	(1)	(1)
1925	875	39,523,515	486,295	40,009,810	(1)	(1)
1926	876	41,182,024	417,053	41,599,077	$1,192,801	$42,791,878
1927	855	21,561,757	354,841	21,916,598	990,818	22,907,416
1928	719	17,831,225	247,399	18,078,624	633,112	18,711,736
1929	681	[2] 23,223,857	[2] 277,587	[2] 23,501,444	[2] 721,985	[2] 24,223,429
1930	674	20,405,126	257,995	20,663,121	679,755	21,342,876
1931	809	16,691,396	339,723	17,031,119	535,217	17,566,336
1932	784	9,491,590	217,320	9,708,910	430,817	10,139,727
1933	860	14,335,394	211,335	14,546,729	406,549	14,953,278

[1] Data not requested prior to 1926.
[2] Not including wage and salary payments to employees for the production of 149,396 tons in 1 mine.

Table 3 shows average annual wage and salary payments to employees, exclusive of superintendents and managers, in and around coal mines in Ohio. Both tonnage and time workers are included in this table as well as in other tables in this study.

The highest average annual payment during the 18 years was in 1920, and the second and third highest were in 1923 and 1926. The lowest average annual payment was in 1932, the second and third lowest were in 1933 and 1916.

Table 3.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Employees in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Mines reporting number employed [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment	Year	Mines reporting number employed [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment
1916	752	$751	1925	889	$1,430
1917	1,206	984	1926	879	1,516
1918	1,333	1,322	1927	858	1,452
1919	1,162	1,186	1928	714	1,329
1920	1,343	1,675	1929	679	1,124
1921	1,053	1,394	1930	672	943
1922	1,423	1,459	1931	808	757
1923	1,230	1,543	1932	784	659
1924	1,000	1,471	1933	860	669

[1] The number of mines reporting total wage and salary payments for the years 1916 to 1919 and 1922 to 1931 was not exactly the same as the number here shown (see table 2).

Table 4 shows the average number of days worked per year in certain occupations or groups of occupations in coal mining. The reports of the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics state that in computing these averages "average days worked per pick-miner, loader, and employee of strip mines, are weighted according to number employed in each classification."

Table 4.—Average Number of Days Worked per Year by Employees in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Average number of days worked by—			Year	Average number of days worked by—		
	Pick-miners in pick mines	Loaders (hand), including drillers and shooters in machine mines	Employees of stripping mines		Pick-miners in pick mines	Loaders (hand), including drillers and shooters in machine mines	Employees of stripping mines
1916	182	197	[1]	1925	170	151	178
1917	188	204	[1]	1926	162	151	242
1918	205	221	232	1927	149	88	185
1919	148	160	164	1928	170	168	219
1920	179	197	218	1929	201	187	181
1921	89	136	91	1930	151	177	190
1922	120	94	147	1931	154	171	155
1923	141	156	118	1932	144	124	211
1924	162	143	122	1933	167	145	148

[1] Not reported.

Table 5 shows fluctuation of employment in coal mining during the 18 years. Maximum employment was 56,850 in November 1922, and minimum employment 5,499 in May 1932. Employment was second lowest in April 1922. This table covers all employees in and around the mines except superintendents and managers.

Table 6 shows indexes of average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments in coal mining in Ohio. Data for superintendents and managers are not included in any of the three items. The base used in computing these indexes is 1926.

The 1933 index of employment was 79.2, of total wage and salary payments 35.0, and of average annual wage and salary payments 44.1.

Table 5.—Number Reported Employed in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

[This table includes all persons employed in and around the mines except superintendents and managers]

Month	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
January	36,348	42,715	49,606	44,784	48,112	47,196
February	36,980	42,787	50,115	41,324	47,216	43,228
March	36,855	42,332	50,614	40,725	47,106	41,500
April	29,792	41,584	49,851	40,963	46,008	37,796
May	32,839	43,164	50,150	42,491	46,979	39,263
June	35,378	45,216	50,605	44,447	48,355	40,975
July	37,296	46,063	51,453	45,280	48,758	41,129
August	38,399	47,176	51,487	47,732	50,012	41,979
September	39,217	47,711	50,615	48,362	50,437	43,018
October	39,937	48,405	50,503	48,451	51,217	45,249
November	40,541	49,461	48,505	10,187	51,835	45,719
December	40,754	51,412	47,435	41,327	53,120	41,464
Maximum	40,754	51,412	51,487	48,451	53,120	47,196
Minimum	29,792	41,584	47,435	10,187	46,008	37,796
Variation from maximum:						
Number	10,962	9,828	4,052	38,264	7,112	9,400
Percent	26.9	19.1	7.9	79.0	13.4	19.9

Month	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
January	41,604	53,498	38,920	32,937	31,218	34,636
February	42,265	52,210	39,441	32,663	29,788	34,755
March	42,111	51,085	37,246	30,256	28,336	34,002
April	5,661	47,595	29,541	24,086	25,805	7,664
May	5,971	46,361	27,278	24,494	22,871	7,129
June	6,790	45,365	26,905	23,836	21,945	7,325
July	7,628	43,175	27,869	22,516	20,702	7,303
August	34,794	42,166	28,335	25,001	21,120	7,824
September	54,748	44,154	30,500	27,379	24,842	9,012
October	56,150	44,287	32,546	29,219	30,138	9,876
November	56,850	42,043	32,583	31,417	35,742	10,407
December	56,646	40,160	33,503	31,919	36,819	11,220
Maximum	56,850	53,498	39,441	32,937	36,819	34,755
Minimum	5,661	40,160	26,905	22,516	20,702	7,129
Variation from maximum:						
Number	51,189	13,338	12,536	10,421	16,117	27,626
Percent	90.0	24.9	31.8	31.6	43.8	79.5

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	9,409	20,932	22,837	23,917	22,925	21,113
February	9,805	21,700	22,686	23,842	18,946	21,125
March	10,058	21,440	22,081	23,188	16,810	19,914
April	9,511	19,618	21,347	22,060	10,222	18,777
May	10,323	18,788	20,554	20,858	5,499	17,144
June	11,620	19,276	20,661	20,075	6,211	17,171
July	12,783	18,478	20,604	20,101	9,057	19,403
August	14,194	20,470	21,086	21,227	11,185	21,962
September	16,213	21,366	21,738	23,079	15,034	24,020
October	18,190	22,411	22,899	23,833	18,892	25,989
November	20,412	23,248	23,192	23,848	20,248	27,338
December	20,692	23,264	23,390	23,965	21,776	26,813
Maximum	20,692	23,264	23,390	23,965	22,925	27,338
Minimum	9,409	18,478	20,554	20,075	5,499	17,144
Variation from maximum:						
Number	11,283	4,786	2,836	3,890	17,426	10,194
Percent	54.5	20.6	12.1	16.2	76.0	37.3

Table 6.—Indexes of Average Number Employed and Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Coal Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

[1926=100.0]

Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments		Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average			Total	Average
1916	134.9	66.9	49.5	1925	101.9	96.2	94.3
1917	166.4	108.0	64.9	1926	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918	182.5	159.1	87.2	1927	55.0	52.7	95.8
1919	150.6	117.9	78.2	1928	49.6	43.5	87.7
1920	178.9	197.7	110.5	1929	76.2	56.5	74.1
1921	154.4	142.0	92.0	1930	79.9	49.7	62.2
1922	124.9	120.2	96.2	1931	82.0	40.9	49.9
1923	167.6	170.7	101.8	1932	53.7	23.3	43.5
1924	116.8	113.4	97.0	1933	79.2	35.0	44.1

Fire-Clay Mining

THE average number of persons, including all inside and outside employees, reported employed in fire-clay mining in Ohio in 1933 was 574, which was higher than in 1932 by 24, or 4.4 percent, and lower than in 1929 by 911, or 61.3 percent.

Total wage and salary payments to wage earners in 1933 exceeded the 1932 payments by $54,846, or 22.2 percent, and were less than the 1929 payments by $1,463,493, or 82.9 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all inside and outside employees, in 1933 was $598, which was $66, or 12.4 percent, above the 1932 average and $647, or 52 percent, below the 1929 average.

Table 7 shows the average number of persons, including superintendents and managers, employed inside and outside fire-clay mines in Ohio each year, 1916 to 1933. During the 18 years covered, the highest average number reported employed was 1,703 in 1925 and the lowest was 550 in 1932. Following 1927 the average number decreased each year until 1933, when there was a slight increase over the preceding year.

Table 7.—Average Number Reported Employed in Fire-Clay Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Mines reporting	Average number of persons employed	Year	Mines reporting	Avreage number of persons employed
1916	103	1,245	1925	108	1,703
1917	112	1,602	1926	110	1,664
1918	100	1,166	1927	105	1,668
1919	104	1,133	1928	112	1,586
1920	97	1,086	1929	108	1,485
1921	98	996	1930	107	1,266
1922	99	1,139	1931	98	965
1923	110	1,433	1932	82	550
1924	108	1,581	1933	85	574

Table 8 shows total wage and salary payments to each of three general occupation groups. Total payments to wage earners and to the three occupation groups combined were highest in 1924 and lowest in 1932. Following 1924 payments decreased each year until 1933, when there was an increase over 1932.

Table 8.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Fire-Clay Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933, by General Occupation Groups

Year	Mines reporting	Total wage and salary payments			
		Wage earners	Office help	Superintendents and managers	Total
1916	104	(1)	(1)	(1)	$982,396
1917	112	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,350,295
1918	101	$1,145,355	$19,535	$51,766	1,216,656
1919	104	1,252,806	19,943	49,466	1,322,215
1920	97	1,524,457	13,587	48,526	1,586,570
1921	98	1,157,827	17,887	60,076	1,235,790
1922	99	1,411,402	7,425	49,674	1,468,501
1923	110	2,108,426	14,534	76,630	2,199,590
1924	109	2,536,027	22,986	75,253	2,634,266
1925	107	2,437,723	16,733	80,801	2,535,257
1926	107	2,356,008	24,693	92,534	2,473,235
1927	104	2,184,430	12,923	90,280	2,287,633
1928	112	1,942,166	10,988	75,357	2,028,511
1929	109	1,765,712	11,014	71,710	1,848,436
1930	107	1,299,534	8,455	72,430	1,380,419
1931	96	704,467	11,049	61,967	777,483
1932	82	247,373	6,083	39,368	292,824
1933	85	302,219	4,779	36,304	343,302

[1] Not reported.

Table 9 shows average annual wage and salary payments, considering all employees including superintendents and managers, in fire-clay mining. The highest average annual payment during the 18 years was $1,666 in 1924 with a decrease each year until the lowest average, $532, was reached in 1932. The average in 1933 was higher than in 1932, but it was second lowest of the 18 years.

Table 9.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Employees in Fire-Clay Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Mines reporting number employed [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment	Year	Mines reporting number employed [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment
1916	103	$789	1925	108	$1,489
1917	112	843	1926	110	1,486
1918	100	1,043	1927	105	1,371
1919	104	1,167	1928	112	1,279
1920	97	1,461	1929	108	1,245
1921	98	1,241	1930	107	1,090
1922	99	1,289	1931	98	806
1923	110	1,535	1932	82	532
1924	108	1,666	1933	85	508

[1] The number of mines reporting total wage and salary payments for the years 1916, 1918, 1924–27, 1929, and 1931 was not exactly the same as the number here shown. (See table 8.)

Table 10 shows the number of days, by classified groups, fire-clay mines were in operation, 1916 to 1933. In supplying this information, employers were instructed to "enter number of full days mine was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 13 out of 110 fire-clay mines in 1926, 18 out of 108 in 1929, 68 out of 82 in 1932, and 66 out of 83 in 1933.

Table 10.—Classified Number of Days Fire-Clay Mines in Ohio Were in Operation, 1916 to 1933

Year	Mines reporting	Number of mines operating—					
		Less than 100 days	100 but under 150 days	150 but under 200 days	200 but under 250 days	250 but under 300 days	300 days and over
1916	98	3	8	8	20	40	19
1917	107	5	5	11	24	44	18
1918	102	7	10	7	24	36	18
1919	107	9	15	17	23	31	12
1920	98	8	8	11	25	38	8
1921	98	17	16	21	20	20	4
1922	99	9	8	14	18	38	12
1923	110	7	6	13	14	50	20
1924	107	6	7	10	15	46	23
1925	108	3	5	8	19	48	25
1926	110	6	7	11	19	46	21
1927	106	4	10	10	19	45	18
1928	112	12	9	18	22	40	11
1929	108	8	10	17	32	30	11
1930	107	20	17	23	28	14	5
1931	97	36	20	24	8	7	2
1932	82	52	16	9	3	2	----
1933	83	44	22	9	5	3	----

Indexes of average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments in fire-clay mining are shown in table 11. Data for superintendents and managers are included. The base is 1926. The 1933 index of employment was 34.5, of total wage and salary payments 13.9, and of average annual wage and salary payments 40.2.

Table 11.—Indexes of Average Number Employed and Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Fire-Clay Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

[1926=100.0]

Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments		Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average			Total	Average
1916	74.8	39.7	53.1	1925	102.3	102.5	100.2
1917	96.3	54.6	56.7	1926	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918	70.1	49.2	70.2	1927	100.2	92.5	92.3
1919	68.1	53.5	78.5	1928	95.3	82.0	86.1
1920	65.3	64.1	98.3	1929	89.2	74.7	83.8
1921	59.9	50.0	83.5	1930	76.1	55.8	73.4
1922	68.4	59.4	86.7	1931	58.0	31.4	54.2
1923	86.1	88.9	103.3	1932	33.1	11.8	35.8
1924	95.0	106.5	112.1	1933	34.5	13.9	40.2

Limestone Quarrying

THE average number of persons reported employed in limestone quarrying in Ohio in 1933 was 2,490, which was higher by 100, or 4.2 percent, than in 1932 and lower by 1,201, or 32.5 percent, than in 1929.

Total wage and salary payments to all employees in 1933 were less than the 1932 payments by $66,612, or 3.0 percent, and less than the 1929 payments by $3,517,679, or 62.1 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all employees, in 1933 was $861, which was $64, or 6.9 percent, below the 1932 average and $673, or 43.9 percent, below the 1929 average.

Table 12 shows the average number of inside and outside employees, including superintendents and managers, reported in limestone quarrying in Ohio each year, 1916 to 1933. During the 18 years covered, the highest average number employed was 4,149 in 1925 and the lowest 2,390 in 1932. Following 1927 the average number employed decreased each year until 1933, when the average increased over the preceding year.

Table 12.—Average Number Reported Employed in Limestone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting	Average number of persons employed	Year	Quarries reporting	Average number of persons employed
1916	118	3,782	1925	119	4,149
1917	112	3,085	1926	119	3,984
1918	103	3,451	1927	114	4,051
1919	99	3,204	1928	122	3,936
1920	103	3,418	1929	121	3,691
1921	113	3,087	1930	123	3,330
1922	113	3,175	1931	135	2,770
1923	120	3,795	1932	137	2,390
1924	116	4,060	1933	131	2,490

Total wage and salary payments to each general occupation group are shown in table 13. Total payments to all occupation groups combined were highest in 1927. Total payments decreased each year following 1927 and reached the lowest amount during the 18 years covered in 1933.

Table 13.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Limestone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933, by General Occupation Groups

Year	Quarries reporting	Total wage and salary payments			
		Wage earners	Office help	Superintendents and managers	Total
1916	117	(1)	(1)	(1)	$2,706,862
1917	111	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,101,117
1918	103	$3,493,349	$121,552	$151,750	3,766,651
1919	99	3,508,577	155,385	189,149	3,853,111
1920	103	4,644,510	174,358	210,872	5,029,740
1921	113	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 3,844,866
1922	113	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 4,043,153
1923	120	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 5,199,319
1924	116	5,182,691	258,449	260,911	5,702,051
1925	119	5,299,691	354,435	339,271	5,993,397
1926	119	5,214,505	294,317	309,588	5,818,410
1927	114	5,588,960	256,608	321,134	6,166,702
1928	122	5,314,651	255,799	322,734	5,893,184
1929	122	4,999,347	350,970	312,200	5,662,517
1930	123	4,124,449	260,263	280,463	4,665,175
1931	135	2,725,918	232,264	257,100	3,215,282
1932	137	1,787,633	202,979	220,838	2,211,450
1933	132	1,783,592	196,522	164,724	2,144,838

[1] Not reported.
[2] Unable to determine from data available whether total wage and salary payments include payments to superintendents and managers.

Average annual wage and salary payments, considering all employees including superintendents and managers, are shown in table 14 for 1916 to 1933. The highest average annual payment during the 18 years covered was $1,534 in 1929 and the lowest $716 in 1916. The second lowest average was $861 in 1933.

Table 14.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Employees in Limestone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment	Year	Quarries reporting [1]	Average annual wage and salary payment
1916	118	$716	1925	119	$1,445
1917	112	1,005	1926	119	1,472
1918	103	1,091	1927	114	1,522
1919	99	1,203	1928	122	1,497
1920	103	1,472	1929	121	1,534
1921	113	[2] 1,246	1930	123	1,401
1922	113	[2] 1,273	1931	135	1,161
1923	120	[2] 1,370	1932	137	925
1924	116	1,404	1933	131	861

[1] The number of mines reporting total wage and salary payments for the years 1916, 1917, 1929, and 1933 was not exactly the same as here shown (see table 13).
[2] Unable to determine whether total wage and salary payments include payments to superintendents and managers.

Table 15 shows the number of days, by classified groups, limestone quarries were in operation, 1916 to 1933. Employers were instructed to "enter number of full days the quarry was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 49 out of 120 limestone quarries in 1926, 40 out of 121 in 1929, 77 out of 137 in 1932, and 87 out of 132 in 1933.

Table 15.—Classified Number of Days Limestone Quarries in Ohio Were in Operation, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting	Number of quarries operating—					
		Less than 100 days	100 but under 150 days	150 but under 200 days	200 but under 250 days	250 but under 300 days	300 days and over
1916	112	18	33	17	14	14	16
1917	101	19	23	24	13	9	13
1918	103	16	24	17	14	10	22
1919	99	14	19	14	20	14	18
1920	103	22	17	12	19	17	16
1921	113	15	30	26	13	19	10
1922	113	22	24	26	9	18	14
1923	120	27	23	20	16	13	21
1924	116	24	19	20	22	13	18
1925	119	24	17	20	16	22	20
1926	120	25	24	16	15	24	16
1927	114	20	15	20	27	16	16
1928	122	18	23	24	31	12	14
1929	121	21	19	22	31	14	14
1930	123	21	27	22	44	9	----
1931	135	39	34	25	18	13	6
1932	137	48	29	32	17	6	5
1933	132	61	26	26	8	7	4

Table 16 shows indexes of average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments in limestone quarrying. Data for superintendents and managers are included. Indexes are omitted for the years prior to 1924 as data for superintendents and managers are not reported for some of those years as noted in table 13. The base is 1926. The 1933 index of employment was 63.0, of total wage and salary payments 36.9, and of average annual wage and salary payments 58.5.

Table 16.—Indexes of Average Number Employed and Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Limestone Quarrying in Ohio, 1924 to 1933

[1926=100.0]

Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments		Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average			Total	Average
1924	102.7	98.0	95.4	1929	93.3	97.3	104.2
1925	104.9	103.0	98.2	1930	84.2	80.2	95.2
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	1931	70.1	55.3	78.9
1927	102.5	106.0	103.4	1932	60.4	38.0	62.8
1928	99.5	101.3	101.7	1933	63.0	36.9	58.5

Sandstone Quarrying

THE average number of persons reported employed in sandstone quarrying in Ohio in 1933 was 783, which was 107, or 15.8 percent, higher than in 1932, and 580, or 42.6 percent, lower than in 1929.

Total wage and salary payments to all employees in 1933 were greater than the 1932 payments by $28,576, or 5.9 percent, and less than the 1929 payments by $1,116,761, or 68.4 percent.

The average annual wage and salary payment, considering all employees, in 1933 was $659, which was $62, or 8.6 percent, below the 1932 average, and $539, or 45.0 percent, below the 1929 average.

Table 17 shows the average number of inside and outside employees, including superintendents and managers, reported in sandstone quarrying in Ohio each year, 1916 to 1933. The highest average number employed during the 18 years covered was 2,118 in 1917, the lowest was 676 in 1932, and the second lowest was 783 in 1933.

Table 17.—Average Number Reported Employed in Sandstone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting	Average number of persons employed	Year	Quarries reporting	Average number of persons employed
1916	44	1,865	1925	43	1,833
1917	50	2,118	1926	44	1,835
1918	49	1,783	1927	46	1,835
1919	44	1,625	1928	42	1,593
1920	46	1,612	1929	33	1,363
1921	42	1,383	1930	30	1,368
1922	48	1,339	1931	32	1,071
1923	51	1,669	1932	22	676
1924	49	1,802	1933	24	783

Table 18 shows total wage and salary payments to each general occupation group. Total payments to all occupation groups combined were highest in 1927. The total payments decreased each year following 1927 until 1933, when there was an increase over the preceding year.

Table 18.—Total Wage and Salary Payments in Sandstone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933, by General Occupation Groups

Year	Quarries reporting	Total wage and salary payments			
		Wage earners	Office help	Superintendents and managers	Total
1916	44	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,268,304
1917	50	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,586,697
1918	49	$1,559,491	$58,764	$103,071	1,721,326
1919	44	1,543,881	66,792	94,807	1,705,480
1920	46	1,937,350	67,559	126,246	2,131,155
1921	42	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 1,502,436
1922	49	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 1,435,937
1923	51	1,958,377	62,543	(1)	[3] 2,020,920
1924	49	1,895,832	113,624	109,544	2,119,000
1925	44	2,182,567	144,268	108,468	2,435,303
1926	44	1,986,263	106,524	125,974	2,218,761
1927	46	2,140,238	181,399	129,033	2,450,670
1928	42	1,755,893	177,494	121,114	2,054,501
1929	33	1,460,379	48,582	123,788	1,632,749
1930	30	1,377,244	57,496	182,462	1,617,202
1931	32	815,369	89,452	96,455	1,001,276
1932	22	373,187	46,764	67,461	487,412
1933	24	414,024	40,235	61,729	515,988

[1] Not reported.
[2] Unable to determine whether total wage and salary payments include payments to superintendents and managers.
[3] Not including payments to superintendents and managers.

Average annual wage and salary payments, considering all employees including superintendents and managers, are shown in table 19 for 1916 to 1933. During the 18 years covered, the highest average annual payment was $1,336 in 1927 and the lowest $659 in 1933.

Table 19.—Average Annual Wage and Salary Payments to Employees in Sandstone Quarrying in Ohio, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting	Average annual wage and salary payment	Year	Quarries reporting	Average annual wage and salary payment
1916	44	$680	1925	[2] 43	$1,329
1917	50	749	1926	44	1,209
1918	49	965	1927	46	1,336
1919	44	1,050	1928	42	1,290
1920	46	1,322	1929	33	1,198
1921	42	[1] 1,086	1930	30	1,182
1922	[2] 48	[1] 1,072	1931	32	935
1923	51	[3] 1,211	1932	22	721
1924	49	1,176	1933	24	659

[1] Unable to determine whether total wage and salary payments include payments to superintendents and managers.
[2] The number of quarries reporting total wage and salary payments was greater by 1.
[3] Does not include payments to superintendents and managers.

Table 20 shows the number of days, by classified groups, sandstone quarries were in operation, 1916 to 1933. Employers were instructed to "enter number of full days quarry was in operation, reducing part time to full time before entering figures."

Less than 150 days during the year was the operating time of 10 out of 44 sandstone quarries in 1926, of 10 out of 33 in 1929, of 13 out of 22 in 1932, and of 13 out of 24 in 1933.

Table 20.—Classified Number of Days Sandstone Quarries in Ohio Were in Operation, 1916 to 1933

Year	Quarries reporting	Number of quarries operating—					
		Less than 100 days	100 but under 150 days	150 but under 200 days	200 but under 250 days	250 but under 300 days	300 days and over
1916	39	1	3	2	12	16	5
1917	46	1	1	4	14	20	6
1918	49	----------	1	3	15	20	10
1919	44	2	2	3	11	13	13
1920	46	2	2	4	12	9	17
1921	42	12	5	11	7	6	1
1922	[1] 48	6	8	10	8	11	3
1923	51	6	6	8	9	14	8
1924	49	11	6	8	4	10	10
1925	44	7	6	6	9	9	7
1926	44	6	4	5	14	10	5
1927	46	6	5	7	7	13	8
1928	42	6	6	8	5	11	6
1929	33	8	2	2	6	8	7
1930	30	5	5	6	4	3	7
1931	32	18	1	3	4	3	3
1932	22	10	3	4	2	1	2
1933	24	10	3	5	3	----------	3

[1] Details total 2 less.

Table 21 shows indexes of average number of persons employed and total and average annual wage and salary payments in sandstone quarrying. Data for superintendents and managers are included. Indexes are omitted for the years prior to 1924, as data for superintendents and managers were not reported for some of those years, as noted in table 18. The base is 1926. The 1933 index of employment was 42.7, of total wage and salary payments 23.3, and of average annual wage and salary payments 54.5.

Table 21.—Indexes of Average Number Employed and Annual Wage and Salary Payments in Sandstone Quarrying in Ohio, 1924 to 1933

[1926=100.0]

Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments		Year	Average number employed	Wage and salary payments	
		Total	Average			Total	Average
1924	98.2	95.5	97.3	1929	74.3	73.6	99.1
1925	99.9	109.8	109.9	1930	74.6	72.9	97.8
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	1931	58.4	45.1	77.3
1927	100.0	110.5	110.5	1932	36.8	22.0	59.6
1928	86.8	92.6	106.7	1933	42.7	23.3	54.5

Gypsum Mining

CERTAIN data for gypsum mining are shown in table 22. Fewer than three mines were in operation in 1931, 1932, and 1933 and therefore tabulations could not be made by the Ohio Division of Labor Statistics without disclosing information concerning individual mines. Average annual wage and salary payments were not computed owing to the small number of persons involved.

Table 22.—Average Number Employed and Total Wage and Salary Payments in Gypsum Mining in Ohio, 1916 to 1930 [1]

Year	Mines reporting	Average number of persons employed	Total wage and salary payments			
			Wage earners	Office help	Superintendents and managers	Total
1916	4	287	(2)	(2)	(2)	$229,195
1917	4	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	202,977
1918	4	249	(2)	(2)	(2)	185,198
1919	3	(4)	$269,365	----------	$6,447	275,812
1920	3	192	304,813	----------	5,997	310,810
1921	3	259	(2)	(2)	(2)	352,963
1922	3	230	(2)	(2)	(2)	439,013
1923	3	255	(2)	(2)	(2)	523,458
1924	3	269	503,879	$8,947	13,701	526,527
1925	3	276	447,438	3,044	6,963	457,445
1926	3	249	425,650	10,212	16,375	[5]452,247
1927	3	220	348,523	3,298	14,998	366,819
1928	3	191	268,835	2,149	9,215	280,199
1929	3	178	258,420	3,932	13,580	275,932
1930	3	127	159,973	1,620	9,570	171,163

[1] Fewer than 3 mines operating in 1931, 1932, and 1933 and therefore data could not be tabulated without disclosing information concerning individual mines.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Maximum number employed, 287; minimum, 173. Average not shown.
[4] Maximum number employed, 202; minimum, 133. Average not shown.
[5] Details total $10 less.

Hours and Earnings in Connecticut Laundries, 1933 and 1934

ALTHOUGH women employed in the laundries of Connecticut received increases in weekly earnings averaging $1.24 under the N. R. A. code, that increase was only slightly higher than the advance in the cost of living, and woman workers in the laundries of that State are still receiving an "oppressive and unreasonable return for the services rendered", according to the Connecticut Department of Labor. These conclusions are based upon the findings of a survey of the laundry industry in Connecticut made by the minimum wage division of the State department of labor.[1]

The survey covered 91 laundries, all but 10 of which were commercial. Most of the 81 commercial plants were power laundries, doing all kinds of laundry work. The 10 noncommercial or institutional establishments were divided between hospital (7) and hotel (3) laundries. The plants investigated employed 2,335 workers in 1934 and 2,016 in 1933, the great majority of whom worked in the power laundries. Adult women constituted nearly three-fourths (72.6 percent) of the total labor force in the plants covered by the survey. Of the 2,335 workers employed in these plants in 1934, only 640 were men, and only 88 were under 21 years of age. Hence, conditions in Connecticut laundries are not complicated by the child-labor problem.

Data on wages and hours were obtained for 1 week in June 1933 and 1 week in June 1934 from pay-roll records. Information secured from interviews with laundry managers dealt with such general matters as seasonal fluctuations, scheduled working hours, and so on. From this information the report concludes that the laundry industry is not seasonal, as in each year studied the difference between the least and greatest number employed was only 7 percent of the average employment of the year. Slack seasons, however, do occur during the winter months, and though lay-offs are not usual, dull periods are met in some plants by part-time operation, with consequent decreased earnings for the workers.

The report groups laundry workers into 7 occupational classifications: (1) Flatwork (feeders, folders, shakers, receivers, handkerchief ironers, manglers, and all others on flat work); (2) ironing (press operators, hand ironers, and finishers; (3) sorting and packing (classifiers, packers, bundlers and wrappers, sorters and markers, and checkers); (4) mending; (5) wet washing (starchers, dryers, tumblers, and wet-wash men); (6) delivery (drivers and salesmen); (7) miscellaneous (utility workers, elevator operators, errand boys, complaint handlers, curtain-frame workers, shirt folders, and general helpers). Executive, maintenance, and clerical employees were not included.

[1] Connecticut. Department of Labor. Minimum Wage Division. Hours and Earnings in Connecticut Laundries, 1933 and 1934. Hartford, 1935. (Mimeographed.)

With the exception of wet washing, in which 89 percent of the workers were men, and delivery, in which men only were employed, most of the operations were performed almost exclusively by women, and were for the most part unskilled or semiskilled. Press operating is the most exhausting job physically, as it involves running heavy, hot machinery.

Hours and Earnings of Women

THE adoption of the N. R. A. code for the laundry industry, which provided for a 40-hour week but gave considerable latitude for overtime work, did not materially change the average working hours of women employed in that industry in Connecticut. The minimum-wage requirement of 25 to 27½ cents an hour, on the other hand, resulted in a substantial increase in hourly rates for the lowest paid workers. In 1933, 39.5 percent, and in 1934 only 1.3 percent, of the women received less than 25 cents an hour. The proportion of women receiving from 25 to 30 cents an hour rose from 42.2 percent in 1933 to 70.7 percent in 1934, and the percentage in the 30 to 35 cents group doubled. Little change was noted in the proportion receiving more than 35 cents an hour.

Industry as a whole.—Median hours and hourly and weekly earnings of all women covered by the survey for the specific pay period in June 1933 and 1934 are shown in table 1. Table 2 gives the number and percent of women receiving specified hourly earnings as shown by the pay rolls for those weeks.

Table 1.—Median Hours and Earnings of Woman Laundry Employees in Connecticut, June 1933 and 1934

Year	Median hourly earnings	Median weekly earnings	Median hours worked
	Cents		
1934	27.9	$11.34	39.8
1933	25.4	10.10	39.8
Percent increase	9.4	12.3	0

Table 2.—Distribution of Woman Workers in Connecticut Laundries, by Average Hourly Earnings, June 1933 and 1934

Average hourly earnings	1934		1933	
	Number of employees	Percent of total	Number of employees	Percent of total
Total reported	1,294	100.0	763	100.0
Less than 20 cents	5	.4	35	4.6
20 and less than 25 cents	11	.9	266	34.9
25 and less than 30 cents	915	70.7	322	42.2
30 and less than 35 cents	261	20.2	81	10.6
35 and less than 40 cents	76	5.9	40	5.2
40 and less than 50 cents	26	2.0	[1] 19	2.5
Not reported	401	.....	698	.....
Total employees	1,695	.....	1,461	.....

[1] Includes 1 woman receiving 50 cents or more an hour.

By occupation.—The average hourly wage rates of women show slight variations between the different occupations. The data obtained during the survey showed only 1.4 cents difference between the median rate of the highest and that of the lowest paid occupations in 1934. This difference was somewhat more marked in 1933, but was only 2.2 cents then. Similarly the average hours worked by the different occupational groups did not show much variation except with regard to the miscellaneous groups, for which hours were short. The survey defines a full week as one in which 30 or more hours were worked. In the week scheduled in 1934, 37.2 percent, and in 1933, 46.8 percent of the employees in the miscellaneous occupations worked short time. For all occupations, two-thirds of the women worked a full week—that is, 30 to 50 hours—in 1933, and slightly more than one in 10 worked longer than 50 hours in the week recorded. In 1934, the amount of both short time and overtime had decreased, and three-fourths of the women in all occupations were working a normal week.

Distribution of hourly earnings by occupation for the two periods studied is shown in table 3, and classified weekly earnings of the women in all occupations are shown in table 4.

Table 3.—Distribution of Women in Connecticut Laundries by Average Hourly Earnings and by Occupation, 1933 and 1934

Average hourly earnings	All occupations		Flat work		Ironing		Sorting and packing		Mending		Miscellaneous	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1934												
Total reported	[1] 1,330	100.0	469	100.0	497	100.0	240	100.0	31	100.0	86	100.0
Under 20 cents	7	.5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7	8.1
20 and under 25 cents	11	.8	2	.4	6	1.2	1	.4	----	----	2	2.3
25 and under 30 cents	[1] 918	69.0	388	82.7	327	65.8	130	54.2	17	55.0	49	57.0
30 and under 35 cents	269	20.2	69	14.7	112	22.5	58	24.2	10	32.3	20	23.3
35 and under 40 cents	81	6.1	8	1.7	33	6.6	32	13.3	3	9.7	5	5.8
40 and under 50 cents	40	3.0	2	.4	17	3.4	17	7.1	1	3.2	3	3.5
50 cents and over	4	.3	----	----	2	.4	2	.8	----	----	----	----
Not reported	477	----	129	----	216	----	66	----	6	----	60	----
Total employees	[1] 1,807	----	598	----	713	----	306	----	37	----	146	----
1933												
Total reported	[2] 788	100.0	294	100.0	263	100.0	157	100.0	19	100.0	46	100.0
Under 20 cents	37	4.7	16	5.5	17	6.5	4	2.5	----	----	----	----
20 and under 25 cents	265	33.6	118	40.2	94	35.8	38	24.3	3	15.8	12	26.2
25 and under 30 cents	[1] 332	42.1	131	44.6	102	38.8	65	41.3	9	47.5	18	39.2
30 and under 35 cents	[3] 85	10.8	20	6.8	27	10.7	23	13.3	4	21.1	9	19.6
35 and under 40 cents	42	5.3	8	2.3	13	5.0	15	9.6	2	10.5	4	8.7
40 and under 50 cents	24	3.0	1	.3	8	3.0	12	7.1	1	5.3	2	4.4
50 cents and over	3	.4	----	----	2	.8	----	----	----	----	1	2.2
Not reported	[2] 757	----	221	----	329	----	120	----	11	----	67	----
Total employees	[4] 1,545	----	515	----	592	----	277	----	30	----	113	----

[1] Includes 7 women with occupations unknown.
[2] Includes 9 women with occupations unknown.
[3] Includes 2 women with occupations unknown.
[4] Includes 18 women with occupations unknown.

Table 4.—Distribution of Women in Connecticut Laundries by Weekly Earnings, 1933 and 1934

Weekly earnings	1934		1933	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reported	1,785	100.0	1,545	100.0
Less than $8	285	16.0	383	24.8
$8 and less than $12	729	40.8	729	47.2
$12 and less than $16	639	35.8	318	20.6
$16 and over	132	7.4	115	7.4

By size of establishment.—A marked result of the N. R. A. code for the laundry industry was the equalization of earnings as between large and small plants. Before the code regulations were adopted, the largest plants showed the highest percentage of women in the lowest wage groups. For example, in laundries with a working force of 100 or more, 64.5 percent of the women earned less than 25 cents per hour in 1933, while in plants having 50 to 100 employees, only 23.3 percent were in that wage group and slightly more than half (52.6 percent) earned between 25 and 30 cents per hour. In small plants, employing less than 10 persons, 32.1 percent of the women earned between 20 and 25 cents an hour but none earned less than 20 cents, while 5.3 percent of the women in the largest establishments earned less than that rate.

In 1934 these differentials by size of establishment had been so adjusted that a substantial majority of women earned between 25 and 30 cents an hour irrespective of the size of the plant in which they worked, although the percentage receiving more than 35 cents an hour still was lowest in the large plants. Plants with fewer than 10 employees paid 29.3 percent of the women 30 cents or more per hour, both in 1933 and 1934, and the group employing between 10 and 25 workers had 32.2 percent on the higher rates of 30 cents an hour and above in 1934 as compared to 18.0 percent in 1933.

These differences in hourly rates between establishments of different size are, however, not reflected in weekly earnings. The highest median weekly earnings, $11.29 in 1933 and $12.12 in 1934, were reported for establishments employing between 50 and 100 workers; those in the largest establishments were slightly less, $10.58 in 1933 and $12.05 in 1934, and those in the plants employing between 10 and 25 workers were the lowest in both years, $8.83 in 1933 and $10.05 in 1934. In the smallest laundries, those with fewer than 10 employees, median earnings were $10.13 in 1933 and $11.04 in 1934, which were distinctly higher than those in the medium-size plants, but lower than in the large plants.

Lower earnings with higher hourly rates indicate part-time work, and data on hours worked show that the failure of women in the medium-size laundries to earn wages commensurate with their wage rates was due to that condition. The scheduled week was in a month in which employment tends to be about half way between the peak and the slack season, on a rising employment curve. Nevertheless, in 1933, 40 percent, and in 1934, 36 percent, of the women in plants employing 25 to 50 workers had less than 30 hours' work. On the other hand, a long week of 50 hours or more occurred most frequently in the smallest establishments (less than 10), where nearly 20 percent of the women worked more than 50 hours in the week scheduled, and in the largest plants (100 and over), where 11 percent of the women worked longer than a 50-hour week.

Hourly earnings, by size of plant, are shown in table 5, and weekly earnings in table 6.

Table 5.—Distribution of Women in Connecticut Laundries, by Average Hourly Earnings and by Size of Establishment, 1933 and 1934

Average hourly earnings	Laundries having—									
	100 employees and over		50 to 100 employees		25 to 50 employees		10 to 25 employees		Under 10 employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1934										
Total reported	425	100.0	276	100.0	335	100.0	217	100.0	41	100.0
Less than 20 cents	------	------	------	------	------	------	5	2.3	------	------
20 and less than 25 cents	1	.2	------	------	1	.3	6	2.8	3	7.3
25 and less than 30 cents	312	73.4	207	75.0	234	69.8	136	62.7	26	63.4
30 and less than 35 cents	86	20.2	46	16.7	66	19.7	56	25.8	7	17.1
35 and less than 40 cents	16	3.8	17	6.2	26	7.8	12	5.5	5	12.2
40 and less than 50 cents	10	2.4	6	2.2	8	2.4	2	.9	------	------
Not reported	47	------	63	------	90	------	152	------	49	------
Total employees	472	------	339	------	425	------	369	------	90	------
1933										
Total reported	206	100.0	137	100.0	264	100.0	128	100.0	28	100.0
Less than 20 cents	11	5.3	1	.7	21	8.0	2	1.6	------	------
20 and less than 25 cents	122	59.2	31	22.6	66	25.0	38	29.7	9	32.1
25 and less than 30 cents	58	28.2	72	52.6	119	45.1	65	50.8	8	28.6
30 and less than 35 cents	11	5.3	21	15.3	29	11.0	16	12.5	4	14.3
35 and less than 40 cents	2	1.0	8	5.8	18	6.8	5	3.9	7	25.0
40 and less than 50 cents	2	1.0	[1] 4	2.9	11	4.2	2	1.6	------	------
Not reported	206	------	174	------	123	------	139	------	56	------
Total employees	412	------	311	------	387	------	267	------	84	------

[1] Includes 1 woman receiving 50 cents or more.

Table 6.—Distribution of Women in Connecticut Laundries, by Weekly Earnings and by Size of Establishment, 1933 and 1934

Weekly earnings	Laundries having—									
	100 employees and over		50 to 100 employees		25 to 50 employees		10 to 25 employees		Under 10 employees	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1934										
Total reported	472	100.0	339	100.0	425	100.0	369	100.0	77	100.0
Under $8	49	10.4	24	7.1	95	22.3	86	23.3	16	20.8
$8 and under $12	183	38.8	135	39.8	193	45.4	186	50.4	34	44.2
$12 and under $16	206	43.6	154	45.5	127	29.9	85	23.0	25	32.5
$16 and over	34	7.2	26	7.6	10	2.4	12	3.3	2	2.6
1933										
Total reported	412	100.0	311	100.0	387	100.0	267	100.0	84	100.0
Under $8	55	13.4	44	14.1	148	38.2	106	39.7	17	20.2
$8 and under $12	251	60.9	147	47.2	159	41.1	126	47.2	41	48.8
$12 and under $16	88	21.4	91	29.3	61	15.8	29	10.9	18	21.4
$16 and over	18	4.3	29	9.3	19	4.9	6	2.2	8	9.6

By size of community.—Hourly wage rates do not differ materially by size of town in Connecticut, but weekly earnings showed marked variations before the adoption of the N. R. A. code, and it is apparent from the report of the State department of labor that earnings of laundry workers in small towns are still very low. Nearly 25 percent of the laundry workers in villages, but only 16 percent of those in the largets cities, earned less than $8 a week in 1934.

The report classifies cities into groups of over 100,000 population, 100,000 to 25,000, 25,000 to 10,000, and under 10,000. Median weekly earnings in the first group, the large cities, were $10.73 in 1933 and $11.94 in 1934; in the second group, $8.92 in 1933 and $10.44 in 1934; in the third group, $10.25 in 1933 and $11.72 in 1934; and in the small towns and villages, $9.07 in 1933 and $10.00 in 1934.

Employment is steadier in the cities, where, in 1934, three-fourths of the women worked full time. The lack of data on hours in towns of less than 25,000 suggests that employment was probably very irregular in both years.

Hours and Earnings of Men

THE occupations in which men are employed in the laundry industry are generally of a more highly skilled or more responsible character than those open to women. Consequently their earnings are considerably higher, and as a rule their hours are longer. The conditions imposed by the code tended to standardize working hours for men as well as for women. Comparing hours worked in the June 1933 week scheduled with those in the June 1934 week, the report found a slight decrease in the proportion of men working both less and more

than a normal work week, while the proportion working between 30 and 50 hours increased from two-thirds to three-fourths of the total number of men employed.

Earnings, however, did not show the same degree of increase under the code for men as for women. Instead, the survey found that wages "apparently decreased after a period of regulation by the laundry code." While the median weekly earnings of men given in the report showed a decrease of 9.2 percent between June 1933 and June 1934, table 7, which gives classified weekly earnings of men in the laundries studied for the specified weeks in the 2 years, indicates that in the two lowest wage groups (less than $8, and $8 and less than $12) the percentage had fallen from 17.0 in 1933 to 12.9 in 1934, and a slightly higher percentage of men were found in the highest wage group (over $16 a week) in 1934 than in 1933.

Table 7.—Distribution of Men in Connecticut Laundries by Weekly Earnings, 1933 and 1934

Weekly earnings	1934		1933	
	Number of employees	Percent of total	Number of employees	Percent of total
Total men reported	634	100.0	554	100.0
Less than $8	37	5.8	39	7.0
$8 and less than $12	45	7.1	56	10.0
$12 and less than $16	129	20.3	107	19.3
$16 and over	423	66.7	352	63.4

Summary

ALTHOUGH the State agency concludes that on the whole "the N. R. A. has improved some of the worst conditions in the industry," particularly through the practical elimination of wage rates of less than 25 cents an hour, hourly rates, part-time work, and actual earnings are still such as to call for the application of the State minimum-wage law to the laundry industry. The general result of the changes which occurred between June 1933 and June 1934, "probably as a result of the N. R. A.," is stated in the report thus:

The persons receiving the lowest earnings benefited by substantial wage increases; those receiving somewhat higher wages obtained some increase; while employees who had the highest pay received no increases, and men employees actually averaged less per week under the N. R. A. than they had before it. Both part time and long hours decreased somewhat with a resultant increase in the proportion of persons working a reasonable full-time week. Previous to the N. R. A., workers in certain sections of the industry received particularly low earnings, while under the code, these inequalities were substantially reduced.

Even with these improvements in labor conditions, however, the average weekly earnings of all employees rose only slightly more than the cost of living. A fifth of the employees still worked only part time and 6 percent worked 50 hours or more a week.

The collapse of the code has left wages and hours in the laundry industry "completely unregulated", and the department of labor feels that the "State of Connecticut should act at once to set a fair minimum wage for women and minors employed in this industry."

Extent of Low Wages and Long Hours Among Railroad Employees: A Correction

THE study of the Federal Coordinator of Transportation on the extent of low wages and long hours of railroad employees summarized in the September issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 690) was subsequently corrected with respect to the application of the wage data. As published, the original report gave the rates of pay as "basic rates" in the pay-roll period nearest to November 1, 1933, at which time there was a 10-percent pay cut in effect. This occurred through misunderstanding of terms by the reporting carriers, and the rates given represented "actual rates" in effect at that time, taking into account the wage deduction.

A new study is now in process in the Coordinator's office. It will be published as soon as possible and will show the corrected findings for the November 1933 period, when the wage cut was effective, and current information reflecting the improvement in the low-wage situation since restoration of the 10-percent wage deduction which was ordered on April 1, 1935. Pending completion of the revised figures the summary figures already published should be used only with the change noted.

Wages and Working Hours in British Columbia, 1934

IN 1934 the average industrial weekly wage of 70,192 adult males in British Columbia was $23.57—an increase of 5.7 percent as compared with the average weekly wage reported for 1933, but 19.3 percent below that recorded for 1929, according to the annual report of the department of labor of that Province for the year 1934.

Table 1 gives average weekly wages of adult males in various industries in British Columbia for the week of greatest employment in 1934, which would ordinarily mean a full week's work. These wages range from $15.86 in cigar and tobacco manufacturing to $32.51 in printing and publishing.

The 1934 industrial returns also disclose that large percentages of adult males, employed for the week of employment of the greatest number, were receiving under $19 per week. In the industry 41.64 percent of 18,779 adult males were paid less than this amount. The proportions of these low-paid men in various other industries are reported in table 2.

Table 1.—Average Full Week's Wages of Adult Males in British Columbia, 1934, by Industries

Industry	Average wage, 1934		Industry	Average wage, 1934	
	Amount	Change from 1933		Amount	Change from 1933
Breweries	$25.62	−$0.08	Lumber industries	$21.32	+$3.32
Builders' materials	20.19	−.35	Metal mining	27.35	+1.73
Cigar and tobacco manufacture	15.86	+1.19	Metal trades	22.81	+.11
Coal mining	28.11	+1.31	Miscellaneous trades and industries	21.26	−.87
Coast shipping	28.58	+.96	Oil refining	25.04	+1.26
Contracting	22.56	−.81	Paint manufacture	22.53	(1)
Explosives and chemicals	22.53	+1.87	Printing and publishing	32.51	−.31
Food-products manufacture	21.10	−.02	Pulp and paper manufacture	23.22	+2.01
Garment making	23.52	−1.17	Shipbuilding	26.03	+.78
House furnishings	19.49	+.58	Smelting	23.88	+.05
Jewelry manufacture	28.88	−1.67	Street railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.	25.51	+1.00
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	20.67	−1.11	Wood manufacture (n. e. s.)	18.97	+.92
Leather and fur goods manufacture	22.34	+1.61			

[1] No change.

Table 2.—Number of Adult Males Employed in British Columbia and Percent Receiving Less than $19 per Week, 1934, by Industries

Industry	Number employed	Percent receiving under $19 per week	Industry	Number employed	Percent receiving under $19 per week
Cigar and tobacco manufacture	14	85.71	Explosives, chemicals, etc.	728	27.20
Wood manufacture (n. e. s.)	1,194	61.81	Pulp and paper manufacture	2,559	26.14
Builders' materials	711	49.00	Coast shipping	4,755	24.62
House furnishings	433	48.04	Printing and publishing	873	20.04
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	501	43.10	Breweries	469	20.04
Leather and fur goods	200	42.00	Oil refining	853	15.94
Lumber industries	18,779	41.64	Shipbuilding	876	12.67
Food products	8,371	41.42	Smelting	2,849	12.32
Miscellaneous trades and industries	1,513	41.11	Street railways, etc.	3,856	12.17
Metal trades	3,219	36.80	Coal mining	2,866	9.65
Garment making	147	34.00	Jewelry manufacture	43	9.30
Paint manufacture	101	32.67	Metal mining	8,184	6.71
Contracting	6,098	28.65			

In 1934 there was a considerable reduction in the proportion of persons working more than 48 hours per week. Of 75,435 persons employed by 3,956 firms in that year, slightly over 85 percent worked 48 hours or under per week, as compared with approximately 78 percent in 1933, while the average working week for all employees was 47.32 hours in 1934 as compared with 47.35 in the preceding year.

The average weekly hours by industries in 1934 are given in table 3 with the increase or decrease as compared with 1933.

Table 3.—Average Weekly Hours of Work in British Columbia, 1934, by Industries

Industry	Hours per week, 1934		Industry	Hours per week, 1934	
	Number	Change from 1933		Number	Change from 1933
Breweries	46.41	+0.60	Lumber industries—Continued.		
Builders' materials, etc	44.97	+2.78	Planing mills	48.00	−0.26
Cigar and tobacco manufacture	44.13	+1.42	Sawmills	48.37	−.78
Coal mining	48.00	+.07	Shingle mills	46.69	+1.19
Coast shipping	50.04	−1.78	Metal mining	51.51	−.60
Contracting	43.68	+.26	Metal trades	45.39	−.46
Explosives, chemicals, etc	47.76	+5.76	Miscellaneous trades and industries	45.82	+.86
Food-products manufacture	50.60	+2.77	Oil refining	44.82	−1.47
Garment making	44.89	+1.21	Paint manufacture	44.01	+.33
House furnishings	43.91	+.58	Printing and publishing	44.37	+.28
Jewelry manufacture	43.47	+1.47	Pulp and paper manufacture	47.93	−.37
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing	44.05	−.35	Shipbuilding	44.06	+.53
Leather and fur goods manufacture	46.17	+4.84	Smelting	41.39	−5.08
Lumber industries:			Street railways, gas, water, power, etc	44.67	−.20
Logging	48.33	−.08	Wood manufacture (n. e. s.)	44.19	−1.14
Logging railways	49.69	−.67			
Lumber dealers	45.93	+.65			

Wages in Tokyo in June 1935

DAILY wages of Tokyo workers in June 1935[1] ranged from 0.65 yen for female matchmakers to 6.01 yen for finishers in the metal industry. The wages in other occupations in the latter industry were higher than those in any other industrial group, being 4.70 yen for lathemen, 4.65 yen for blacksmiths, 4.48 yen for founders, and 4.45 yen for wooden-pattern makers. Leather makers ranked next with a daily wage of 3.24 yen. Carpenters received only 1.95 yen, while the remuneration in other occupations in the building trades ran from 2.34 to 2.87 yen.

The wage index rose considerably from June 1934 to June 1935 for male matchmakers, finishers in the metal industry, flour millers, and shoemakers, being 122.2, 121.2, 119.7, and 119.4, respectively, for these occupations, June 1934 equaling 100. On the other hand, there was a substantial reduction in wages in certain other occupations; for example, the June 1935 indexes for female hosiery knitters, lathemen, and male day laborers were, respectively, 58.3, 86.4, and 89.2 on the June 1934 base. In 20 occupations no wage change is reported for June 1935 as compared with June 1934.

[1] Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Monthly Report on Current Economic Conditions, August 1935, pp. 13–14.

Daily Wages in Various Industries, Tokyo, June 1935

[Average exchange rate of yen in June 1935=29 cents]

Occupation	Daily wages	Index numbers (June 1934=100)	Occupation	Daily wages	Index numbers (June 1934=100)
Textile industry:	*Yen*		Food industry—Continued.	*Yen*	
Silk reelers, female	0.71	100.0	Sugar-refinery workers	2.22	101.8
Cotton spinners, female	.86	106.2	Confectioners (Japanese cake)	2.00	100.0
Silk throwers, female	.80	92.0	Canners	1.57	103.3
Cotton weavers, machine, female	.72	100.0	Wearing-apparel industry:		
Silk weavers, hand, female	1.30	97.0	Tailors (for European dress)	2.00	100.0
Hosiery knitters, male	2.00	100.0	Shoemakers	2.58	119.4
Hosiery knitters, female	.70	58.3	Clogmakers	1.12	89.6
Metal industry:			Woodworking, rope and mat industries:		
Lathemen	4.70	86.4	Sawyers, machine	1.79	100.0
Finishers	6.01	121.2	Joiners	1.85	100.0
Founders	4.48	105.4	Lacquers (chemical industry)	2.20	104.8
Blacksmiths	4.65	95.9	Ropemakers	1.60	95.8
Wooden-pattern makers	4.45	90.3	Matmakers (*tatami*)	2.33	100.0
Stone, glass, and clay products:			Printing industry:		
Cement makers	2.53	97.7	Compositors	2.95	100.0
Glassmakers	2.64	105.6	Bookbinders	2.30	100.0
Potters	1.99	105.9	Building industry:		
Tile makers (shape)	1.40	100.0	Carpenters	1.95	95.1
Chemical industry:			Plasterers	2.43	100.0
Makers of chemicals	2.04	101.5	Stone masons	2.87	99.0
Matchmakers, male	1.10	122.2	Bricklayers	2.67	100.0
Matchmakers, female	.65	100.0	Roofing-tile layers	2.60	100.0
Oil pressers	1.67	107.7	Painters	2.34	100.0
Paper industry:			Day laborers:		
Makers of Japanese paper	1.37	102.2	Stevedores	2.66	112.2
Makers of printing paper	1.89	101.1	Day laborers, male	1.49	89.2
Leather industry: Leather makers	3.24	105.5	Day laborers, female	.79	90.8
Food industry:			Fishermen	1.52	100.0
Flour millers	2.31	119.7	Domestic service:		
Sake brewery workers	1.35	103.8	Servants, male	.80	100.0
Soy brewery workers	2.10	100.0	Servants, female	.78	100.0

Wages and Hours on Relief Work in New South Wales

HOURLY wages at the going rate as determined by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales (Australia) and maximum hours of 9 per day and 44 per week are authorized for employees engaged on relief work. This standard is being applied in establishing working conditions for each relief project when it is initiated in accordance with the Prevention and Relief of Unemployment Act, 1930–34.[1] In addition to providing basic rates for relief workers the Government specifies that bonuses shall be granted at the rate of 1 1/11d. an hour for workers in general, excluding supervising and clerical staff, and at higher rates for employees in certain classes. Other provisions include compensation for the use of a worker's horse, harness and dray, transportation costs, methods of employing labor and making up time lost owing to bad weather, sickness, and for certain other reasons.

[1] New South Wales. Industrial Gazette, June 30, 1935, p. 1775.

The labor provisions are as follows:

1. Wages and hours

(*a*) The wages of all persons other than supervising and clerical staff employed on the works shall be paid on an hourly basis calculated at the rate of the current living wage as declared or adjusted by the Industrial Commission of New South Wales from time to time per week of 44 hours.

Provided that any adjustment of the living wage shall take effect only from the commencement of the first pay period in the month following the publication of such adjustment in the Government Gazette.

(*b*) The number of hours to be worked by any person shall not exceed 44 hours per week nor 9 per day; the maximum of 44 hours per week may be worked in 5 or more days.

2. Bonuses

(*a*) All persons other than supervising and clerical staff employed on the works shall for each hour worked be granted a bonus of 1 1/11d. per hour.

(*b*) Employees in the classes set out hereunder shall for every hour worked be granted an additional bonus as follows:

Air-compressor drivers and fitters, blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters, crane drivers, dimension-stone quarrymen, electricians, engine drivers, fitters, gangers, plasterers, plumbers, pneumatic pickmen, rock choppers, rubblemasons, sewer miners, stonemasons, tilers, 3d. per hour bonus.

Horse bosses, manhole builders, painters, pile drivers, powder monkeys, 2d. per hour bonus.

Bitumen cutters and boilers, brick pavers, concrete finishers, concrete-mixer drivers, gearmen, leading hands, laborers laying tar or bitumen, machine men (rock workers), motor-lorry drivers, pipelayers, pipejointers, timbermen, time-keepers, tool sharpeners, 1½d. per hour.

Concrete workers, hammer and drill men (rock workers), jumpermen (rock workers), curb and gutter layers (stone), pavement breakers, plowmen—over two horses—rock excavators, tar pavers, 1d. per hour bonus.

3. General conditions

(*a*) Any employee providing own horse, dray, and harness, or horse and harness, shall be paid an equivalent allowance of 6s. per day or part of a day for each day worked.

(*b*) Employees shall be paid at the rate set out in clause 1 hereof for the time occupied in shifting camp and removing plant and equipment. Where the conditions of any job make it necessary for employees to camp out for any period of 1 week or more at any place where a supply of drinking water is not within a distance of half a mile, the employer shall arrange that the camp shall be supplied with sufficient drinking water and a sufficient supply for horses on the job.

(*c*) *Fares.*—All fares actually and necessarily incurred by an employee traveling within the metropolitan area or Newcastle district to and from his place of employment in excess of 6d. per day or 2s. 6d. per week shall be paid by the employer.

(*d*) All persons to be employed on the works shall be engaged through the nearest State labor exchange.

(*e*) The services of any employee may be summarily terminated at any time subject to payment of any wages due up to the time of such termination.

(*f*) Time lost by an employee in any week through no fault of his own, by reason of wet weather, sickness, public holidays, or other causes, shall be made up during that week or the next following week.

(*g*) A regulation first-aid kit costing not more than £1 10s. shall be provided on all camps, depots, and works so that it can be conveniently obtained when required.

New Method of Wage Calculation in Railway-Car Works in the Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.)

THE railway transportation improvement plan of the Soviet Union demanded the building of 80,000 new cars in 1935.[1] In order to prosecute the plan successfully new car works had to be established and the technical equipment of the old works had to be improved and enlarged. For the purpose of increasing the efficiency of workers the method of wage calculation was changed.

At the beginning of 1935, therefore, a new wage-calculation system was introduced into the car works of the Soviet Union. This system provides for "premiums" or bonuses, for increased output over a prescribed standard. The bonuses are of two kinds, one a straight bonus for each unit of output over the prescribed amount and the other a progressive bonus, the rate being progressively higher as the output increases over the set amount. For instance in the Krasny Profintern car works two bases of calculation of wages were introduced, one for more responsible work and the second for other work, as follows: (1) If the prescribed standard unit of output is exceeded by from 1 to 10 percent, the wage is increased 75 percent, and if it is exceeded by more than 10 percent, the wage is increased 130 percent; (2) if the output exceeds the standard unit 20 percent or less, the wage is increased 60 percent, and if the increase over the prescribed amount is more than 20 percent, the wage is increased 100 percent.

Nothing is paid for spoilage. If the spoilage is considerable, the shop manager may deprive the worker of the privilege of having his wages calculated by the progressive-bonus method, either partially or entirely, for a certain period of time, which in the case of excessive breakage of tools may be for 10 days or even for a month.

The bonus wage scales also take into account decrease of spoilage. For instance, if among 33 to 36 formed wheels 18 are good wheels, the wage per wheel is increased by 6.05 rubles,[2] but if there are 24 good wheels, the wage per wheel is increased by 7.30 rubles.

[1] Soviet Union (U. S. S. R.). State Planning Commission and Central Office of the People's Economic Accountancy. Plan (a monthly), No. 13, Moscow, 1935, pp. 5–7.

[2] Gold ruble=51.5 cents on the basis of gold dollars. There are no available data as to the value of the ruble in relation to the prices of commodities in home markets, socialized and private, in the Soviet Union

According to official reports, the success of the plan during the first quarter of 1935 is evidenced by the following percentages of the prescribed figures which were attained by the car works:

	Percent
Number of cars	100. 9
Number of workers employed	93. 1
Average monthly output	108. 4
Average monthly wage	96. 9
Wage appropriation spent:	
Wage earners	90. 3
Salaried employees	90. 1

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

Operations of the United States Employment Service, September 1935

A FURTHER increase in the total number of persons actively seeking jobs through the United States Employment Service was revealed by the report of September operations of the Nation-wide system of employment offices. Following the registration of 655,746 new, previously unregistered job seekers during the month, the active file stood at a record total of 8,696,824 work applicants on September 30. The continued increase in the size of this file in recent months has resulted from the abnormally large registrations recorded since the end of May when registration for work opportunities was required of relief employables. The monthly average number of new registrants received since that time has been over twice the average volume of 315,000 new applications per month reported prior to May.

The active file of the United States Employment Service now contains one of the largest registrations of job seekers in the world. In comparison, employment exchange reports published in the September issue of the International Labor Review show the following active registration totals:

Great Britain, August 1935	1, 947, 964
Germany, July 1935	2, 124, 701
France, August 1935	415, 844
Canada, July 1935	78, 171

September new applications represented a decline of 16.1 percent from the previous monthly volume, continuing the downward trend in registrations from the peak totals reported in July. During September the total of applications from both new registrants and previously registered persons was 1,174,618, a decline of 18.6 percent from August.

Employment offices reported 232,164 placements in gainful employment during September, a drop of 4.4 percent from August. These placements do not include assignments on works projects and work relief jobs. The Employment Service participated in making 150,213 such assignments. Field visits to employers made by Employment Service representatives in search of job opportunities numbered 72,962 in September.

Offices of the affiliated State employment services received 361,297 new applications (55.1 percent of the total); made 96,732 placements (41.7 percent); and reported 3,713,468 applications in the active file at the month end (42.7 percent). Employees of the State services made 23,086 field visits (31.6 percent of the total).

Offices of the National Reemployment Service received 294,449 new applications (44.9 percent of the total); made 135,432 placements (58.3 percent); and reported 4,983,353 applications in the active file at the month end (57.3 percent). National Reemployment Service representatives made 49,876 field visits (68.4 percent of the total).

The Employment Service made 23,751 placements of veterans in September, registered 31,101 veterans for the first time, and reported a total of 531,717 veterans registered for work on September 30.

In addition to registration and placement activities the Employment Service is actively engaged in two major projects which will make available valuable additions to the information concerning employment and unemployment conditions in this country. Brief descriptions of the projects follow.

Inventory of Registered Job Seekers

FIELD WORK preparatory to the setting up of comprehensive central records, from which periodic detailed surveys can be made of all job seekers registered in public employment offices, is now being conducted in offices of the United States Employment Service throughout the country. Following completion of the field work on December 15, files of individual punched-card records will be established in six central offices, which will have mechanical tabulating facilities allowing detailed studies of employment office files on a national scale. The punched-card file, once established, will be maintained on a current basis by means of the regular statistical operations of the Employment Service.

The initial survey made available through this program will cover all job seekers registered for work on November 15. The records of nearly 9,000,000 persons will be included in the study. Included in this number are the registrations of several million nonrelief recipients who are seeking work. In addition nearly complete coverage of all relief employables will be secured, registration for employment having been required of relief employables under the Works program.

The inventory records of the employment seekers contain a series of items establishing the personal status of each applicant and his place in the economic organization of the country. Information giving the principal occupation of each person, established on the basis of his training and experience as reported to the interviewers of the national employment office system, will be supplemented by reports of the industrial background of each applicant with work

experience. Items relating directly to the personal classification of the registrants include age, sex, and color. In addition the initial study will report relief and veterans status.

A by-product of this program has been the introduction of a uniform system of personal identification numbers which is being used in all employment offices affiliated with the Federal Employment Service. This numbering system indicates the State and county in which each applicant resides, and assigns an individual serial number to every applicant within each county. Set up on a flexible plan in anticipation of the requirements of the Social Security program, the system has been accepted as a basis for identifying the individual records which will be required in unemployment insurance.

The United States Employment Service recently completed the formulation of a new system of occupational classification which will be used in the survey. The new classification, which was prepared after a thorough analysis of existing occupational classifications, is designed to afford groupings of occupations in a manner which will eliminate industrial stratification as far as possible, and will serve as a basis for pointing out the degree of mobility of certain occupations across industrial lines. Eight major groups are established in the classification, each one composed of a homogeneous group of occupations. Additional subgrouping is provided within each major group. Approximately 11,000 occupational titles will be found in the classification. A five-digit code system is used in identifying the material for tabulating.

Cancelation of the projected census of unemployment which had been planned under the Works Program leaves the Employment Service survey of active registrants the most comprehensive study of the unemployed group in this country. The study is not designed as an attempt to determine total unemployment or as a substitute for such a complete census as was planned. Certain sections of the unemployed will be reported with varying degrees of completeness and the extent to which employment office registration represents total unemployment in any community will vary from one section of the country to another. Nevertheless, in addition to its primary object of indicating the number, type, and background of the registered job seekers of each State, information hitherto unobtainable except in a few scattered communities, the Employment Service inventory will furnish the most comprehensive sample of unemployment statistics yet available.

Occupational Research Program

SUPPORTED in part by grants of funds from the Social Science Research Council and the Spelman Fund, and in part from regular appropriations, the United States Employment Service is also con-

ducting other studies of wide social significance. In an effort which is ultimately aimed at facilitating the transfer of workers from depressed industries and occupations to those of more promise with a minimum loss of experience and training, the United States Employment Service has set up an extensive program of job analysis and worker analysis known as the "Occupational Research Program" to determine the special skills and aptitudes necessary for success in various occupations.

In order to aid in the process of industrial reabsorption, the Occupational Research Program is designed, in the first place, to provide detailed and accurate descriptions for all jobs available and served through an employment office, and, secondly, to develop a classification or grouping of such jobs in terms of the human qualifications required to carry on the work successfully.

Millions of unemployed persons in this country are seeking to secure employment in the specific occupations for which their particular training and ability suits them. Preliminary estimates made from the active files of Employment Service offices show that almost a third of the registered job seekers are younger persons, between the ages of 16 and 24, who because of recent economic conditions have been unable to secure regular employment and, therefore, have no work history of any significance. It also appears that a total approaching one-half of the adult workers actively seeking work through the offices have had experience only in those occupations for which there is no immediate or prospective demand.

This would suggest that not many more than a third of the persons now actively seeking work through the public employment service can hope, even under improved conditions, to secure employment in those occupations in which they have had extensive experience. If the other two-thirds of the unemployed persons are to be reabsorbed into industry as business activity expands, a major program must be undertaken to facilitate occupational readjustment. It is essential to know what other kinds of work each of these persons is capable of doing, in addition to those jobs in which he may have had some experience. It is also necessary to know what types of jobs are available and exactly what they require in the way of abilities, skills, and aptitudes on the part of the workers.

In order to serve these objectives, a program of occupational research studies is being carried on under the direction of a technical board of outstanding experts in the field of occupational analysis. The members of this board were appointed by the Director of the United States Employment Service from nominations offered by the Social Science Research Council and the National Research Council. Those members of the Technical Board who were nominated by the Social Science Research Council are primarily concerned with the devel-

opment of sound job specifications and an improved cross-classification of occupations. The members nominated by the National Research Council are primarily concerned with the development of occupational standards and practical criteria for selecting workers for employment, especially those who cannot be placed in terms of previous work histories.

Table 1.—Operations of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, September 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	Sept. 30	Percent of change from August 31
United States	232,164	[2] −4.4	655,746	[2] −16.1	1,174,618	[2] −18.6	8,696,821	[2] +5.6
Alabama	3,313	+15.8	8,041	−39.2	17,583	−39.7	163,966	−1.4
Arizona	1,799	−1.4	1,520	−31.1	3,214	−26.8	41,461	+.4
Arkansas	6,038	−6.6	5,022	−31.4	14,145	−15.2	91,767	−4.4
California	23,427	+13.5	84,290	+13.0	109,096	+10.3	291,321	+24.2
Colorado	3,275	+19.3	7,361	+21.5	14,817	+35.0	88,831	+9.1
Connecticut	3,276	+11.0	6,833	−2.6	13,178	−.9	67,463	+11.1
Delaware	573	−30.5	1,064	−26.9	2,160	−32.8	15,474	+6.0
Florida	2,307	+8.2	9,462	−45.8	27,401	−20.8	155,312	+8.7
Georgia	5,635	−19.3	11,703	−44.3	16,264	−46.7	288,784	+2.5
Idaho	2,678	+4.7	2,834	+71.7	6,258	+26.4	34,983	+6.8
Illinois	12,215	−1.5	45,188	+14.2	78,844	[2] −6.5	271,645	+11.2
Indiana	7,200	−9.7	12,102	−26.2	21,718	−14.1	235,396	+3.6
Iowa	6,013	[2] −17.0	5,627	+14.9	18,757	[2] +7.1	81,248	+3.7
Kansas	3,712	−26.6	4,071	−54.6	9,803	−41.9	168,341	−2.8
Kentucky	2,638	+31.4	4,957	−85.6	8,091	−85.5	201,603	+2.4
Louisiana	1,583	+7.9	1,242	−65.0	2,330	−55.1	175,353	−.5
Maine	1,300	+44.8	3,096	−29.8	7,932	−10.1	37,811	+14.9
Maryland	1,535	−24.9	4,819	+8.4	11,178	+23.5	97,468	+.4
Massachusetts	3,462	−4.5	23,674	−8.0	33,279	−13.0	282,299	+10.4
Michigan	4,558	+35.3	49,181	+13.5	55,354	+10.7	246,753	+22.1
Minnesota	10,994	[2] −14.5	16,094	−19.9	37,582	−18.1	137,628	[2] +10.6
Mississippi	3,285	+9.3	17,985	+23.5	28,739	+5.4	161,280	+13.9
Missouri	7,637	−28.8	23,420	−5.5	52,905	−2.0	294,725	+10.9
Montana	5,034	[2] −2.1	4,042	−43.6	10,210	−28.3	39,790	[2] +3.1
Nebraska	5,729	−2.7	3,840	+4.1	12,280	−23.1	65,648	+1.7
Nevada	1,185	−16.0	1,220	−4.3	2,486	−6.2	6,119	+3.9
New Hampshire	414	−54.0	1,310	−19.0	2,666	−20.5	30,672	+6.3
New Jersey	3,409	[2] +6.5	21,691	+20.4	30,544	+12.4	312,434	+7.6
New Mexico	1,875	+7.8	4,321	[2] −40.1	6,694	[2] −41.3	53,029	[2] +7.3
New York	14,736	[2] +8.8	79,614	[2] −12.2	127,717	[2] −3.9	936,060	[2] +7.1
North Carolina	5,584	−20.1	21,345	−36.9	35,165	−37.3	183,038	+7.6
North Dakota	2,507	−34.8	3,539	+4.7	10,230	−4.0	40,282	+12.4
Ohio	13,903	+10.1	23,157	−28.3	63,089	−22.2	325,002	+6.0
Oklahoma	2,021	−30.2	9,146	−39.3	23,005	−46.3	166,705	+6.0
Oregon	8,258	+80.1	2,613	−39.5	10,390	+16.1	89,761	−1.5
Pennsylvania	7,120	−3.8	36,948	−30.5	61,175	−51.0	1,261,846	+.5
Rhode Island	513	−26.5	2,171	−56.2	3,696	−45.3	53,556	+2.6
South Carolina	2,957	−17.9	8,947	+8.0	14,266	−8.5	167,691	+5.7
South Dakota	2,824	−11.8	3,075	+17.1	9,270	+5.7	63,025	+.3
Tennessee	1,400	−56.2	15,328	−14.6	20,686	−7.8	264,405	+6.8
Texas	7,114	−25.6	12,621	−25.0	30,094	−18.9	302,010	+1.1
Utah	3,055	−9.1	2,994	−15.3	10,160	−2.9	35,761	−17.5
Vermont	977	+30.8	706	−10.6	3,010	+42.2	18,556	+10.7
Virginia	3,932	−27.8	12,242	−27.9	20,515	−28.3	146,966	+7.6
Washington	5,118	+12.1	6,826	−40.8	13,830	−27.4	182,171	+.4
West Virginia	3,077	+7.5	6,992	−12.1	14,687	−27.8	138,268	+5.7
Wisconsin	7,346	−16.9	16,270	+1.9	38,248	−14.2	117,501	+8.0
Wyoming	1,730	−21.4	1,585	−15.0	4,286	−9.1	11,553	+.9
District of Columbia	1,893	+9.9	3,617	−6.9	5,591	−10.5	54,060	+6.4

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.

[2] Based on revised August figure.

Table 2.—Operations of Offices of State Employment Services, September 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	Sept. 30	Percent of change from Aug. 31
All States	96,732	[2] +10.3	361,297	[2] −5.1	586,360	[2] −11.8	3,713,468	[2] +7.7
Arizona	509	+14.4	781	−27.5	1,217	−19.4	14,895	+3.3
California	15,200	+16.9	77,529	+21.2	95,121	+18.1	228,447	+36.8
Colorado	1,574	+133.5	4,718	+126.5	8,324	+186.9	39,566	+15.7
Connecticut	2,531	+12.1	5,241	+3.8	9,693	−1.6	47,533	+11.7
Delaware	573	−30.5	1,064	−26.9	2,160	−32.8	15,474	+6.0
Idaho	1,019	[3]	638	[3]	1,740	[3]	5,363	[3]
Illinois	7,593	[4]	33,656	[4]	48,968	[4]	160,820	[4]
Indiana	5,230	+4.2	8,813	−9.1	15,180	−2.9	124,284	+4.4
Iowa	2,987	−9.6	3,799	+15.1	10,540	+7.1	46,937	+2.4
Kansas (not affiliated)	1,092	−1.4	1,055	−77.7	2,412	−65.6	42,755	+.1
Louisiana	1,583	+7.9	1,242	−65.0	2,330	−55.1	175,353	−.5
Massachusetts	2,291	−3.9	11,311	+15.4	16,389	−5.3	113,340	+12.0
Minnesota	3,984	[5] −4.9	9,316	−27.4	18,280	−22.8	66,105	[5] +19.6
Missouri	2,028	−16.4	13,315	−7.8	32,472	+1.0	97,013	+21.9
Nevada	701	−17.4	883	−3.7	1,528	−8.2	3,969	+2.2
New Hampshire	182	−13.7	717	−13.7	1,282	−16.9	14,171	+7.4
New Jersey	2,814	+9.0	18,802	+21.8	24,906	+12.5	260,061	+7.9
New Mexico	545	−36.0	1,198	[5] −52.0	2,399	[5] −47.4	26,168	+5.5
New York	9,874	[5] +23.6	70,560	[5] −4.4	112,490	[5] +3.3	595,184	[5] +10.7
North Carolina	5,584	[3]	21,345	[3]	35,165	[3]	183,038	[3]
Ohio	6,786	+9.2	16,758	−23.4	43,814	−17.9	172,864	+8.5
Oklahoma	849	+7.5	2,255	−40.3	5,607	−27.0	26,976	+2.9
Oregon	5,690	+129.0	1,338	−43.9	6,702	+38.0	66,159	−2.0
Pennsylvania	3,934	−1.2	26,217	−30.4	34,183	−63.5	785,865	+.6
Rhode Island	301	[6]	1,915	[6]	3,048	[6]	47,230	[6]
Tennessee	882	[3]	6,412	[3]	8,065	[3]	100,545	[3]
Texas	1,253	[3]	3,227	[3]	6,842	[3]	69,854	[3]
Vermont	977	+30.8	706	−10.6	3,010	+42.2	18,556	+10.7
Virginia	676	+9.6	1,695	+.4	2,649	−17.5	16,806	+8.8
West Virginia	706	+5.4	1,621	−.9	2,902	−24.2	28,178	+5.7
Wisconsin	4,293	−10.2	8,763	−9.5	19,720	−13.2	60,095	+.7
Wyoming	598	0.0	790	−12.4	1,631	−6.6	5,804	+3.9
District of Columbia	1,893	+9.9	3,617	−6.9	5,591	−10.5	54,060	+6.4

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] No State Employment Service in operation before Sept. 1.
[4] Not comparable due to transfer of 3 offices from National Reemployment Service to State Employment Service Sept. 1.
[5] Based on revised August figures.
[6] Operating entirely as State Employment Service Sept. 1.

Table 3.—Operations of Offices of National Reemployment Service, September 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Total applications [1]		Active file	
	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	Sept. 30	Percent of change from Aug. 31
All States	135,432	[2] −9.1	294,449	[2] −26.6	588,258	[2] −24.5	4,983,353	[2] +2.4
Alabama	3,313	+15.8	8,041	−39.2	17,583	−39.7	163,966	−1.4
Arizona	1,290	−6.5	739	−34.5	1,997	−30.7	26,566	−1.2
Arkansas	6,038	−6.6	5,022	−31.4	14,145	−15.2	91,767	−4.4
California	8,227	+7.7	6,761	−36.2	13,975	−24.1	62,874	−6.9
Colorado	1,701	−17.9	2,643	−33.5	6,493	−19.6	49,265	+4.4
Connecticut	745	+7.3	1,592	−19.1	3,485	+1.2	19,930	+9.8
Florida	2,307	+8.2	9,462	−45.8	27,401	−20.8	155,312	+8.7
Georgia	5,635	−19.3	11,703	−44.3	16,264	−46.7	288,784	+2.5
Idaho	1,659	[3]	2,196	[3]	4,518	[3]	29,620	[3]
Illinois	4,622	[4]	11,532	[4]	29,876	[4]	110,825	[4]
Indiana	1,970	−21.6	3,289	−51.0	6,538	−32.2	111,112	+2.8
Iowa	3,026	[5] −23.2	1,828	+14.5	8,217	[5] +7.0	34,311	+5.6
Kansas	2,620	−33.6	3,016	−28.7	7,391	−25.0	125,586	−3.7
Kentucky	2,638	+31.4	4,957	−85.6	8,091	−85.5	201,603	+2.4
Maine	1,300	+44.8	3,096	−29.8	7,932	−10.1	37,811	+14.9
Maryland	1,535	−24.9	4,819	+8.4	11,178	+23.5	97,468	+.4
Massachusetts	1,171	−5.6	12,363	−22.4	16,890	−19.3	168,959	+9.4
Michigan	4,558	+35.3	49,181	+13.5	55,354	+10.7	246,753	+22.1
Minnesota	7,010	−19.1	6,778	−6.6	19,302	−13.1	71,523	+3.4
Mississippi	3,285	+9.3	17,985	+23.5	28,739	+5.4	161,280	+13.9
Missouri	5,609	−32.5	10,105	−2.2	20,433	−6.5	197,712	+6.2
Montana	5,034	[5] −2.1	4,042	−43.6	10,210	−28.3	39,790	[5] +3.1
Nebraska	5,729	−2.7	3,840	+4.1	12,280	−23.1	65,648	+1.7
Nevada	484	−13.9	337	−5.9	958	−2.7	2,150	+7.1
New Hampshire	232	−66.3	593	−24.7	1,384	−23.5	16,501	+5.4
New Jersey	595	[5] −3.9	2,889	+11.8	5,638	+12.2	52,373	+6.3
New Mexico	1,330	+49.6	3,123	−33.8	4,295	−37.2	26,861	+9.1
New York	4,862	[5] −12.6	9,054	[5] −46.3	15,227	[5] −36.3	340,876	[5] +1.4
North Carolina	[6]		[6]		[6]		[6]	
North Dakota	2,507	−34.8	3,539	+4.7	10,230	−4.0	40,282	+12.4
Ohio	7,117	+11.0	6,399	−38.7	19,275	−30.3	152,138	+3.4
Oklahoma	1,172	−44.3	6,891	−39.0	17,398	−50.5	139,729	+6.6
Oregon	2,568	+22.2	1,275	−34.1	3,688	−9.8	23,602	−.2
Pennsylvania	3,186	−6.8	10,731	−30.8	26,992	−13.7	475,981	+.5
Rhode Island	212	[3]	256	[3]	648	[3]	6,326	[3]
South Carolina	2,957	−17.9	8,947	+8.0	14,266	−8.5	167,691	+5.7
South Dakota	2,824	−11.8	3,075	+17.1	9,270	+5.7	63,025	+.3
Tennessee	518	[3]	8,916	[3]	12,621	[3]	163,860	[3]
Texas	5,861	[3]	9,394	[3]	23,252	[3]	232,156	[3]
Utah	3,055	−9.1	2,994	−15.3	10,160	−2.9	35,761	−17.5
Virginia	3,256	−32.6	10,547	−31.1	17,866	−29.6	130,160	+7.4
Washington	5,118	+12.1	6,826	−40.8	13,830	−27.4	182,171	+.4
West Virginia	2,371	+8.2	5,371	−15.0	11,785	−28.6	110,090	+5.7
Wisconsin	3,053	−24.7	7,507	+19.6	18,528	−15.3	57,406	+17.0
Wyoming	1,132	−29.3	795	−17.4	2,655	−10.5	5,749	−2.0

[1] Includes new applications, reregistrations, and renewals.
[2] Computed from comparable reports only.
[3] No State Employment Service in operation before Sept. 1.
[4] Not comparable due to transfer of 3 offices from National Reemployment Service to State Employment Service.
[5] Based on revised August figure.
[6] Operating entirely as State Employment Service Sept. 1.

Table 4.—Veterans Activities of Offices of Combined State Employment and National Reemployment Services, September 1935

State	Placements		New applications		Active file	
	September	Percent of change from August	September	Percent of change from August	Sept. 30	Percent of change from Aug. 31
United States	23,751	[1]−12.0	31,101	[1]−7.8	531,717	[1]+3.7
Alabama	350	+17.8	290	−22.5	7,825	−1.9
Arizona	189	−16.7	85	−19.8	2,295	−2.4
Arkansas	515	+4.7	248	−7.8	5,285	−4.0
California	2,932	+5.8	7,022	+.8	27,486	+17.7
Colorado	402	+52.9	335	+27.4	6,057	+3.4
Connecticut	217	−7.3	269	−23.4	4,711	+.2
Delaware	51	−40.7	35	−39.7	883	+4.7
Florida	173	−10.8	461	+8.2	8,317	+7.1
Georgia	276	−39.7	287	−35.5	11,280	+.5
Idaho	178	−10.1	178	+102.3	1,561	+7.4
Illinois	1,255	+5.9	3,145	+29.2	23,274	+9.0
Indiana	761	−33.7	553	−19.2	14,850	+1.5
Iowa	675	[1]−31.5	247	+17.1	5,725	+4.8
Kansas	557	−22.5	179	−39.8	9,537	−1.3
Kentucky	540	+25.0	213	−70.0	12,726	−1.2
Louisiana	246	+20.6	61	−64.5	11,827	−1.3
Maine	142	+49.5	184	−17.1	2,934	+13.5
Maryland	151	−39.1	176	−17.0	5,986	−.4
Massachusetts	264	−22.4	1,292	−5.4	19,363	+9.1
Michigan	408	−19.4	2,775	+25.0	16,436	+18.8
Minnesota	1,024	−6.2	788	[1]−19.1	9,735	[1]+8.5
Mississippi	179	−9.6	215	+25.0	7,209	+5.5
Missouri	828	−33.3	955	−25.2	17,702	+11.5
Montana	421	−5.6	116	−52.8	2,315	[1]+1.0
Nebraska	531	+2.5	158	+9.0	4,341	−.8
Nevada	151	−18.8	70	+4.5	289	−6.2
New Hampshire	27	−59.1	72	−4.0	2,359	+7.5
New Jersey	163	−40.5	907	−7.4	23,548	+4.5
New Mexico	305	−19.1	149	−34.6	3,334	[1]+4.4
New York	984	[1]−9.1	3,030	[1]+24.5	58,320	[1]+1.5
North Carolina	439	−24.6	471	−20.8	7,635	+4.5
North Dakota	185	−35.1	108	−6.1	1,722	+15.9
Ohio	1,174	+1.1	900	−26.4	23,008	+4.9
Oklahoma	241	−35.6	306	−42.6	16,608	+2.2
Oregon	669	+27.2	209	−24.8	6,676	−5.8
Pennsylvania	884	−7.2	1,302	−46.0	58,639	+1.4
Rhode Island	59	−22.4	106	−31.2	3,175	+4.1
South Carolina	183	−32.0	207	−3.3	7,036	+1.4
South Dakota	389	−2.7	91	−5.2	3,279	+5.3
Tennessee	191	−32.0	297	−23.7	13,693	+2.5
Texas	1,132	−39.8	526	−27.2	17,757	−.8
Utah	420	−3.4	111	+22.0	1,905	−33.1
Vermont	45	+18.4	9	−78.0	625	+11.6
Virginia	356	−9.4	327	−31.6	7,389	+2.2
Washington	597	−14.3	244	−36.5	12,844	−.8
West Virginia	323	−17.2	221	−21.1	8,148	+2.6
Wisconsin	1,065	−11.6	842	−2.2	9,118	+1.0
Wyoming	230	+9.5	79	−24.0	859	−7.3
District of Columbia	274	−1.4	250	−12.6	4,091	+3.0

[1] Based on revised August figure.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS

Summary of Employment Reports for September 1935

Comparison of September 1935 with August 1935 and September 1934

A SUMMARY of the reported data regarding employment in September 1935 is presented in the following four tables. Employment and pay-roll indexes, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings, as well as percentage changes from August 1935 and September 1934, are shown for manufacturing and for the nonmanufacturing groups insofar as the information is available.

The principal changes shown in these tables are briefly as follows: Factory employment and pay rolls rose 2.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively, from August to September. Expressed in concrete numbers, the gains amounted to approximately 140,000 workers and $5,100,000 in weekly wages.

Of the 90 manufacturing industries surveyed, 71 showed more employees on their pay rolls in September than in August and 72 reported larger pay rolls. The largest increases in employment were seasonal in character and were shown in the following industries: Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal (44.5 percent); confectionery (26.0 percent); canning and preserving (17.9 percent); radios (19.2 percent); fertilizers (18.8 percent); millinery (16.1 percent); jewelry (14.4 percent); and beet sugar (9.7 percent). Other industries showing substantial seasonal gains in employment were women's clothing (7.2 percent); stoves (5.2 percent); men's furnishings (4.5 percent); furniture (4.0 percent); cotton goods (3.9 percent); and shirts and collars (3.4 percent). The lighting-equipment industry had 9.0 percent more employees in September than in August, tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws), 8.4 percent; clocks and watches and time-recording devices, 8.2 percent; hardware, 6.7 percent; forgings, 5.7 percent; millwork, 5.6 percent; rubber goods (other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes), 5.2 percent; and shipbuilding, 5.1 percent. The machine-tool industry, an indicator of activity in industries using power-driven metal-cutting machinery, again reported an increase in employment (4.8 percent), gains having been reported each month since October 1934. The September employment index

(96.4) is the highest point reached since December 1930. Gains of 4.2 percent in the typewriter industry and 3.0 percent in the cash-register industry indicate an advancing rate of general business activity. Among the industries of major importance in which relatively smaller percentage gains were reported were blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, foundry and machine-shop products, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and sawmills.

The most pronounced percentage decline in employment was a seasonal decrease of 14.1 percent in ice cream. Employment in the automobile industry decreased 11.7 percent, due primarily to shutdowns for the taking of inventory and for model changes. Other industries showing decreases in employment were marble-granite-slate (6.0 percent), beverages (4.0 percent), cane-sugar refining (3.8 percent), cement (3.6 percent), butter (2.6 percent), aircraft (2.3 percent), locomotives (2.2 percent), and fur-felt hats (2.0 percent).

In nonmanufacturing 10 of the 17 industries surveyed reported gains in employment and 13 showed larger pay rolls. Retail-trade establishments showed a rise of 5 percent in employment (151,900 workers), coal-mining establishments absorbed 27,400 additional wage earners, and wholesale trade 14,500. In the aggregate, there were approximately 195,000 more workers on the pay rolls of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries and $7,100,000 more in weekly wages.

Exclusive of relief work, employment in September in the various Federal activities registered gains over August. In relief work both the Emergency-Work Program and the Emergency-Conservation Program had pronounced losses in the number of workers employed.

The Works Program with an increase of 135 percent in the number of employees had the most marked gain for the month. In the regular agencies of the Federal Government the executive, judicial, and military branches showed increased employment but a small loss occurred in the legislative branch. Decreases in the number of workers employed were reported on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Public Works Administration. On the other hand, a substantial increase in employment was registered in construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations.

Private employment.—Table 1 shows employment and pay-roll indexes and per capita weekly earnings in September 1935 for all manufacturing industries combined, for various nonmanufacturing industries, and for class I steam railroads, with percentage changes over the month and year intervals, except in the few cases referred to in footnotes, for which certain items cannot be computed. Table 2 shows for the same industries as in table 1, so far as data are available, average hours worked per week and average hourly earnings, together with percentage changes over the month and year intervals.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries, September 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings		
	Index September 1935	Percentage change from—		Index September 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change from—	
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934
	(*1923–25 = 100*)			(*1923–25 = 100*)					
All manufacturing industries combined	83.5	+2.1	+10.0	72.1	+3.6	+24.3	$21.14	+1.3	+12.8
Class I steam railroads [1]	56.5	−.2	−1.4						
	(*1929 = 100*)			(*1929 = 100*)					
Coal mining:									
Anthracite	46.0	+19.1	−19.2	38.2	+34.9	−18.7	24.11	+13.3	+.5
Bituminous	77.1	+5.1	−1.4	60.1	+31.2	+16.9	20.07	+24.8	+18.7
Metalliferous mining	48.9	+5.5	+15.6	35.4	+6.0	+36.7	22.47	+.4	+18.3
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	50.0	−2.0	−6.2	35.4	−2.6	+9.3	17.60	−.6	+16.4
Crude-petroleum producing	77.7	−1.5	−5.0	63.1	+3.4	+5.7	30.01	+5.0	+11.2
Public utilities:									
Telephone and telegraph	70.4	−.1	−.7	74.2	−1.8	+2.8	27.90	−1.8	+3.5
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	86.9	+.2	+1.3	84.5	+2.0	+6.6	31.06	+1.8	+5.2
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.0	−.2	−2.1	64.0	+1.1	+2.6	28.61	+1.3	+4.6
Trade:									
Wholesale	83.7	+1.1	+.2	67.2	+3.7	+5.7	27.66	+2.6	+5.4
Retail	81.6	+5.0	−.1	62.4	+5.4	+3.0	20.43	−.2	+3.1
General merchandising	91.2	+11.7	−.3	76.7	+11.1	+3.6	17.62	−.5	+4.0
Other than general merchandising	79.1	+3.2	.0	59.4	+3.9	+2.8	22.64	+.8	+2.7
Hotels (cash payments only)	81.1	+.5	+1.4	63.1	+1.8	+3.4	13.40	+1.3	+2.0
Laundries	83.0	−1.4	+.1	67.9	−1.9	+3.0	15.58	−.4	+2.9
Dyeing and cleaning	82.1	+3.4	+2.6	63.1	+8.4	+6.9	18.82	+4.8	+4.2
Banks	[2]	−.7	+2.0	[2]	−.6	+1.4	31.60	+.1	−.5
Brokerage	[2]	+.8	+.3	[2]	+[3]	+2.2	34.88	−.8	+1.9
Insurance	[2]	−.3	+1.0	[2]	+1.2	+4.7	36.13	+1.4	+3.6
Building construction	[2]	+2.7	+8.1	[2]	+5.3	+20.6	25.74	+2.5	+11.4

[1] Preliminary; source: Interstate Commerce Commission.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Table 2.—Hours and Earnings in September 1935 in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and in Nonmanufacturing Industries (Preliminary Figures)

Industry	Average hours worked per week			Average hourly earnings		
	Average in September 1935	Percentage change [1] from—		Average in September 1935	Percentage change [1] from—	
		August 1935	September 1934		August 1935	September 1934
				Cents		
All manufacturing industries combined	37.4	+2.2	+12.2	56.3	−0.9	0.0
Class I steam railroads	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Coal mining:						
Anthracite	29.4	+21.5	+2.9	82.6	−.5	−1.1
Bituminous	27.0	+26.8	+22.0	73.7	−1.3	−.2
Metalliferous mining	38.8	+2.1	+14.8	57.1	−1.9	+4.4
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	37.3	−1.1	+11.7	47.1	−.2	−1.7
Crude-petroleum producing	38.0	+5.3	+5.1	77.4	+.1	+3.1
Public utilities:						
Telephone and telegraph	37.9	−1.8	−.6	75.9	−.3	+4.8
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	38.8	−.8	+4.4	79.8	+2.4	+1.6
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	45.3	+1.1	+3.2	62.1	+.5	+1.3
Trade:						
Wholesale	42.0	+1.2	+3.8	64.7	+1.1	+1.2
Retail	42.4	+1.0	+3.9	51.5	−1.3	−1.2
General merchandising	39.3	+2.9	+4.9	46.2	−3.3	−1.5
Other than general merchandising	43.4	+.7	+3.4	53.1	−.6	−1.3
Hotels	47.7	.0	+1.9	[2] 27.7	+1.1	+.4
Laundries	40.6	−1.7	+3.4	36.8	+1.1	−.2
Dyeing and cleaning	42.7	+3.1	−.9	43.9	+1.9	−.6
Banks	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Brokerage	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Insurance	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
Building construction	31.8	+2.9	+12.5	80.8	−.5	+1.0

[1] Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[3] Not available.

Public employment.—Employment created by the Federal Government is of two general classes: (1) Employment in the executive, judicial, legislative, or military services, and on various construction projects financed by the Federal Government; and (2) employment on relief work where the work itself and the system of payment is of an emergency-relief character. Data for these two types of Federal employment are shown separately in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Various Service of the United States Government, September 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Kind of service	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	September	August		September	August	
Total service	1,812,861	1,631,311	+11.1	$182,035,880	$171,494,653	+6.1
Executive service	[1] 794,679	771,464	+3.0	116,094,004	115,624,800	+0.4
Judicial service	1,829	1,732	+5.6	487,976	470,939	+3.6
Legislative service	5,137	5,147	−.2	1,206,041	1,204,204	+.2
Military service	275,964	269,459	+2.4	21,834,559	20,846,275	+4.7
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	[2] 344,520	394,509	−12.7	[3] 22,772,317	25,292,656	−10.0
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	9,301	9,415	−1.2	957,846	1,020,208	−6.1
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriation	45,592	36,491	+24.9	3,199,785	2,694,822	+18.7
The Works Program	335,839	143,094	+134.7	15,483,352	4,340,749	+256.7

[1] Does not include 273 employees transferred, but not reported by the department to which they were assigned.
[2] Includes 317 wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.
[3] Includes $10,575 paid to wage earners on projects financed from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

Table 4.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Relief Work of Various Federal Agencies, September 1935 (Preliminary Figures)

Group	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	September	August		September	August	
All groups	1,419,822	2,000,875	−29.1	$45,734,719	$65,161,337	−29.8
Emergency Work Program	885,765	[1] 1,410,513	−37.3	21,337,302	[1] 38,925,474	−45.2
Emergency Conservation Work	[2] 534,057	[3] 590,362	−9.5	[2] 24,397,417	[3] 26,235,863	−7.0

[1] Revised.
[2] 46,912 employees and a pay roll of $6,182,757 included in executive service.
[3] 44,093 employees and a pay roll of $5,872,916 included in executive service.

Coverage of Reports

MONTHLY reports on employment and pay rolls are now available for the following groups: (1) 90 manufacturing industries; (2) 17 nonmanufacturing industries, including building construction; (3) class I steam railroads; and (4) Federal services and agencies. The reports for the first two of these groups—manufacturing and nonmanufacturing—are based on sample surveys by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, but in practically all cases the samples are sufficiently large to be entirely representative. The figures on class I steam railroads are compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission and include all employees. The data for the various Federal services and agencies also cover all employees on the pay rolls of such organizations.

In total, these four groups include a majority of the wage and salary workers in the United States. Unfortunately, however, information is not available for certain other large employment groups—notably agricultural work, professional service, and domestic and personal service.

Employment and Pay Rolls in August 1935: Revised Figures

THIS article presents the detailed figures on volume of employment, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of August 1935. The tabular data are the same as those published in the Employment and Pay Rolls (formerly Trend of Employment) pamphlet for August except for certain minor revisions and corrections.

Part I.—Private Employment

Manufacturing Industries

THE increase of 2.8 percent in factory employment in August brings the index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to 81.7 percent of the 1923–25 average. At the same time the index of factory pay rolls rose from 65.3 to 69.6. Both indexes for August were the highest since April. Compared with the corresponding month of last year the employment index shows an increase of 2.8 percent and the index of pay rolls a gain of 11.9 percent.

The largest percentage gains in employment from July to August were in industries which are normally affected by seasonal influences at this time of year. Employment in the beet-sugar industry increased 63.3 percent; millinery, 36.2 percent; canning and preserving, 30.5 percent; women's clothing, 28.2 percent; cottonseed oil-cake-meal, 27.6 percent; radios and phonographs, 15.6 percent; rubber boots and shoes, 12.9 percent; and fur-felt hats, 11.6 percent. Other industries in which substantial seasonal gains were reported were: Silk and rayon goods, 10.6 percent; jewelry, 8.4 percent; men's furnishings, 7.1 percent; silverware, 6.9 percent; knit goods, 6.3 percent; furniture, 6.2 percent; men's clothing, 5.3 percent; and boots and shoes, 3.9 percent. A number of industries, allied to the building construction industry, reported gains in employment, among which were sawmills, 7.8 percent; steam and hot-water heating apparatus and supplies, 7.2 percent; lighting equipment, 7.2 percent; millwork, 5.9 percent; plumbers' supplies, 3.4 percent; glass, 3.2 percent; and brick, 2.7 percent. The steel works, rolling mills, and blast furnace industry reported a gain of 2.8 percent in number of workers coupled with a gain of 17.4 percent in pay rolls. Employment in the agricultural-implement and machine-tool industries continued upward. The gain of 3.3 percent in employment in the machine-tool industry brings the level of employment to the highest point recorded since January 1931, and the gain of 0.9 percent in employment in the agricultural-implement industry raised the employment index to the maximum reached since May 1930.

The largest percentage decline in employment (6.4) was in the cement industry. Automobile establishments reported a 5.5 percent

reduction in number of workers, reflecting a slowing down in a number of plants preparatory to production on new models.

The indexes of factory employment and pay rolls are computed from reports supplied by representative establishments in 90 manufacturing industries, the 3-year average 1923-25 being taken as the base or 100. In August, reports were received from 23,615 establishments employing 3,863,668 wage earners whose earnings in the week ending nearest August 15 were $80,536,645.

Per capita weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries combined were $20.84 in August, a gain of 3.8 percent compared with July.

Some of the establishments that report employment and pay-roll totals do not report man-hours. Consequently, average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data supplied by a smaller number of establishments than are used in computing per capita weekly earnings and indexes of employment and pay rolls. Man-hour data are not published for any industry for which available information covers less than 20 percent of all employees in that industry.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, average hours worked per week, average hourly earnings and per capita weekly earnings in manufacturing industries in August are presented in table 1. Percentage changes from July 1935 to August 1935 and from August 1934 to August 1935 are also given in this table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, August 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—	
		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934
													Cents		
All industries	**81.7**	**+2.8**	**+2.8**	**69.6**	**+6.6**	**+11.9**	**$30.84**	**+3.8**	**+9.0**	**36.6**	**+4.0**	**+7.3**	**56.8**	**−0.2**	**+1.5**
Durable goods	**70.4**	**+1.6**	**+6.5**	**58.9**	**+5.9**	**+17.8**	**22.55**	**+4.4**	**+10.7**	**37.0**	**+4.8**	**+8.9**	**60.7**	**−.3**	**+1.3**
Nondurable goods	**94.0**	**+3.9**	**.0**	**83.2**	**+7.1**	**+6.8**	**19.27**	**+3.0**	**+6.9**	**36.2**	**+2.8**	**+5.9**	**53.4**	**−.2**	**+2.3**
Durable goods															
Iron and steel and their products, not including machinery	**73.2**	**+2.7**	**+6.7**	**59.6**	**+12.9**	**+31.0**	**22.10**	**+9.9**	**+22.8**	**35.8**	**+9.1**	**+19.7**	**61.1**	**+.2**	**+.7**
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	73.7	+2.8	+5.7	61.6	+17.4	+40.0	23.05	+14.3	+32.4	34.9	+14.1	+30.5	66.0	+.5	+.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	77.1	+2.2	−.8	61.3	+13.2	+18.0	20.72	+10.7	+15.4	36.2	+11.0	+15.8	57.2	−.3	−1.5
Cast-iron pipe	51.2	−.8	−4.8	29.1	+2.9	−.3	16.17	+3.7	+5.1	32.1	+3.5	+4.3	49.8	−.2	−.7
Cutlery (not including silver and plated cutlery), and edge tools	75.6	+6.2	−2.7	57.1	+5.7	+7.7	19.54	−.5	+10.7	36.5	+3.4	+9.5	53.3	−3.8	+.5
Forgings, iron and steel	57.9	+1.7	+11.6	42.3	+0.9	+21.9	21.52	+8.0	+9.0	35.3	+7.0	+5.0	61.1	+1.3	+5.7
Hardware	48.5	−1.9	−5.5	39.4	−2.3	+4.0	19.11	−.4	+10.8	34.9	−0.9	+13.6	55.0	−.5	−4.5
Plumbers' supplies	93.4	+3.4	+54.4	58.7	+0.8	+72.6	20.84	+6.3	+11.7	38.1	+6.7	+16.3	54.6	−.4	−3.8
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus and steam fittings	53.0	+7.2	+9.1	36.4	+12.9	+20.1	21.88	+5.2	+9.6	37.3	+5.1	+7.3	58.6	−.2	+1.2
Stoves	102.0	+3.9	+16.3	80.4	+12.0	+39.3	21.96	+7.8	+19.6	39.0	+6.6	+14.4	55.5	−.4	+2.8
Structural and ornamental metalwork	57.9	+1.8	−1.9	43.9	+4.0	+5.0	20.99	+2.2	+6.7	36.1	+3.1	+5.1	58.2	−.9	+1.3
Tin cans and other tinware	104.0	+4.0	+4.9	103.6	+6.1	+10.7	21.02	+2.0	+5.5	40.3	+2.3	+6.2	52.2	.0	−.5
Tools (not including edge tools, machine tools, files, and saws)	60.0	−3.7	+4.5	55.2	+.3	+12.7	20.81	+4.2	+7.2	38.2	+3.5	+1.8	54.1	+.6	+6.5
Wirework	118.7	+1.9	+2.1	105.1	−1.2	+16.6	17.67	−3.1	+14.4	32.0	+.6	+10.8	55.3	−2.3	+3.2
Machinery, not including transportation equipment	**87.3**	**+2.0**	**+10.6**	**71.2**	**+5.5**	**+22.5**	**23.26**	**+3.4**	**+10.9**	**38.0**	**+4.1**	**+9.9**	**60.3**	**−.5**	**+.5**
Agricultural implements	117.8	+.9	+76.3	137.5	+1.7	+101.3	24.82	+.8	+14.0	40.0	+.3	+5.3	62.4	+.5	+7.1
Cash registers, adding machines, and calculating machines	102.0	−.7	−3.5	85.8	+.2	+2.1	27.60	+.9	+5.8	40.0	+.8	+2.8	69.6	.0	+1.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	70.4	+1.2	+7.8	57.8	+5.6	+15.1	22.71	+4.3	+6.7	36.8	+4.8	+8.4	61.1	−.3	−2.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, August 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [2]		
	Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 =100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—	
		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934
Durable goods—Continued													*Cents*		
Machinery, not including transportation equipment—Continued															
Engines, turbines, tractors, and water wheels	101.1	(3)	+40.8	73.9	+1.9	+54.3	$26.28	+1.9	+9.1	38.9	+1.0	+3.9	67.5	+0.7	+4.5
Foundry and machine-shop products	74.0	+.8	+7.2	60.0	+5.8	+19.3	22.88	+5.0	+11.5	38.2	+5.2	+9.5	59.7	−.2	+1.6
Machine tools	91.9	+3.3	+39.0	80.5	+6.2	+64.3	26.24	+2.8	+18.0	42.1	+3.4	+17.8	62.5	−.3	+.6
Radios and phonographs	213.8	+15.6	−1.7	133.9	+18.6	+8.8	19.12	+2.7	+10.9	37.2	+6.3	+11.9	51.4	−3.6	−5.5
Textile machinery and parts	62.6	−1.4	−5.9	50.5	−1.4	+2.4	22.48	+.1	+10.5	36.5	.0	+9.3	61.9	+.3	+1.1
Typewriters and parts	97.6	+.5	−2.1	80.0	+.8	−7.6	20.98	+.3	−5.6	36.7	+1.1	−5.9	57.1	−1.0	+.6
Transportation equipment	**83.5**	**−4.2**	**−.2**	**71.6**	**−4.1**	**+1.7**	**25.06**	**.0**	**+1.9**	**33.4**	**−.6**	**−1.4**	**74.8**	**+.5**	**+4.4**
Aircraft	453.4	+4.8	+36.0	378.4	+10.1	+25.4	25.52	+5.1	−7.7	40.7	+3.3	−1.4	63.4	+.3	−.7
Automobiles	95.1	−5.5	+2.8	80.6	−5.9	+5.4	25.30	−.4	+2.4	33.2	−1.2	−2.1	76.1	+.7	+3.8
Cars, electric- and steam-railroad	32.2	+1.7	−37.7	30.4	+8.7	−40.6	19.82	+6.8	−4.2	33.1	+6.8	−5.8	60.2	+.2	+.6
Locomotives	21.5	+7.7	−44.2	9.1	+11.2	−48.6	22.20	+3.3	−7.8	33.9	+2.4	−10.2	65.4	+.6	+1.5
Shipbuilding	72.4	+1.5	+1.7	61.5	+3.6	+9.0	24.64	+2.0	+7.5	32.8	+.6	+5.5	73.9	+.8	+2.0
Railroad repair shops	**52.8**	**−1.3**	**−4.3**	**49.0**	**+1.7**	**+1.0**	**26.31**	**+3.0**	**+5.6**	**38.7**	**+2.9**	**−2.3**	**67.5**	**−.1**	**+6.7**
Electric railroad	65.3	+.2	−1.1	59.6	+1.4	+1.9	27.18	+1.2	+3.1	44.2	+1.4	+1.1	61.0	−.3	+1.3
Steam railroad	51.9	−1.4	−4.6	48.3	+1.6	+.8	26.10	+3.1	+5.9	38.2	+3.2	−2.3	68.1	−.1	+7.2
Nonferrous metals and their products	**80.0**	**+2.6**	**+9.0**	**64.6**	**+8.4**	**+21.4**	**21.02**	**+5.8**	**+11.4**	**38.4**	**+6.4**	**+11.1**	**54.4**	**−.7**	**+2.1**
Aluminum manufactures	75.5	+1.1	+12.0	65.8	+12.8	+59.7	21.08	+11.5	+49.7	39.1	+13.0	+62.1	53.9	−1.3	−5.4
Brass, bronze, and copper products	78.2	+1.1	+7.6	61.1	+6.2	+19.3	22.64	+5.0	+11.1	38.7	+5.2	+9.8	58.6	.0	+1.9
Clocks and watches and time-recording devices	80.7	+.8	+17.1	68.8	+10.1	+26.7	19.28	+9.2	+8.5	39.3	+10.1	+5.9	49.1	−.8	+3.0
Jewelry	72.5	+8.4	+10.4	54.8	+14.7	+10.3	19.69	+5.8	+.3	37.2	+9.7	+3.5	53.2	−3.4	+1.5
Lighting equipment	73.9	+7.2	+19.4	66.6	+13.0	+38.2	21.14	+5.4	+15.6	40.3	+7.5	+16.1	52.3	−1.3	+.6
Silverware and plated ware	69.8	+6.9	+.7	52.0	+8.1	+7.7	21.24	+1.0	+6.7	36.6	+.8	+6.7	57.7	.0	+.4
Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	80.8	+.7	+14.6	53.2	+.3	+24.3	21.23	−.4	+8.5	37.8	.0	+3.8	55.9	−.5	+4.8
Stamped and enameled ware	101.9	+1.5	+4.6	82.3	+11.3	+18.4	19.02	+9.7	+13.3	38.0	+10.8	+11.3	49.8	−.8	+2.2
Lumber and allied products	**53.3**	**+6.6**	**+12.9**	**44.4**	**+15.9**	**+35.8**	**17.66**	**+8.5**	**+17.2**	**38.9**	**+7.6**	**+18.5**	**44.6**	**+1.1**	**+2.3**
Furniture	73.4	+6.2	+16.7	56.0	+15.7	+31.1	18.18	+8.9	+12.3	40.5	+10.4	+15.7	44.6	−1.3	−2.3

Smelting and refining—copper, lead, and zinc	80.8	+.7	+14.6	53.2	+.3	+24.3	21.23	−.4	+8.5	37.8	.0	+3.8	55.9	−.5	+4.8
Stamped and enameled ware	101.9	+1.5	+4.6	82.3	+11.3	+18.4	19.02	+9.7	+13.3	38.0	+10.8	+11.3	49.8	−.8	+2.2
Lumber and allied products	55.3	+6.6	+12.9	44.4	+18.9	+32.8	17.95	+8.8	+17.5	40.6	+9.6	+15.8	44.6	+1.1	+2.6
Furniture	73.4	+6.2	+16.7	56.0	+15.7	+31.1	18.18	+8.9	+12.3	40.5	+10.4	+15.7	44.6	−1.3	−2.3
Lumber:															
Millwork	47.5	+5.9	+31.2	37.7	+10.4	+63.2	18.28	+4.3	+24.7	40.3	+3.3	+25.4	45.0	+.9	+.8
Sawmills	36.6	+7.8	+8.0	27.9	+19.4	+26.2	17.90	+10.8	+17.3	39.3	+5.9	+14.1	46.4	+5.5	+3.7
Turpentine and rosin	99.1	+.3	+.8	59.3	+3.2	+15.6	12.06	+3.0	+14.4						
Stone, clay, and glass products	55.9	+2.2	+5.3	40.9	+5.1	+17.2	19.17	+3.0	+11.4	35.4	+2.9	+9.3	54.8	−.4	+2.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	33.8	+2.7	+6.3	21.2	+5.3	+26.2	16.13	+2.5	+19.3	36.1	+2.0	+13.2	44.9	−.2	+2.7
Cement	53.8	−6.4	−2.2	35.8	−5.6	+1.1	19.78	+.8	+3.5	35.4	+1.1	+5.5	56.0	.0	−.9
Glass	95.7	+3.2	+9.2	82.3	+6.9	+20.7	20.11	+3.6	+10.8	35.2	+3.5	+6.7	57.4	−.2	+3.0
Marble, granite, slate, and other products	29.6	−1.1	−5.4	20.5	+.4	+2.0	23.08	+1.5	+7.4	34.3	+3.0	+7.8	67.9	−1.9	+1.1
Pottery	67.0	+7.3	+5.7	46.6	+12.1	+23.3	18.71	+4.5	+17.7	35.2	+4.1	+13.2	54.7	+.6	+9.4
Nondurable goods															
Textiles and their products	92.9	+5.8	+5.3	78.9	+15.4	+15.9	16.21	+9.0	+10.0	34.0	+6.3	+10.5	48.1	+1.9	+.4
Fabrics	89.9	+2.7	+5.0	76.5	+9.1	+18.2	15.70	+6.2	+12.6	34.8	+5.5	+11.5	45.0	+.7	+1.7
Carpets and rugs	83.7	+1.2	+27.8	80.6	+6.4	+68.3	21.86	+5.1	+31.5	37.9	+6.2	+26.6	57.1	+.9	+5.2
Cotton goods	81.6	−.9	−8.0	64.8	+1.0	+2.4	12.49	+1.9	+11.3	33.2	+2.5	+13.7	37.7	−.3	+.1
Cotton small wares	77.1	−3.5	−.4	64.3	−1.3	+5.8	16.12	+2.3	+6.4	35.7	+1.4	+8.7	44.8	+.2	−2.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	102.9	+1.6	+2.3	84.3	+14.7	+9.6	19.31	+12.9	+7.3	36.3	+13.8	+7.3	53.3	+.2	+2.1
Hats, fur-felt	90.5	+11.6	+9.3	99.9	+21.7	+10.0	27.43	+9.1	+.9	38.8	+6.0	+1.3	70.8	+1.9	−1.5
Knit goods	110.4	+6.3	+7.6	105.5	+23.0	+18.0	16.32	+15.8	+9.7	34.4	+14.3	+4.8	48.0	+1.5	+2.9
Silk and rayon goods	75.5	+10.6	+2.2	65.1	+17.5	+9.0	15.92	+6.3	+7.1	35.9	+7.2	+9.2	44.3	−.9	−1.4
Woolen and worsted goods	97.3	+3.1	+42.3	76.9	+3.2	+60.2	18.10	+.1	+12.6	36.6	−.3	+16.4	49.5	+.4	−2.6
Wearing apparel	96.0	+13.7	+6.5	78.8	+29.6	+11.6	17.90	+14.0	+4.7	32.3	+8.8	+6.2	54.8	+2.8	−3.8
Clothing, men's	93.6	+5.3	+5.9	74.3	+13.3	+13.3	18.61	+7.6	+6.9	31.5	+7.5	+7.5	58.1	.0	−3.7
Clothing, women's	121.4	+28.2	+10.4	97.9	+55.4	+14.9	20.18	+21.2	+4.1	33.0	+8.6	+7.7	59.8	+8.1	−5.0
Corsets and allied garments	85.3	−.2	−2.8	72.5	−.9	−4.1	13.77	−.6	−1.0	28.8	−8.0	−8.0	45.4	+3.2	+4.3
Men's furnishings	98.0	+7.1	+3.9	67.4	+21.0	+7.2	13.78	+13.0	+3.0	31.3	+13.8	−1.1	37.6	−3.3	+2.5
Millinery	57.6	+36.2	−11.9	52.5	+73.2	−11.6	21.43	+27.2	+.7						
Shirts and collars	105.9	+6.9	+8.8	102.9	+12.8	+13.5	12.95	+5.5	+4.4	33.1	+10.0	+5.2	39.4	−4.6	+0.1
Leather and its manufactures	90.1	+3.2	−1.1	81.7	+5.4	+3.8	19.57	+2.1	+5.0	37.8	+.8	+5.3	52.1	+.4	+2.2
Boots and shoes	89.1	+3.9	−3.0	77.7	+6.4	−1.8	19.02	+2.4	+1.6	37.7	+.8	+5.4	50.9	+.4	+1.8
Leather	94.4	+1.0	+6.8	94.2	+3.2	+23.8	21.59	+2.2	+15.7	38.4	+1.6	+5.9	56.3	.0	+4.1
Food and kindred products	109.9	+5.4	−10.0	99.8	+4.0	−5.0	20.30	−1.3	+5.5	39.5	−1.2	+3.7	51.3	−1.2	+2.6
Baking	111.7	+.2	−3.5	95.7	−.8	−2.1	21.54	−1.0	+1.5	39.7	−1.7	+2.7	54.0	+.4	−1.4
Beverages	179.0	+.3	−3.7	189.8	−1.5	+2.6	31.91	−1.8	+6.4	41.5	−1.9	+6.7	77.2	+.1	+.3
Butter	76.9	−1.4	−10.1	60.4	−1.5	−3.7	20.80	−(4)	+7.1						
Canning and preserving	180.9	+30.5	−6.9	216.2	+29.4	+10.6	14.16	−.8	+19.0	37.8	−1.6	+20.0	37.8	+1.6	+3.7
Confectionery	69.8	+2.0	−2.4	60.4	+6.0	−.7	15.58	+3.9	+1.7	35.3	+5.4	+2.7	44.8	−.9	+1.3
Flour	76.3	+2.3	−2.4	66.1	+3.1	+2.0	21.41	+.8	+4.8	39.6	+1.0	+6.5	53.8	−.2	−.3
Ice cream	85.9	−2.0	−3.2	69.3	−3.5	+.7	25.27	−1.5	+4.2	47.1	−1.5	−.6	53.3	.0	+5.0
Slaughtering and meat packing	79.4	−1.3	−29.4	73.2	−2.5	−26.1	22.87	−1.2	+4.6	40.2	−2.0	−6.8	55.9	+.7	+11.3
Sugar, beet	77.1	+63.3	+5.0	70.7	+62.3	+24.7	21.96	−.6	+19.1	43.5	+20.2	+11.6	51.2	−18.3	+3.4
Sugar refining, cane	82.0	−4.1	−6.3	71.3	−2.0	−3.6	22.12	+2.2	+2.9	37.2	−1.1	−6.2	58.8	+3.2	+8.0
Tobacco manufactures	57.9	+.5	−11.1	46.6	−2.1	−5.5	14.30	−2.5	+6.3	35.4	−3.3	−1.3	40.7	.0	+6.6
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	64.4	−2.2	−12.5	65.1	−2.6	−2.3	15.66	−.4	+11.6	35.7	+.3	+6.4	44.1	−.5	+4.6
Cigars and cigarettes	57.0	+.9	−10.9	44.2	−1.9	−6.2	14.07	−2.8	+5.2	35.4	−3.8	−2.7	40.2	+.2	+7.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Employment, Pay Rolls, and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries, August 1935—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [2]			Average hourly earnings [2]		
	Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1935 (3-year average 1923–25 = 100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—	
		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934
Nondurable goods—Continued													*Cents*		
Paper and printing	**95.9**	**+0.4**	**+2.2**	**83.0**	**+2.0**	**+5.9**	**$24.18**	**+1.5**	**+3.5**	**37.4**	**+2.2**	**+3.0**	**68.4**	**−0.6**	**+2.2**
Boxes, paper	85.3	+2.4	+1.4	78.7	+6.5	+5.6	18.88	+3.9	+3.8	37.9	+5.3	+3.9	49.9	−1.2	+.2
Paper and pulp	108.8	−.1	+3.8	87.2	+2.5	+10.7	20.19	+2.5	+6.5	38.2	+3.0	+4.9	52.8	−.6	+1.8
Printing and publishing:															
Book and job	87.6	+1.1	+3.1	76.5	+.9	+6.8	26.94	−.3	+3.6	37.1	+1.1	+4.0	73.0	−1.4	+1.9
Newspapers and periodicals	96.5	−.5	−.1	86.3	+1.1	+1.6	32.64	+1.6	+1.5	36.5	+.6	−.2	89.8	+.6	+4.5
Chemicals and allied products, and petroleum refining	**107.9**	**+1.0**	**+.9**	**97.0**	**+1.7**	**+7.8**	**23.64**	**+.7**	**+6.8**	**37.8**	**+1.3**	**+4.4**	**62.7**	**−.9**	**+3.4**
Other than petroleum refining	106.9	+1.1	+1.5	95.4	+1.7	+8.7	21.57	+.6	+7.0	38.9	+1.6	+5.1	55.9	−1.2	+2.5
Chemicals	107.7	−1.2	−2.9	100.8	−.8	+4.5	25.97	+.4	+7.3	40.3	+1.5	+6.3	64.5	−.9	+.2
Cottonseed—oil, cake, and meal	59.6	+27.6	−17.7	62.5	+29.5	−8.6	10.03	+1.5	+11.2	42.9	+3.6	+18.8	23.6	−2.5	−5.2
Druggists' preparations	97.3	+2.3	−1.3	92.0	−.3	+2.3	20.32	−2.6	+3.4	36.9	−3.7	−1.8	54.9	−.4	+.2
Explosives	86.5	+.4	−4.4	76.9	+10.0	+5.5	24.91	+9.7	+10.8	36.3	+9.3	+5.0	65.6	−1.2	+4.4
Fertilizers	69.5	+2.2	−4.1	63.3	+2.1	+10.1	13.47	−.1	+14.4	34.5	+.3	+10.1	39.0	−.8	+3.7
Paints and varnishes	105.5	−2.8	+6.5	87.8	−1.3	+12.7	23.17	+1.5	+5.9	39.3	+1.0	+3.0	59.0	+.3	+3.1
Rayon and allied products	340.3	+3.8	+11.9	253.4	+5.5	+18.9	19.70	+1.7	+6.3	38.3	+1.6	+4.6	51.4	.0	+1.4
Soap	98.0	−1.3	−.6	93.8	−.6	+8.9	23.16	+.7	+9.7	37.8	+1.1	−4.3	61.4	−.5	+13.9
Petroleum refining	112.2	+.9	−1.1	102.5	+2.0	+5.5	28.07	+1.1	+6.6	35.0	+1.4	+3.3	80.9	−.1	+5.8
Rubber products	**77.9**	**+.8**	**−3.5**	**64.3**	**+4.9**	**+9.4**	**22.65**	**+4.0**	**+13.2**	**33.7**	**+4.0**	**+9.4**	**68.6**	**−.4**	**+3.6**
Rubber boots and shoes	51.2	+12.9	−7.2	49.4	+18.6	−2.2	19.00	+5.1	+5.6	36.6	+5.8	+1.6	51.9	−.8	+3.4
Rubber goods, other than boots, shoes, tires, and inner tubes	117.1	−.4	+1.0	98.6	+3.9	+10.3	19.42	+4.3	+9.1	37.0	+3.6	+6.8	52.8	−.2	+.7
Rubber tires and inner tubes	69.7	−.9	−5.7	55.8	+3.0	+11.8	25.59	+3.9	+18.3	30.5	+3.4	+12.1	84.4	+.1	+6.3

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. Percentage changes over month in the groups and in "All industries" also computed from indexes.

[2] Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes. The average hours and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

[3] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Indexes and Estimates of Factory Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to August 1935

Indexes of employment and pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined, for the durable-goods group, and for the nondurable-goods group, by months from January 1934 to August 1935, inclusive, are given in table 2. Estimates of employment and weekly pay rolls for all manufacturing industries combined are also given in this table.

The diagram on page 1368 indicates the trend of factory employment and pay rolls from January 1919 to August 1935.

Table 2.—Indexes and Estimates of Employment and Pay Rolls in All Manufacturing Industries Combined and Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in the Durable- and Nondurable-Goods Groups [1]

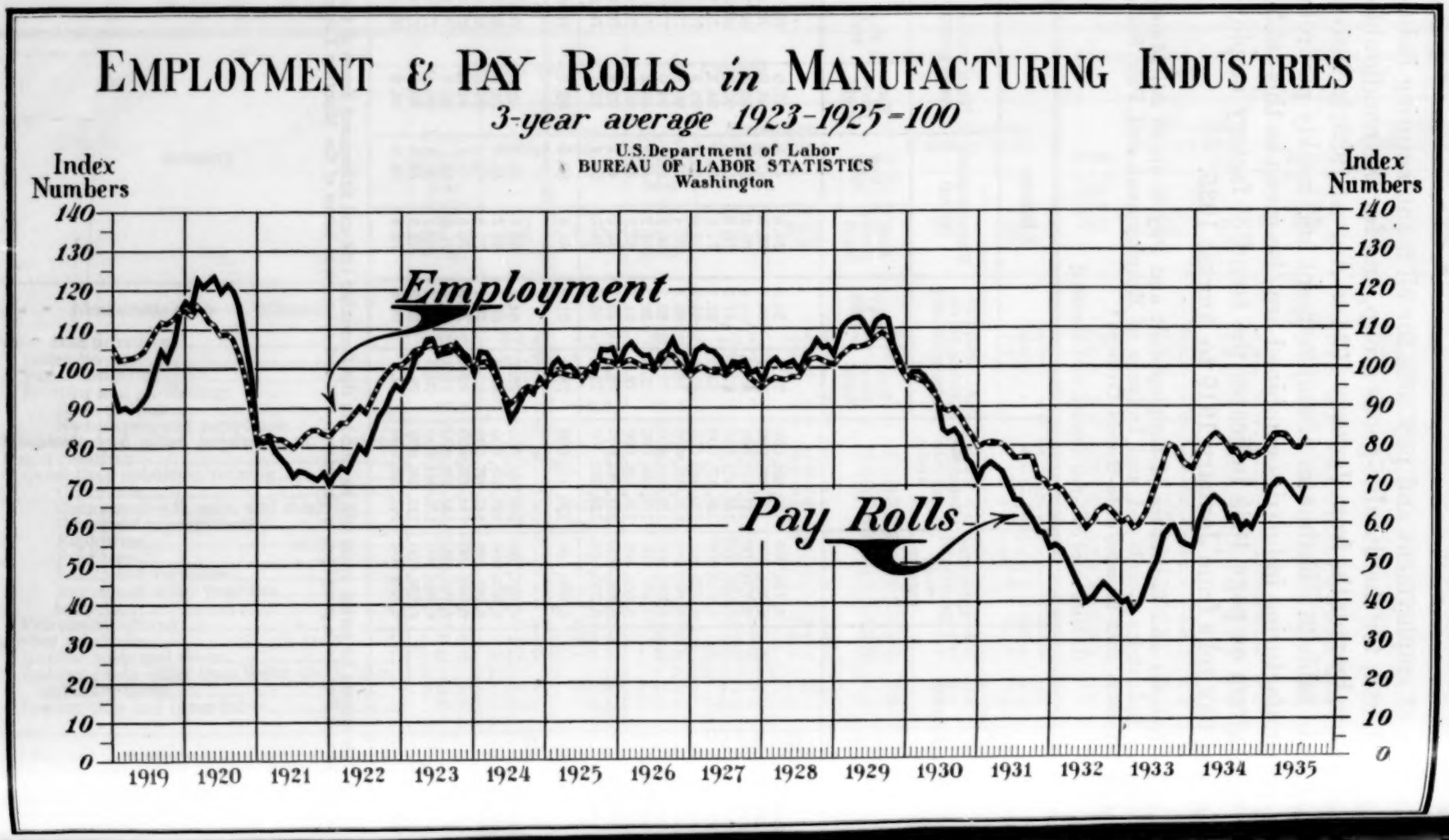
[Indexes based on 3-year average, 1923-25=100.0]

Year and month	Estimated number of wage earners	Estimated pay rolls (1 week)	Indexes					
			All manufacturing industries combined		Durable-goods group		Nondurable-goods group	
			Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls	Employment	Pay rolls
1934								
January	6,146,000	$109,806,000	73.3	54.0	59.8	41.6	87.9	69.7
February	6,514,200	123,395,000	77.7	60.6	63.5	47.9	93.0	76.9
March	6,770,100	131,852,000	80.8	64.8	67.1	52.8	95.4	80.1
April	6,906,100	136,962,000	82.4	67.3	70.0	57.4	95.8	80.0
May	6,912,600	136,575,000	82.5	67.1	71.5	58.6	94.3	78.1
June	6,799,900	132,040,000	81.1	64.9	70.8	56.9	92.3	75.1
July	6,593,500	123,011,000	78.7	60.5	67.4	49.9	90.8	73.9
August	6,666,200	126,603,000	79.5	62.2	66.1	50.0	94.0	77.9
September	6,351,900	118,089,000	75.8	58.0	64.2	45.5	88.2	74.0
October	6,569,500	124,138,000	78.4	61.0	62.8	46.4	95.1	79.6
November	6,435,000	121,085,000	76.8	59.5	62.2	46.1	92.4	76.6
December	6,536,100	128,593,000	78.0	63.2	64.3	50.4	92.7	79.5
Average	6,600,100	126,012,000	78.8	61.9	65.8	50.3	92.7	76.8
1935								
January	6,595,700	130,503,000	78.7	64.1	66.1	52.5	92.3	79.0
February	6,809,000	140,618,000	81.2	69.1	69.3	58.6	94.1	82.5
March	6,906,300	143,927,000	82.4	70.7	70.8	60.5	94.8	83.8
April	6,906,100	144,075,000	82.4	70.8	71.6	61.8	94.0	82.3
May	6,795,500	139,325,000	81.1	68.5	71.3	60.1	91.6	79.1
June	6,669,200	135,044,000	79.6	66.4	69.5	57.6	90.4	77.6
July	6,664,700	132,886,000	79.5	65.3	69.3	55.6	90.5	77.7
August	6,850,900	141,596,000	81.7	69.6	70.4	58.9	94.0	83.2

[1] Comparable indexes for earlier years will be found in the December 1934 and subsequent issues of the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet, or the March 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] Computed from available man-hour data—all reporting establishments do not furnish man-hours. Percentage changes and average hourly earnings in the groups and in "All industries" are weighted.

[3] Less than ½ of 1 percent.


EMPLOYMENT & PAY ROLLS in MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
3-year average 1923-1925=100
U.S. Department of Labor
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Washington
Index Numbers
Index Numbers
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Employment
Pay Rolls
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935

Trade, Public Utility, Mining, and Service Industries, and Private Building Construction

GAINS in employment from July to August were reported in 11 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and pay rolls increased in 8. The most pronounced increase in employment was in bituminous-coal mining; the 4.8 percent gain in this industry indicates that approximately 5,600 wage earners were added to pay rolls. Wholesale trade showed a gain of 0.9 percent, which represents an increase of about 1,200 employees. Private building construction firms reported 3.6 percent more wage earners and a 4.4 percent increase in weekly wage disbursements.

The most pronounced decreases in employment were in anthracite mining (21.7 percent), dyeing and cleaning (2.8 percent) and retail trade (1.8 percent). The estimated equivalents in number of workers represented by these declines were 15,200, 1,400, and 54,000, respectively. In the aggregate, there were approximately 25,000 fewer workers on the pay rolls of the 17 nonmanufacturing industries surveyed, and $900,000 less paid in weekly wages.

Indexes of employment and pay rolls, per capita weekly earnings, average hours worked per week, and average hourly earnings in August for 13 of the trade, public utility, mining and service industries, together with percentage changes from July 1935 and August 1934, are shown in table 3. Similar information, except indexes of employment and pay rolls, is also presented for private building construction. Man-hour data and indexes of employment and pay rolls are not available for banking, brokerage, or insurance establishments, but the table shows percentage changes in employment, pay rolls, and per capita weekly earnings for these three industries.

Table 3.—Employment, Pay Rolls, Hours, and Earnings, August 1935

Industry	Employment			Pay roll			Per capita weekly earnings [1]			Average hours worked per week [1]			Average hourly earnings [1]		
	Index August 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Index August 1935 (average 1929=100)	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—		Average in August 1935	Percentage change from—	
		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934		July 1935	August 1934
Coal mining:													*Cents*		
Anthracite	38.7	−21.7	−21.8	28.3	−24.6	−28.7	$21.28	−3.8	−8.9	24.1	−10.1	−11.8	83.2	+0.8	−0.5
Bituminous	73.4	+4.8	−4.8	45.8	+27.6	−9.1	15.97	+21.8	−4.6	21.8	+19.8	−2.7	73.7	.0	+1.1
Metalliferous mining	46.3	+2.5	+8.4	33.4	+7.4	+23.7	22.32	+4.7	+14.1	38.0	+4.1	+7.7	58.0	+.3	+7.6
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	51.0	+.2	−6.8	36.3	+5.6	+6.8	17.58	+5.3	+14.5	37.5	+5.3	+9.7	47.0	−.6	−.8
Crude-petroleum producing	78.9	+1.9	−4.6	61.1	+1.9	−.2	28.53	+.1	+4.6	36.4	+.6	−1.2	76.7	−.4	+3.0
Public utilities:															
Telephone and telegraph	70.5	+.3	−.7	75.5	−.2	+2.0	28.38	−.6	+2.8	38.6	+1.3	−.3	76.0	−1.4	+6.1
Electric light and power and manufactured gas	86.7	+2.3	+1.3	82.8	+1.6	+3.6	30.41	−.6	+2.4	39.2	+.8	+2.2	77.5	−1.0	+2.8
Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance	71.2	−.4	−2.2	63.3	−.2	+.8	28.30	+.2	+3.0	44.8	+.2	+1.1	61.9	−.2	+1.6
Trade:															
Wholesale	82.8	+.9	+.4	64.8	+.3	+3.3	26.93	−.6	+3.0	41.5	+.2	+2.1	64.5	−1.1	+.9
Retail	77.7	−1.8	−.1	59.2	−2.1	+1.4	20.42	−.1	+1.5	42.0	+.2	+4.9	51.7	−.2	−.5
General merchandising	81.7	−3.4	+.6	69.0	−3.8	+3.1	17.79	−.4	+2.5	38.4	+.3	+2.2	48.2	−.6	−.3
Other than general merchandising	76.7	−1.3	−.3	57.2	−1.5	+1.1	22.41	−.2	+1.4	43.0	+.2	+5.4	52.7	−.2	−.8
Hotels (cash payments only) [2]	80.7	+.5	+.9	62.0	−.1	+3.0	13.26	−.5	+2.0	47.8	.0	+1.7	27.5	.0	.0
Laundries	84.2	−.3	+.6	69.2	−2.4	+3.9	15.56	−2.1	+3.3	41.3	−1.2	+4.4	36.3	−.5	−.5
Dyeing and cleaning	79.4	−2.8	+1.0	58.2	−5.4	+2.6	17.98	−2.7	+1.7	41.4	−.7	−2.7	43.1	−1.8	−1.1
Banks	(4)	+.3	+1.7	(4)	+.3	+1.3	31.48	[3]	−.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Brokerage	(4)	+3.3	−3.9	(4)	+4.3	−2.8	35.18	+.9	+1.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Insurance	(4)	−.1	+1.3	(4)	−4.6	+2.0	35.66	−4.5	+.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Building construction	(4)	+3.6	+7.6	(4)	+4.4	+16.8	25.06	+.8	+8.7	31.0	+.3	+9.1	80.8	+.7	+2.1

[1] Per capita weekly earnings are computed from figures furnished by all reporting establishments. Average hours and average hourly earnings are computed from data furnished by a smaller number of establishments as some firms do not report man-hour information. Percentage changes over year computed from indexes.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[3] The additional value of board, room, and tips cannot be computed.
[4] Not available.

Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls in Trade, Public Utility, Mining, Service Industries, and Building Construction, January 1934 to August 1935

Indexes of employment and pay rolls in 13 trade, public utility, mining, and service industries and 2 subdivisions under retail trade are shown by months in table 4 for the period, January 1934 to August 1935.

Table 4.—**Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to August 1935** [1]

[12-month average, 1929=100.0]

Month	Anthracite mining				Bituminous-coal mining				Metalliferous mining				Quarrying and nonmetallic mining			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	64.1	62.9	73.2	57.5	75.8	80.0	51.3	59.6	39.6	44.3	25.4	30.1	39.7	36.9	21.3	20.8
February	63.2	64.4	65.8	64.3	76.1	81.1	54.6	66.1	40.3	44.3	26.0	29.9	38.8	37.3	21.0	22.2
March	67.5	51.4	82.4	38.9	77.8	81.6	58.9	67.5	39.8	45.0	25.9	30.9	42.0	40.5	24.1	24.9
April	58.2	52.6	51.7	49.9	72.2	74.3	51.4	45.0	41.7	46.0	27.2	31.8	48.7	45.3	29.9	28.9
May	63.8	53.5	64.0	49.5	76.7	75.3	54.4	49.1	40.8	44.4	25.6	31.4	54.3	49.5	35.0	32.8
June	57.5	56.8	53.3	66.0	76.7	77.9	55.1	64.7	41.0	46.0	26.7	31.5	56.6	50.4	37.0	33.8
July	53.6	49.4	42.3	37.5	77.0	70.0	49.7	35.9	39.9	45.2	25.1	31.1	55.6	50.9	35.0	34.4
August	49.5	38.7	39.7	28.3	77.1	73.4	50.4	45.8	42.7	46.3	27.0	33.4	54.7	51.0	34.0	36.3
September	56.9	-----	47.0	-----	78.2	-----	51.4	-----	42.3	-----	25.9	-----	53.3	-----	32.4	-----
October	58.5	-----	48.3	-----	79.3	-----	57.6	-----	43.3	-----	28.2	-----	51.8	-----	32.1	-----
November	60.7	-----	51.2	-----	79.8	-----	58.3	-----	43.2	-----	28.5	-----	49.5	-----	29.4	-----
December	61.6	-----	52.3	-----	79.7	-----	57.0	-----	44.4	-----	29.4	-----	42.1	-----	23.6	-----
Average	59.6	-----	55.9	-----	77.2	-----	54.2	-----	41.6	-----	26.7	-----	48.9	-----	29.6	-----

Month	Crude-petroleum producing				Telephone and telegraph				Electric light and power and manufactured gas				Electric-railroad and motor-bus operation and maintenance [2]			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	73.2	74.9	53.0	55.5	70.2	70.5	69.0	73.9	82.2	82.7	73.8	78.0	70.5	71.2	59.2	62.9
February	72.4	74.2	50.5	54.9	69.8	70.0	67.9	72.9	81.2	82.2	74.4	78.3	71.0	71.0	60.1	63.1
March	72.8	74.0	52.5	56.0	70.0	69.8	70.4	75.3	81.7	82.2	75.6	79.4	71.7	71.3	62.2	63.4
April	74.0	74.9	53.4	56.7	70.2	69.7	68.8	73.1	82.4	82.6	76.8	79.0	72.2	71.4	62.9	63.3
May	76.7	76.0	56.4	57.8	70.2	70.0	71.4	73.7	83.1	83.2	77.6	79.8	72.6	71.6	63.0	63.6
June	80.0	[3]76.7	56.9	[3]59.2	70.4	70.2	71.3	74.4	84.0	83.8	77.8	79.8	73.2	71.7	63.2	63.9
July	81.6	[3]77.4	60.0	[3]59.9	71.0	70.3	72.3	75.7	85.0	84.7	81.1	81.5	73.1	71.5	63.8	63.4
August	82.7	78.9	61.2	61.1	71.0	70.5	74.0	75.5	85.6	86.7	79.9	82.8	72.8	71.2	62.8	63.3
September	81.8	-----	59.7	-----	70.9	-----	72.2	-----	85.8	-----	79.3	-----	72.5	-----	62.4	-----
October	79.5	-----	60.8	-----	70.3	-----	74.9	-----	85.8	-----	80.6	-----	72.2	-----	63.0	-----
November	78.8	-----	59.0	-----	69.9	-----	72.2	-----	85.5	-----	79.6	-----	71.8	-----	61.8	-----
December	78.7	-----	59.5	-----	69.7	-----	73.2	-----	83.6	-----	78.3	-----	71.0	-----	62.3	-----
Average	77.7	-----	56.9	-----	70.3	-----	71.5	-----	83.8	-----	77.9	-----	72.1	-----	62.2	-----

[1] Comparable indexes for earlier years for all of these industries, except year-round hotels, will be found in the November 1934 and subsequent issues of the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet, or the February 1935 and subsequent issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable indexes for year-round hotels will be found in the June 1935 issue of the Employment and Pay Rolls pamphlet, or the September 1935 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[2] Not including electric-railroad car building and repairing; see transportation equipment and railroad, repair-shop groups, manufacturing industries, table 1.

[3] Revised.

Table 4.—Indexes of Employment and Pay Rolls, January 1934 to August 1935—Continued

Month	Wholesale trade				Total retail trade				Retail trade—general merchandising				Retail trade—other than general merchandising			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	80.6	84.2	60.3	63.9	79.8	79.5	59.0	59.7	86.6	87.3	71.1	73.5	78.0	77.4	56.5	56.9
February	81.2	84.6	61.0	64.6	79.6	79.2	58.8	59.3	85.0	86.2	68.9	72.3	78.2	77.3	56.7	56.6
March	81.8	84.0	62.0	65.2	81.5	80.2	59.8	60.4	90.1	88.7	71.5	74.1	79.3	78.0	57.4	57.6
April	82.1	83.2	63.1	64.8	82.5	83.6	61.2	62.5	91.0	94.5	74.0	77.5	80.3	80.7	58.5	59.4
May	82.8	82.5	62.6	64.6	82.9	82.2	61.5	62.0	92.0	91.4	74.5	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.0
June	82.3	82.1	62.8	64.6	82.6	82.1	61.4	62.4	90.6	90.7	73.9	76.3	80.5	79.8	58.8	59.5
July	82.2	82.1	63.8	64.6	79.0	79.1	60.1	60.5	83.0	84.5	69.5	71.8	77.9	77.7	58.2	58.1
August	82.5	82.8	62.7	64.8	77.8	77.7	58.4	59.2	81.2	81.7	66.9	69.0	76.9	76.7	56.6	57.2
September	83.5	.....	63.6	.....	81.7	.....	60.6	.....	91.5	.....	74.0	.....	79.1	.....	57.8	.....
October	84.3	.....	64.5	.....	82.6	.....	61.9	.....	94.2	.....	77.3	.....	79.5	.....	58.7	.....
November	85.1	.....	64.2	.....	83.7	.....	61.9	.....	99.9	.....	80.2	.....	79.4	.....	58.1	.....
December	85.0	.....	64.8	.....	91.1	.....	66.2	.....	128.4	.....	99.0	.....	81.3	.....	59.4	.....
Average	82.8	.....	63.0	.....	82.1	.....	60.9	.....	92.8	.....	75.1	.....	79.2	.....	58.0	.....

Month	Year-round hotels				Laundries				Dyeing and cleaning			
	Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls		Employment		Pay rolls	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	76.4	80.3	57.2	62.2	78.5	79.6	61.7	63.9	68.1	70.3	46.8	50.4
February	78.9	81.1	60.9	63.5	78.4	79.6	61.7	64.1	68.1	69.6	46.3	49.8
March	80.4	80.8	62.2	63.9	79.2	79.7	62.7	64.6	72.4	72.5	51.7	53.5
April	81.5	81.1	62.7	63.6	80.5	80.0	64.4	65.5	79.9	79.9	60.8	61.9
May	81.8	81.6	62.9	63.7	82.1	81.1	66.9	66.6	84.3	80.9	65.1	61.7
June	81.9	81.3	62.9	63.5	84.0	82.3	68.3	68.2	84.9	83.6	64.1	65.7
July	80.4	80.3	61.5	62.1	84.6	84.4	68.2	70.9	80.5	81.7	58.9	61.5
August	80.0	80.7	60.2	62.0	83.7	84.2	66.6	69.2	78.6	79.4	56.7	58.2
September	80.0	.....	61.0	.....	82.9	.....	65.9	.....	80.0	.....	59.0	.....
October	80.9	.....	62.7	.....	81.7	.....	64.8	.....	80.3	.....	59.1	.....
November	80.6	.....	62.4	.....	80.3	.....	63.7	.....	75.8	.....	53.9	.....
December	80.0	.....	62.2	.....	79.5	.....	63.3	.....	72.4	.....	51.1	.....
Average	80.2	.....	61.6	.....	81.3	.....	64.9	.....	77.1	.....	56.1	.....

Employment on Class I Railroads

ACCORDING to reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission there were 999,143 workers, exclusive of executives and officials, employed in August by class I railroads—that is, roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 or over. This is 0.3 percent less than the number employed in July (1,006,495). The total compensation in August of all employees except executives and officials was $135,942,163 compared with $134,992,051 in July, a gain of 0.7 percent.

The Commission's preliminary index of employment for August, taking the 3-year average, 1923–25, as 100, is 56.6. The July index is 57.0.

Table 5 shows the total number of employees by occupations on the 15th day of July and August 1935 and total pay rolls for these entire

months. In these tabulations, data for the occupational group reported as "executives, officials, and staff assistants" are omitted. Beginning in January 1933 the Interstate Commerce Commission excluded reports of switching and terminal companies from its monthly tabulations. The actual figures for the months shown in the table, therefore, are not comparable with the totals published for the months prior to January 1933.

Table 5.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Class I Steam Railroads, July and August 1935

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sums of the items under the respective groups]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month		Total earnings (monthly)	
	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935
All employees	1,006,495	999,143	$134,992,051	$135,942,163
Professional, clerical, and general	163,366	163,182	24,933,206	25,025,342
Clerks	84,834	84,756	12,347,709	12,436,699
Stenographers and typists	15,427	15,424	2,073,837	2,088,657
Maintenance of way and structures	234,632	230,961	21,024,548	20,962,497
Laborers, extra gang and work train	36,647	35,061	2,444,429	2,360,036
Track and roadway section laborers	117,306	115,071	7,809,102	7,799,954
Maintenance of equipment and stores	270,672	267,069	33,625,566	33,187,194
Carmen	55,151	54,357	7,760,852	7,631,888
Electrical workers	8,609	8,497	1,323,669	1,334,596
Machinists	38,505	37,768	5,570,095	5,483,668
Skilled trades	59,233	58,329	6,099,984	6,011,730
Laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	20,565	20,256	1,759,289	1,752,920
Common laborers (shop, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	17,710	17,518	1,200,017	1,192,285
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	123,168	123,131	15,547,880	15,719,301
Station agents	23,454	23,438	3,713,355	3,751,764
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	14,326	14,171	2,237,715	2,224,422
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	17,047	17,019	1,477,861	1,570,897
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	16,618	16,613	1,216,704	1,215,978
Transportation, yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers	12,216	12,142	2,357,201	2,363,187
Transportation, train and engine	202,441	202,658	37,493,650	38,684,642
Road conductors	22,674	22,799	5,407,093	5,551,314
Road brakemen and flagmen	46,556	46,403	7,280,385	7,530,557
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	34,569	34,598	4,903,416	5,066,393
Road engineers and motormen	27,350	27,429	7,178,181	7,408,200
Road firemen and helpers	29,881	29,733	5,174,917	5,347,333

Trend of Employment, by States

CHANGES in employment and pay rolls from July to August 1935 are shown by States in table 6 for all groups combined (except building construction) and for all manufacturing industries combined. Data for nonmanufacturing groups which were formerly published in this table are omitted from this printed report but are available in the office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The percentage changes shown in the table, unless otherwise noted, are unweighted. That is, the industries included in the manufacturing group and in the grand total have not been weighted according to their relative importance.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in July and August 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935
New England	**13,846**	**793,857**	**+1.7**	**$16,899,363**	**+2.6**	**3,146**	**526,720**	**+3.1**	**$10,414,679**	**+4.9**
Maine	761	50,325	+2.5	934,175	+3.3	239	40,340	+2.9	716,161	+3.8
New Hampshire	641	37,824	−.5	706,137	−1.6	177	30,567	−1.4	550,665	−1.6
Vermont	427	16,147	+7.6	324,370	+6.0	130	9,985	+12.3	197,057	+9.3
Massachusetts	[1] *8,647*	*430,758*	*+.9*	*9,511,952*	*+1.8*	*1,545*	*239,518*	*+2.6*	*4,836,929*	*+4.4*
Rhode Island	1,256	83,979	+2.3	1,679,080	+1.1	404	63,445	+3.8	1,171,475	+3.0
Connecticut	2,114	174,824	+3.3	3,743,589	+5.7	651	142,865	+4.3	2,942,392	+8.0
Middle Atlantic	**29,590**	**1,707,515**	**+.7**	**39,552,116**	**+4.4**	*4,985*	*1,065,890*	*+2.7*	*25,661,824*	*+7.6*
New York	16,936	712,861	+1.0	18,097,164	+3.1	[2] *1,918*	*388,406*	*+2.5*	*9,523,631*	*+5.0*
New Jersey	3,755	253,098	+3.9	5,959,461	+6.5	[3] *753*	*225,094*	*+4.7*	*5,037,358*	*+7.7*
Pennsylvania	8,899	741,556	−.6	15,495,491	+5.2	*2,314*	*452,390*	*+1.9*	*9,100,835*	*+10.5*
East North Central	**18,841**	**1,707,467**	**+.3**	**38,814,745**	**+2.7**	**6,689**	**1,314,164**	**+.1**	**29,612,360**	**+3.1**
Ohio	8,245	517,022	+.9	11,658,348	+4.6	2,263	367,369	+1.3	8,325,844	+6.4
Indiana	*1,759*	*186,905*	*+4.4*	*3,913,647*	*+9.8*	*830*	*152,192*	*+5.0*	*3,151,429*	*+11.7*
Illinois	[4] *4,310*	*475,565*	*+.6*	*10,808,251*	*+1.0*	*2,034*	*305,973*	*+1.6*	*6,793,739*	*+3.2*
Michigan	3,512	358,822	−2.4	8,788,654	+.2	*809*	*351,653*	*−4.2*	*8,405,973*	*−2.3*
Wisconsin	[5] *1,015*	*169,153*	*−.3*	*3,645,845*	*+.9*	*753*	*136,977*	[6] *+1.7*	*2,937,375*	[6] *+2.9*
West North Central	**11,465**	**392,859**	**+.6**	**8,587,776**	**+.4**	**2,165**	**183,893**	**+1.0**	**3,944,690**	**+1.1**
Minnesota	2,072	83,439	+1.3	1,858,934	+.7	355	36,939	+2.3	789,519	+1.4
Iowa	1,711	54,589	−1.2	1,104,299	−2.4	390	28,495	−1.8	567,039	−3.4
Missouri	3,377	159,966	+1.1	3,512,775	+.6	793	79,475	+1.4	1,685,913	+2.0
North Dakota	587	4,982	+.4	109,265	+1.9	45	833	+6.1	20,214	+8.0
South Dakota	567	5,268	−4.7	116,753	−4.6	33	1,437	−16.3	31,994	−14.4
Nebraska	1,366	30,802	+.3	661,012	+(7)	156	10,605	+3.4	232,342	+3.6
Kansas	[5] *1,725*	*53,813*	*+.8*	*1,224,738*	*+2.7*	*393*	*26,109*	*+.9*	*617,669*	*+2.3*
South Atlantic	**10,861**	**698,703**	**+1.4**	**12,105,705**	**+5.0**	**2,669**	**457,393**	**+2.2**	**7,264,653**	**+4.5**
Delaware	232	13,861	+11.0	278,327	+3.1	80	9,677	+16.3	177,045	+6.6
Maryland	*1,631*	*104,633*	*+1.4*	*2,216,197*	*+4.3*	*554*	*67,420*	[6] *+2.7*	*1,353,695*	[6] *+4.5*
District of Columbia	1,009	33,583	−2.3	792,200	−2.2	38	3,803	−1.2	120,967	+.2
Virginia	2,141	89,028	+1.0	1,602,804	+.8	425	58,312	+2.5	1,006,092	+1.0
West Virginia	1,230	136,058	+2.1	2,656,723	+15.2	245	52,649	+2.2	1,117,615	+6.8
North Carolina	1,293	136,696	+1.6	1,877,697	+6.5	579	126,755	+1.8	1,708,183	+7.4
South Carolina	709	59,902	+.7	748,467	−.3	196	52,957	+.7	627,565	−.4
Georgia	1,476	92,409	+1.5	1,364,681	+1.2	369	69,787	+1.8	914,611	+2.2
Florida	1,140	32,533	−(7)	568,609	+.4	183	16,033	+1.7	238,880	+3.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.—Comparison of Employment and Pay Rolls in Identical Establishments in July and August 1935, by Geographic Divisions and by States—Con.

[Figures in italics are not compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics but are taken from reports issued by cooperating State organizations]

Geographic division and State	Total—All groups					Manufacturing				
	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Number of establishments	Number on pay roll August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week) August 1935	Percentage change from July 1935
East South Central	**4,363**	**248,851**	**+2.7**	**$3,989,698**	**+6.1**	**916**	**147,324**	**+4.5**	**$2,265,417**	**+8.1**
Kentucky	1,369	83,482	+3.3	1,454,958	+9.1	282	33,952	+6.9	618,459	+10.2
Tennessee	1,211	81,379	+1.3	1,345,751	+4.0	306	57,343	+2.1	902,862	+5.7
Alabama	1,196	68,444	+2.9	963,554	+3.9	235	46,914	+4.3	630,599	+7.5
Mississippi	587	15,546	+7.2	225,435	+9.4	95	9,115	+12.9	113,497	+20.7
West South Central	**4,401**	**166,026**	**+.8**	**3,390,834**	**+1.2**	**951**	**82,458**	**+1.1**	**1,623,876**	**+2.6**
Arkansas	[9] *735*	*25,940*	*+.1*	*421,181*	*−.1*	*296*	*17,786*	*−.2*	*261,521*	*−1.4*
Louisiana	971	40,928	+.2	734,926	+1.2	214	20,245	−.2	320,090	+2.6
Oklahoma	1,452	38,491	+1.1	821,182	−.1	130	9,593	+3.5	200,150	+4.0
Texas	*1,243*	*60,667*	*+1.3*	*1,413,545*	*+2.4*	*311*	*34,834*	*+1.9*	*842,115*	*+3.6*
Mountain	**4,404**	**114,492**	**+.3**	**2,570,202**	**+2.0**	**551**	**35,185**	**−3.5**	**751,278**	**+.9**
Montana	804	16,903	+3.0	446,712	+4.7	74	4,185	+3.1	105,839	+9.5
Idaho	448	9,080	−2.9	198,254	+5.6	54	3,782	−6.8	86,283	+6.7
Wyoming	358	8,565	+6.3	208,025	+1.6	42	1,827	+2.5	50,050	+2.2
Colorado	1,065	40,440	+3.5	881,752	+3.6	179	14,687	+4.7	309,669	+5.9
New Mexico	372	6,572	+.3	122,987	+2.3	25	645	−.3	10,350	+4.1
Arizona	502	11,353	−1.6	252,463	+2.4	45	2,462	−6.5	50,026	+2.9
Utah	609	18,396	−8.0	376,184	−5.8	101	6,812	−19.3	116,929	−19.1
Nevada	246	3,183	−.7	83,825	+1.0	31	785	−3.2	22,132	−.6
Pacific	**5,963**	**406,273**	**+8.8**	**9,930,086**	**+9.4**	**1,690**	**231,453**	**+14.8**	**5,466,143**	**+17.7**
Washington	3,056	87,352	+9.7	1,992,927	+14.3	478	45,434	+18.5	983,737	+31.3
Oregon	1,255	49,917	+4.7	1,127,749	+6.8	256	28,391	+4.7	610,538	+12.2
California	[10] *1,652*	*269,004*	*+9.3*	*6,809,410*	*+8.5*	*956*	*157,628*	*+15.8*	*3,871,868*	*+15.6*

[1] Includes construction, municipal, agricultural, and office employment, amusement and recreation professional services, and trucking and handling.
[2] Includes laundering and cleaning, but does not include food, canning, and preserving.
[3] Includes laundries.
[4] Includes miscellaneous services, building and contracting, and restaurants.
[5] Includes construction, but does not include hotels and restaurants, and public works.
[6] Weighted percentage change.
[7] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.
[8] Includes construction, miscellaneous services (theaters), and restaurants.
[9] Includes automobile dealers and garages, and sand, gravel, and building stone.
[10] Includes banks, insurance, and office employment.

Employment and Pay Rolls in Principal Cities

A COMPARISON of August employment and pay-roll totals with July totals in 13 cities of the United States having a population of 500,000 or over is made in table 7. The changes are computed from reports received from identical establishments in each of the months considered.

In addition to reports included in the several industrial groups regularly covered in the survey of the Bureau, reports have also been secured from establishments in other industries for inclusion in these city totals. As information concerning employment in building construction is not available for all cities at this time, figures for this industry have not been included in these city totals.

Table 7.—Fluctuations in Employment and Pay Rolls in August 1935 as Compared with July 1935

Cities	Number of establishments reporting in both months	Number on pay rolls		Percentage change from July 1935	Amount of pay roll (1 week)		Percentage change from July 1935
		July 1935	August 1935		July 1935	August 1935	
New York City	13,668	538,769	550,190	+2.1	$13,951,771	$14,507,222	+4.0
Chicago, Ill	2,620	328,836	326,549	−.7	8,168,948	8,116,612	−.6
Philadelphia, Pa	2,709	210,847	211,560	+.3	4,857,146	4,985,997	+2.7
Detroit, Mich	1,482	287,907	280,216	−2.7	7,207,793	7,099,325	−1.5
Los Angeles, Calif	2,449	114,713	116,870	+1.9	2,784,608	2,854,334	+2.5
Cleveland, Ohio	1,825	125,508	125,347	−.1	2,889,955	2,923,378	+1.2
St. Louis, Mo	1,787	117,033	118,307	+1.1	2,632,874	2,650,062	+.7
Baltimore, Md	1,342	77,722	78,995	+1.6	1,672,000	1,719,764	+2.9
Boston, Mass	3,792	152,420	155,107	+1.8	3,588,532	3,689,404	+2.8
Pittsburgh, Pa	1,362	147,171	149,801	+1.8	3,036,872	3,326,890	+9.5
San Francisco, Calif	1,543	78,398	82,225	+4.9	2,079,773	2,165,034	+4.1
Buffalo, N. Y	1,030	62,281	62,829	+.9	1,407,337	1,481,873	+5.3
Milwaukee, Wis	700	68,580	68,836	+.4	1,586,102	1,625,061	+2.5

Part II.—Public Employment

FIVE of the various classes of public employment showed increases during August. The largest relative gain, 41.5 percent, was in construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations. A large increase in employment was also registered in emergency conservation work in August. The greatest decrease, 26.9 percent, occurred in the emergency-work program. Small losses were shown in the judicial service, Public Works Administration construction projects, and on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The first monthly statistics for The Works Program revealed over 143,000 workers employed. Of this number, approximately 113,000 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. The remaining workers were employed by the various Federal agencies receiving allotments from the Works Progress fund.

A summary of employment and pay rolls financed in whole or in part by Federal funds is given in table 8 for August.

Table 8.—Summary of Employment and Pay Rolls Financed in Whole or in Part by Federal Funds, August 1935

Class	Employment		Percentage change	Pay roll		Percentage change
	August	July		August	July	
Federal service:						
Executive	[1] 771,464	731,551	+5.5	$115,624,800	$111,114,592	+4.1
Judicial	1,732	1,766	−1.9	470,939	473,044	−.4
Legislative	5,147	5,014	+2.7	1,204,204	1,181,349	+1.9
Military	269,459	261,067	+3.2	20,846,275	20,689,446	+.8
Construction projects financed by P. W. A.	394,509	405,332	−2.7	25,292,656	24,968,785	+1.3
Construction projects financed by R. F. C.	9,415	9,581	−1.7	1,020,208	1,001,653	+1.9
Construction projects financed by regular governmental appropriations	36,491	25,788	+41.5	2,694,822	1,890,209	+42.6
The Works Program	143,094			4,340,749		
Relief work:						
Emergency work program	1,410,513	1,928,789	−26.9	38,925,474	53,136,834	−26.7
Emergency conservation work	[2] 590,362	[3] 480,586	+22.8	[2] 26,235,863	[3] 22,074,577	+18.9

[1] Includes 480 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for August. 24,174 employees of the Works Progress Administration included for which pay roll is not available.
[2] Includes 44,093 employees and a pay roll of $5,872,916 included in executive service.
[3] Includes 40,368 employees and a pay roll of $5,217,265 included in executive service.

Executive, Legislative, Military, and Judicial Services of the Federal Government

EMPLOYMENT increased during August in the executive, legislative, and military services of the Federal Government. The judicial branch, however, showed a decline of 1.9 percent.

The information concerning employment in the executive departments is collected by the Civil Service Commission from the different departments and offices of the United States Government. The figures are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for the legislative, judicial, and military services are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A comparison of the number of employees in the executive departments of the Federal Government in August with the number employed in July and the corresponding month of last year is shown in table 9. Data for employees working in the District of Columbia are shown separately.

Table 9.—Employees in the Executive Service of the United States, August 1934, July 1935, and August 1935

Item	District of Columbia			Outside District of Columbia			Entire service		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total	Permanent	Temporary [1]	Total
Number of employees:									
August 1934	84,075	9,254	93,329	504,384	94,575	598,959	588,459	103,829	692,288
July 1935	94,222	10,525	104,747	521,185	105,619	626,804	615,407	116,144	731,551
August 1935	97,294	9,721	107,015	547,958	116,491	664,449	645,252	126,212	[2] 771,464
Gain or loss:									
August 1934 to August 1935	+13,219	+467	+13,686	+43,574	+21,916	+65,490	+56,793	+22,383	+79,176
July 1935 to August 1935	+3,072	−804	+2,268	+26,773	+10,872	+37,645	+29,845	+10,068	[3] +39,913
Percentage change:									
August 1934 to August 1935	+15.72	+5.05	+14.66	+8.64	+23.17	+10.93	+9.65	+21.56	+11.44
July 1935 to August 1935	+3.26	−7.64	+2.17	+5.14	+10.29	+6.01	+4.85	+8.67	+5.46
Labor turn-over, August 1935:									
Additions [4]	3,761	1,457	5,218	34,009	32,451	66,460	37,770	33,908	71,678
Separations [4]	1,739	1,413	3,152	7,613	21,480	29,093	9,352	22,893	32,245
Turn-over rate per 100	1.82	13.96	2.98	1.42	19.34	4.51	1.48	18.89	4.29

[1] Not including field employees of the Post Office Department or 48,614 employees hired under letters of authorization by the Department of Agriculture with a pay roll of $1,863,266.

[2] Includes 480 employees by transfer, previously reported as separations by transfer, not actual additions for August.

[3] Includes 23,675 persons transferred from several State Emergency Relief Administrations which administered relief activities partially financed by funds received from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

[4] Not including employees transferred within the Government service, as such transfers should not be regarded as labor turn-over.

In August 39,913 more employees were working in the executive branches of the Federal Government than in the previous month. Compared with the corresponding month of last year Federal employment showed an increase of 14.7 percent in the District of Columbia and 10.9 percent outside the District. For the service as a whole employment in August was 11.4 percent higher than in August 1934.

The gain in Federal employment during the month was largely accounted for by the transfer of employees from several State emergency relief administrations to the Works Progress Administration. Apart from the Works Progress Administration, the Resettlement Administration with 4,145 more employees in August than in July showed the greatest increase. Substantial gains in employment, however, were also reported by the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, Interior, and War. On the other hand, the personnel of the Commerce Department was reduced by approximately 2,000. The staffs of the National Recovery Administration, the Post Office Department, and the Tennessee Valley Authority were also reduced during the month.

Construction Projects Financed by Public Works Administration

DETAILS concerning employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during August on construction projects financed by Public Works Administration funds are given, by type of project, in table 10.

Table 10.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, August 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All projects	[2] 254,201	245,664	$15,822,109	25,145,753	$0.629	$27,445,335
Building construction	15,055	12,325	974,252	1,216,481	.801	2,297,509
Forestry	139	122	10,441	12,690	.823	34,855
Naval vessels	23,361	23,144	2,910,790	3,657,182	.796	2,800,035
Public roads [3]	([4])	153,695	6,538,600	12,486,000	.524	13,350,000
Reclamation	25,265	24,362	2,534,898	3,678,188	.689	4,036,470
River, harbor, and flood control	27,681	23,735	2,320,348	3,192,633	.727	3,917,239
Streets and roads	6,460	5,938	348,338	627,793	.555	310,805
Water and sewerage	255	229	15,456	20,936	.738	25,635
Miscellaneous	2,290	2,114	168,986	253,850	.666	672,787
	Non-Federal projects					
All projects	134,673	112,008	$8,881,558	11,223,005	$0.791	$20,191,024
Building construction	60,858	50,235	4,507,248	4,957,101	.909	11,198,485
Railroad construction	7,653	6,547	484,308	818,802	.591	92,168
Streets and roads	21,976	18,286	1,152,997	1,732,559	.665	1,986,999
Water and sewerage	38,593	32,235	2,353,415	3,163,852	.744	5,809,497
Miscellaneous	5,593	4,705	383,590	550,691	.697	1,103,875

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Compared with July, employment on Federal construction projects decreased by 18,794. The principal factor contributing to this decline was the reduction of 16,848 workers employed on public-road construction. Moderate increases in employment were shown in naval vessel construction, reclamation projects, and in river, harbor, and flood-control work.

On non-Federal construction projects 8,500 wage earners were added to the pay rolls in August. Reports for the month showed gains in the number of men employed in every type of non-Federal project with the exception of railroad construction.

On Federal projects earnings per hour averaged 63 cents. Average hourly earnings ranged from 82 cents in forestry work to 52 cents paid on public-road projects. On non-Federal projects the average hourly wage was 79 cents; the highest average wage, 91 cents, was paid to workers on building-construction projects.

Federal construction projects are financed entirely by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to the various agencies and departments of the Federal Government. The work is performed either by commercial firms, which have been awarded contracts, or by day labor hired directly by the Federal agencies.

Non-Federal projects are financed by allotments made by the Public Works Administration to a State or one of its political subdivisions, but occasionally allotments are made to commercial firms. In making allotments to the States or their political subdivisions, but not to commercial enterprises, the Public Works Administration makes a direct grant of not more than 30 percent of the total construction cost. The remaining 70 percent or more of the cost is financed by the recipient. The Public Works Administration, in some instances, provides the additional financing by means of a loan; in other cases the loan is procured from outside sources. Loans made by the Public Works Administration carry interest charges and have a definite date of maturity.

Grants are not made to commercial firms, though loans are made. For the most part, commercial allotments have been made to railroads. Railroad work financed by loans made by the Public Works Administration falls under three headings: First, construction work in the form of electrification, the laying of rails and ties, repairs to buildings, bridges, etc.; second, the building and repairing of locomotives and passenger and freight cars in shops operated by the railroads; and third, locomotive and passenger- and freight-car building in commercial shops.

Information concerning the first type of railroad work, i.e., construction, is shown in table 10, page 1379. Employment in car and locomotive shops owned by the railroads and in commercial car and locomotive shops is shown in a separate table. (See table 12, page 1382.)

Comparisons by Geographic Divisions

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Public Works Administration fund in August 1935 are shown, by geographic divisions, in table 11.

Table 11.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Construction Projects Financed from Public Works Funds, August 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
	Federal projects					
All divisions [2]	254,201	245,664	$15,822,109	25,145,753	$0.629	[3] $27,445,335
New England	14,420	14,098	1,191,342	1,683,434	.708	989,696
Middle Atlantic	27,590	26,497	2,084,400	2,992,025	.697	1,835,376
East North Central	33,295	32,143	1,954,048	2,808,014	.696	1,346,717
West North Central	41,287	39,948	1,620,302	2,893,974	.560	925,484
South Atlantic	41,737	40,172	2,537,043	4,246,784	.597	2,578,574
East South Central	32,577	32,216	2,129,910	3,864,514	.551	827,740
West South Central	22,510	22,180	869,001	1,927,991	.451	196,332
Mountain	22,630	21,348	1,815,972	2,597,131	.699	2,269,347
Pacific	14,809	14,087	1,420,259	1,754,869	.809	2,857,323
Outside continental United States	3,344	2,973	199,712	376,897	.530	268,672
	Non-Federal projects					
All divisions	134,673	112,008	$8,881,558	11,223,005	$0.791	$20,191,024
New England	12,298	10,161	793,035	1,059,445	.749	1,637,522
Middle Atlantic	28,643	23,661	2,326,401	2,544,070	.914	6,370,805
East North Central	21,631	18,201	1,369,311	1,623,997	.843	3,407,906
West North Central	23,444	19,763	1,462,729	1,955,007	.748	3,512,137
South Atlantic	14,672	12,391	869,766	1,333,949	.652	984,121
East South Central	4,974	4,107	250,749	402,801	.623	520,443
West South Central	11,096	8,661	534,408	849,424	.629	1,200,356
Mountain	3,816	3,085	238,644	288,975	.826	768,527
Pacific	13,470	11,489	998,316	1,110,693	.899	1,726,879
Outside continental United States	629	489	38,199	54,644	.699	62,328

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Includes data for 2 wage earners which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.
[3] Includes $13,350,000 estimated value of material orders placed for public-road projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

During August there was a decline in employment on Federal Public Works Administration construction projects in all geographic divisions. The most drastic decrease involving 4,516 employees occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. On non-Federal projects, however, six of the geographic divisions showed increased employment. Taking Federal and non-Federal construction projects as a whole the West North Central States had the greatest number of employees.

Table 12 shows employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked during August 1935 in railway-car and locomotive shops on projects financed from the Public Works Administration fund, by geographic divisions.

Table 12.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Railway-Car and Locomotive Shops on Work Financed from Public Works Administration Funds, August 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Semi-monthly average				
Total, railroad and commercial shops	5,635	(2)	[3] $588,989	[4] 765,231	$0.726	(2)
Railroad shops						
All divisions	1,079	1,009	[3] $95,029	[4] 87,069	$0.709	$8,355
New England	142	142	7,983	9,882	.808	1,500
Middle Atlantic	937	867	[3] 87,046	[4] 77,187	.697	6,855
Commercial shops						
All divisions	4,556	(2)	$493,960	678,162	$0.728	(2)
New England	4	(2)	187	352	.531	(2)
Middle Atlantic	4,025	(2)	446,478	606,497	.736	(2)
East North Central	464	(2)	41,434	61,098	.678	(2)
West North Central	63	(2)	5,861	10,215	.574	(2)

[1] Maximum number employed during either semimonthly period by each shop.
[2] Data not available.
[3] Includes $33,358 paid to certain wage earners in an adjustment of piece rates.
[4] Includes 105 hours involved in an adjustment of earnings.

Compared with the previous month there was a decrease of more than 500 in the number of workers under Public Works Administration contracts engaged in building and repairing locomotives and passenger and freight cars in August.

Monthly Trend

Employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects from the beginning of the program in July 1933 to August 1935, are shown in table 13.

Table 13.—Employment and Pay Rolls, July 1933 to August 1935, Inclusive, on Projects Financed from Public-Works Funds

Month and year	Maximum number of wage earners [1]	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
July 1933 to August 1935, inclusive [2]	----------	$511,032,059	840,729,642	$0.608	$970,508,317
1933					
July	267	26,433	35,217	.751	----------
August	4,719	131,937	206,990	.637	202,100
September	39,535	1,784,996	3,296,162	.542	1,628,537
October	146,747	6,353,835	12,029,751	.528	[4] 23,351,150
November	255,512	11,552,547	21,759,245	.531	24,568,577
December	300,758	13,091,587	24,301,546	.537	25,702,750
1934					
January	298,069	12,646,241	23,409,908	.540	24,206,352
February	311,381	14,348,094	26,544,346	.541	25,269,537
March	307,274	14,113,247	25,501,446	.553	[4] 69,766,559
April	382,220	18,785,405	32,937,649	.570	[4] 68,526,223
May	506,056	25,942,387	46,052,698	.563	[4] 50,468,427
June	610,752	33,808,429	59,873,309	.565	[4] 60,797,939
July	644,729	34,845,461	60,736,768	.574	[4] 53,377,997
August [3]	629,907	36,480,027	61,925,300	.589	[4] 54,192,443
September [3]	575,655	32,758,795	53,427,096	.613	[4] 50,878,000
October	507,886	29,289,216	46,632,214	.628	[4] 50,234,495
November	470,467	28,791,297	46,454,108	.620	54,228,457
December	382,594	22,443,944	34,955,156	.642	[4] 45,683,081
1935					
January	304,723	18,462,677	27,478,022	.672	[4] 30,746,857
February	272,273	16,896,475	25,144,558	.672	29,264,484
March	281,461	17,400,798	26,008,063	.669	27,276,566
April	333,045	20,939,741	31,387,712	.667	31,645,166
May	394,875	24,490,087	36,763,164	.667	[4] 36,893,840
June	414,306	25,386,962	38,800,178	.654	[3] 42,017,642
July	405,332	24,968,785	37,845,047	.660	[3] 41,936,424
August	394,509	25,292,656	37,133,989	.681	47,644,714

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work. Includes weekly average for public-road projects.
[2] Revised.
[3] Includes orders placed for material for naval vessels prior to October 1933.
[4] Includes orders placed by railroads for new equipment.

In the aggregate more than $511,000,000 has been paid in wages for work at the site of Public Works Administration construction projects. Hourly earnings have averaged 61 cents.

Value of Material Orders Placed

Since the inception of the Public Works program orders have been placed for materials valued at over $970,000,000. It is estimated that in fabricating this material approximately 3,170,000 man-months of labor have been or will be created in the fabricating establishments. Materials for which orders were placed during August will create about 153,000 man-months of labor. This accounts only for labor required in the fabrication of material in the form in which it is to be used. In fabricating steel rails, for example, the only labor counted is that occurring in the rolling mills. An estimate is not made for the labor created in mining, smelting, and transporting the ore; nor for the labor in the blast furnaces, the open-hearth furnaces, nor the blooming mills.

In obtaining information concerning man-months of labor created in fabricating materials, each firm receiving a material order which is to be financed from the Public Works fund, from the United States Government, or from State governments or their political subdivisions is sent a questionnaire. It is requested that the manufacturer fill in this form estimating the number of man-hours created in the plant in manufacturing the material specified in the contract. In the case of materials purchased directly by contractors, the Bureau estimates the man-months of labor created. This estimate is made by using the experience of manufacturing plants as shown by the Census of Manufactures, 1933.

The Works Program

WORK was started during August on a considerable number of construction projects financed from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935. These construction projects, under what is officially known as The Works Program, provided employment during the month ending August 15 for more than 143,000 persons. Of this number, 113,553 were working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. The remaining workers were employed by the various Federal agencies receiving allotments from the Works Progress fund. Data are not available concerning the types of projects on which the workers under the supervision of the Works Progress Administration were engaged.

Data concerning employment and pay rolls on the construction projects administered by the Federal departments and agencies on which allotments were received from the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 are given in table 14, by type of project.

Table 14.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Construction Projects Financed by The Works Program, August 1935 [1]

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [2]	Weekly average				
All projects	29,541	[3] 27,424	$1,064,871	2,564,979	$0.415	$1,414,575
Building construction	4,346	3,728	157,248	327,055	.481	189,967
Electrification	54	54	1,378	3,154	.437	10,662
Forestry	10,903	([4])	389,825	1,034,487	.377	----------
Public roads	56	56	412	966	.427	752
Reclamation	37	33	1,399	3,028	.462	9,970
River, harbor, and flood control	2,675	2,344	84,118	189,841	.443	993,052
Streets and roads	1,372	1,225	70,764	117,062	.605	178,593
Water and sewerage	163	161	2,776	7,061	.393	5,034
Miscellaneous	9,935	8,920	356,951	882,325	.405	26,545

[1] In addition to the workers for which data are shown in this table there were 113,553 employees working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. These men were paid $3,276,000 for work performed during the month. Orders were placed for materials valued at $3,202,000 to be used on these projects.

[2] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[3] Includes maximum number as reported by U. S. Forest Service.

[4] Not available; maximum number included in total.

Of the 29,541 people working on this program, approximately 11,000 were engaged in forestry work. Building construction employed over 4,000.

Employment and pay rolls on Federal construction projects financed by the Works Progress Administration are shown in table 15, by geographic divisions.

Table 15.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Federal Construction Projects Financed by The Works Program, August 1935 [1]

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [2]	Weekly average [3]				
All divisions	29,541	27,424	$1,064,871	2,564,979	$0.415	$1,414,575
New England	1,887	1,721	69,650	171,367	.406	15,382
Middle Atlantic	6,074	5,398	318,311	726,033	.438	127,663
East North Central	2,462	2,183	65,604	156,387	.419	433,836
West North Central	3,286	3,033	121,030	330,372	.366	143,613
South Atlantic	4,352	4,055	156,318	393,077	.398	115,220
East South Central	1,436	1,385	49,839	136,909	.364	15,913
West South Central	1,510	1,352	38,613	113,014	.342	18,478
Mountain	5,305	5,243	138,018	334,686	.412	413,975
Pacific	2,960	2,785	60,650	144,585	.419	24,881
Outside continental United States	269	269	46,838	58,549	.800	105,614

[1] In addition to the workers for which data are shown in this table there were 113,553 employees working on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration. These men were paid $3,276,000 for work performed during the month. Orders were placed for materials valued at $3,202,000 to be used on these projects.

[2] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[3] Includes maximum number of employees as reported by U. S. Forest Service. Weekly average is not available.

The value of materials for which orders have been placed from the beginning of the program to August 15 amounted to $1,415,000. In addition to this, orders were placed for materials valued at $3,202,000 for use on work projects operated directly by the Works Progress Administration.

Emergency Work Program

A SHARP decline occurred in the number of workers employed on the emergency work program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration between the week ended July 25 and the week ended August 29. The 800,000 workers employed during the week ended August 29 was nearly 513,000 less than in the week ended July 25. Pay-roll disbursements, also, showed a drop. The total pay roll of about $7,000,000 was 43 percent less than in the week ending July 25.

Table 16 gives the number of workers and the amounts of pay rolls for the emergency work program for the weeks ending July 25 and August 29, by geographic divisions.

Table 16.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program, Weeks Ending July 25 and August 29, 1935

Geographic division	Number of employees week ending—		Amount of pay roll week ending—	
	August 29	July 25	August 29	July 25
All divisions	800,108	1,312,891	$7,143,194	$12,493,222
Percentage change	−39.06		−42.82	
New England	131,896	144,441	1,482,722	1,776,698
Middle Atlantic	93,262	155,982	1,559,577	2,781,291
East North Central	95,235	208,757	1,033,854	2,043,638
West North Central	76,068	173,023	503,766	1,327,842
South Atlantic	153,806	203,170	814,036	1,043,108
East South Central	58,120	104,779	287,806	464,307
West South Central	120,407	135,313	554,617	775,132
Mountain	35,111	52,643	362,470	537,607
Pacific	36,203	134,783	544,346	1,743,599

Table 17 shows the number of employees and amounts of pay rolls on the emergency work program, by months, from the beginning of the program through August 1935.

Table 17.—Employment and Pay Rolls for Workers on Emergency Work Program, March 1934 to August 1935

Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Month	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
1934			*1935*		
March	22,934	$842,000	January	2,472,091	$71,683,578
April	1,176,818	38,970,679	February	2,461,730	63,621,526
May	1,362,648	42,702,606	March	2,402,018	62,865,956
June	1,504,838	42,423,574	April	2,308,838	62,344,399
July	1,725,517	47,367,349	May	2,228,545	64,559,740
August	1,924,173	54,921,432	June	2,021,060	54,260,051
September	1,950,227	50,289,798	July	1,928,789	53,136,834
October	1,996,716	53,902,023	August	1,410,513	38,925,474
November	2,159,145	62,849,769			
December	2,315,753	61,925,877			

Emergency Conservation Work

THE number of men in Civilian Conservation camps increased by nearly 108,000 during August. All classes of employees shared in the gain. The pay-roll disbursements for the month were in excess of $26,000,000, of which the enrolled personnel received more than $16,000,000. The number of workers employed and the amount of pay rolls were higher in August than for any month since the program began.

Table 18 gives the employment and pay-roll statistics for each of the groups of workers engaged in emergency conservation work for July and August 1935.

Table 18.—Employment and Pay Rolls in Emergency Conservation Work, July and August 1935

Group	Number of employees		Amount of pay rolls	
	August	July	August	July
All groups	590,362	480,586	$26,235,863	$22,074,577
Enrolled personnel	515,970	411,556	16,113,738	12,852,894
Reserve officers	10,527	10,155	2,643,841	2,550,282
Educational advisers [1]	1,968	1,334	329,642	228,297
Supervisory and technical [2]	[3] 61,897	[4] 57,541	[3] 7,148,642	[4] 6,443,104

[1] Included in executive service table.
[2] Includes carpenters, electricians, and laborers.
[3] 42,125 employees and pay roll of $5,543,274 included in executive service table.
[4] 39,034 employees and pay roll of $4,988,968 included in executive service table.

The employment and pay-roll data for emergency conservation workers are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the War Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department, and the Department of the Interior. The monthly pay of the enrolled personnel is distributed as follows: Five percent are paid $45; 8 percent, $36; and the remaining 87 percent, $30. The enrolled men, in addition to their pay, are provided with board, clothing, and medical services.

State-Road Projects

EMPLOYMENT and pay-roll disbursements for construction and maintenance of State roads during August were the highest for any month since November 1934. Compared with the previous month, employment increased 12.0 percent on new road construction and 10.4 percent on maintenance work. Of the 204,090 workers employed during the month, 19.7 percent were engaged in new road construction and 80.3 percent in maintenance work.

Table 19.—Employment on Construction and Maintenance of State Roads by Geographic Divisions, July and August 1935 [1]

Geographic division	New roads				Maintenance			
	Number of employees		Amount of pay roll		Number of employees		Amount of pay roll	
	August	July	August	July	August	July	August	July
All divisions	40,130	35,826	$1,907,601	$1,543,619	163,960	148,575	$7,155,503	$6,688,970
Percentage change	+12.0		+23.6		+10.4		+7.0	
New England	11,812	8,642	668,726	370,538	18,578	12,716	924,499	677,448
Middle Atlantic	1,824	1,893	145,118	157,268	28,721	27,422	1,131,523	1,098,817
East North Central	7,234	6,522	433,814	385,746	24,713	22,864	1,265,313	1,148,199
West North Central	2,748	3,047	108,764	102,512	22,549	18,745	764,367	718,614
South Atlantic	8,205	7,341	143,989	137,149	31,543	29,165	1,026,321	1,080,981
East South Central	2,426	2,300	86,991	86,042	10,700	9,046	362,174	334,894
West South Central	3,092	2,045	116,424	62,449	14,291	14,835	770,225	681,428
Mountain	1,299	1,962	85,747	98,906	7,017	7,000	427,643	459,568
Pacific	1,490	2,074	118,028	143,009	5,678	6,613	470,423	474,385
Outside continental United States					170	169	13,015	14,636

[1] Excluding employment furnished by projects financed from public-works fund.

Table 19 shows the number of workers employed and the pay-roll disbursements in building and maintaining State roads during July and August 1935, by geographic divisions.

Construction Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

THE number of workers employed on Reconstruction Finance Corporation construction projects declined slightly during August. Pay rolls for the month, however, increased over those for July.

Statistics covering employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during August are given in table 20, by type of project.

Table 20.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Type of Project, August 1935

Type of project	Number of wage earners	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All projects	9,415	$1,020,208	1,367,071	$0.746	$965,174
Bridges	2,267	217,725	240,632	.905	450,520
Building construction	92	6,076	5,642	1.077	3,779
Railroad construction	41	4,717	6,611	.714	401
Reclamation	397	24,273	49,672	.489	9,361
Water and sewerage	5,057	597,960	817,441	.732	470,936
Miscellaneous	1,561	169,457	247,073	.686	30,177

The number of employees, the amounts of pay rolls, and the man-hours worked on construction projects financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during August are shown in table 21, by geographic divisions.

Table 21.—Employment and Pay Rolls on Projects Financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, by Geographic Division, August 1935

Geographic division	Number of employees	Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
All divisions	9,415	$1,020,208	1,367,071	$0.746	$965,174
Middle Atlantic	179	11,217	13,224	.848	6,948
East North Central	406	34,919	32,450	1.076	15,339
East South Central	41	4,717	6,611	.714	401
West South Central	73	13,172	13,964	.943	----------
Mountain	397	24,273	49,672	.489	9,361
Pacific	8,319	931,910	1,251,150	.745	933,125

From March 15, 1934, to August 15, 1935, the value of material orders placed amounted to more than $43,000,000. Nearly half of this total was expended for steel-works and rolling-mill products. Other types of materials which accounted for expenditures in excess of $1,000,000 were lumber and timber products; explosives;

cement; concrete products; structural and reinforcing steel; copper products; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; and foundry and machine-shop products. The value of orders placed for wire and wirework between July 15 and August 15 was over $90,000 in excess of all previous orders for that type of material.

Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations

More than 36,000 workers were employed in August at the site of construction projects financed by appropriations made by Congress direct to the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. This is an increase of approximately 11,000 in comparison with employment in July and was the highest for any month since August 1934. Pay-roll disbursements during the month totaled nearly $2,700,000.

The following tables present data concerning construction projects on which work has started since July 1, 1934. The Bureau does not have statistics covering projects which were under way previous to that date.

Detailed statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in August on construction projects financed from direct appropriations made to the various Federal departments and agencies are shown in table 22, by type of project.

Table 22.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Type of Project, August 1935

Type of project	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All projects	[2] 36,491	33,010	$2,694,822	4,137,008	$0.651	$4,459,551
Building construction	8,112	6,475	542,361	692,179	.784	733,483
Naval vessels	6,971	6,744	830,295	1,038,366	.800	1,942,641
Public roads [3]	(4)	8,645	560,494	875,159	.640	1,144,373
Reclamation	389	325	23,633	43,435	.544	26,313
River, harbor, and flood control	8,720	7,783	589,120	1,178,947	.500	431,277
Streets and roads	2,181	1,814	83,496	196,541	.425	55,066
Water and sewerage	67	50	3,709	4,693	.790	5,375
Miscellaneous	1,406	1,174	61,714	107,688	.573	121,023

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month, by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.
[2] Includes weekly average for public roads.
[3] Estimated by the Bureau of Public Roads.
[4] Not available; average number included in total.

Statistics of employment, pay rolls, and man-hours worked in August on construction projects financed from regular governmental appropriations are given in table 23, by geographic divisions.

Table 23.—Employment on Construction Projects Financed from Regular Governmental Appropriations, by Geographic Division, August 1935

Geographic division	Wage earners		Amount of pay rolls	Number of man-hours worked	Average earnings per hour	Value of material orders placed
	Maximum number employed [1]	Weekly average				
All divisions	36,491	33,010	$2,694,822	4,137,008	$0.651	[2] $4,459,551
New England	3,033	2,838	318,734	395,619	.806	644,793
Middle Atlantic	4,511	3,956	404,673	488,794	.828	680,227
East North Central	3,081	2,703	184,987	282,531	.655	187,085
West North Central	4,033	3,748	203,363	397,076	.512	164,729
South Atlantic	7,318	6,382	627,172	947,842	.662	786,840
East South Central	2,399	2,060	119,146	266,016	.448	179,247
West South Central	4,660	4,064	258,897	535,643	.483	227,878
Mountain	3,521	3,458	236,045	357,174	.661	45,413
Pacific	3,502	3,396	308,821	402,727	.767	374,369
Outside continental United States	433	405	32,984	63,586	.519	4,597

[1] Maximum number employed during any 1 week of the month by each contractor and Government agency doing force-account work.

[2] Includes $1,144,373, estimated value of orders placed for public-roads projects which cannot be charged to any specific geographic division.

The value of materials for which orders were placed for use on construction projects financed from direct governmental appropriations for the period July 1, 1934, to August 15, 1935, amounted to $30,879,000.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Summary of Building-Construction Reports for September 1935

A SHORTER month and seasonal influences caused a moderate curtailment in building construction activity in September. The value of permits issued in September in the principal cities of the United States amounted to $74,550,000, a decrease of 16 percent in comparison with the $88,585,000 reported by the same cities in the preceding month. All classes of construction shared in the decline.

Compared with a year ago, however, a pronounced improvement was shown in the value of permits issued in September. The value of buildings for which permits were issued in September was 88 percent greater than in the corresponding month of last year. The largest increase was registered in new residential buildings, but substantial gains also were shown in new nonresidential buildings and in additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings.

Comparisons, September 1935 with September 1934

A SUMMARY of building construction in 766 identical cities for September 1934 and September 1935 is given in table 1.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 766 Identical Cities, September 1934 and September 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change
All construction	43,799	34,031	+28.7	$74,502,778	$39,607,339	+88.1
New residential buildings	5,199	1,879	+176.7	25,713,873	9,615,674	+167.4
New nonresidential buildings	8,044	6,293	+27.8	28,138,324	15,179,088	+85.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	30,556	25,859	+18.2	20,650,581	14,812,577	+39.4

Permits were issued for 3,320 more new residential buildings in September 1935 than in September 1934. Substantial gains were also shown in the number of new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings. The gain in September over the corresponding month of the previous year in the value of permits issued for new residential buildings was in excess

of $16,000,000; for new nonresidential buildings the increase was nearly $13,000,000; and for additions, alterations and repairs to existing buildings the gain was more than $5,800,000.

Table 2 presents, in summary form, the estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings, for the months of September 1934 and September 1935.

Table 2.—Summary of Estimated Cost of Housekeeping Dwellings and of Number of Families Provided for in 766 Identical Cities, September 1934 and September 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Families provided for in new dwellings		
	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change	September 1935	September 1934	Percentage change
All types	$25,616,773	$8,709,574	+194.1	6,685	2,524	+164.9
1-family	20,318,305	6,432,878	+215.9	4,813	1,750	+175.0
2-family [1]	1,338,780	482,196	+177.6	445	171	+160.2
Multifamily [2]	3,959,688	1,794,500	+120.7	1,427	603	+136.7

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

In comparison with the corresponding month of last year, the estimated number of family-dwelling units provided for in new buildings in September increased 165 percent. All types of family-dwelling units for which permits were issued show pronounced increases. The estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings in September 1935 was $16,900,000 greater than in September 1934.

Comparison, September 1935 with August 1935

A SUMMARY of building construction in 770 identical cities for August and September 1935 is given in table 3.

Table 3.—Summary of Building Construction in 770 Identical Cities, August and September 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change
All construction	41,874	42,451	−1.4	$74,553,340	$88,585,411	−15.8
New residential buildings	5,226	5,867	−10.9	25,797,768	28,108,199	−8.2
New nonresidential buildings	8,087	7,334	+10.3	28,112,609	36,293,936	−22.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	28,561	29,250	−2.4	20,642,963	24,183,276	−14.6

The number of buildings for which permits were issued in September 1935 decreased slightly in comparison with the previous month. Estimated cost of construction declined by more than $14,000,000 or

16 percent. New nonresidential buildings, with an increase in number of 753, was the only class of construction to register a gain for the month. In indicated expenditures decreases for the month occurred in all classes of construction. New nonresidential buildings with a decline of 22.5 percent showed the most pronounced drop.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for by dwellings for which permits were issued in August and September 1935 are shown in table 4.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 770 Identical Cities August and September 1935

Kind of dwelling	Estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings			Number of families provided for in new dwellings		
	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change	September 1935	August 1935	Percentage change
All types	$25,700,668	$27,821,199	−7.6	6,717	7,297	−7.9
1-family	20,380,800	22,858,669	−10.8	4,835	5,529	−12.6
2-family [1]	1,360,180	1,069,230	+27.2	455	412	+10.4
Multifamily [2]	3,959,688	3,893,301	+1.7	1,427	1,356	+5.2

[1] Includes 1- and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

In comparison with the previous month, the estimated cost of new housekeeping dwellings for which permits were issued declined 7.6 percent in September. A decrease in expenditures was indicated for 1-family dwellings, but increases occurred in 2-family and multifamily dwellings. The number of families provided for by all types of dwellings decreased by 7.9 percent in September. Gains were shown in the number of families provided for in 2-family and multifamily dwelling units, but a loss is shown in the number of families provided for by 1-family dwelling units.

Important Building Projects

PERMITS were issued during September for the following important building projects: In New York City—in the Borough of Brooklyn for apartment houses to cost nearly $1,800,000, for amusement buildings to cost $735,000, and for school buildings to cost nearly $2,900,000; in the Borough of Manhattan for an amusement building to cost over $1,000,000; in Washington, D. C., for an office building to cost $1,000,000; in Raleigh, N. C., for an institutional building to cost nearly $250,000; and in Dallas, Tex., for a State centennial building to cost $1,000,000. Contracts were awarded by the Procurement Division of the United States Treasury Department for a post-office building in St. Louis, Mo., to cost nearly $4,000,000; and by the Navy Department for a barracks in Pensacola, Fla., to cost over $600,000.

Building Construction, August 1935: Revised Figures

DETAILED figures on building construction, as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for the month of August 1935, are presented in this article. The data are the same as published in the pamphlet, except for certain minor revisions or corrections.

Building Construction in Principal Cities

BUILDING construction activity, as measured by the value of permits issued in August, reached the highest level since October 1931. Reports from the principal cities in the United States indicate that the estimated cost of building construction for which permits were issued during the month amounted to $87,770,177. Compared with the previous month, this was an increase of 18.3 percent and was 95.7 percent higher than in the corresponding month of last year.

All types of construction shared in the August upturn, but a major contributing factor was the large gain in permits issued for new nonresidential buildings, reflecting an increase in public-works awards. In August the value of public projects for which permits were issued totaled $21,547,747, as against $3,740,405 in July. Even without the support from publicly financed construction, however, the record for the month would be relatively favorable. The estimated value of the new residential buildings for which permits were issued during the month shows a gain of 1.5 percent over July and the value of additions, alterations, and repairs to existing buildings shows an increase of 7.7 percent.

The aggregate value of building permits issued during the first 8 months of 1935 showed an increase of 60 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of 1934. The greatest improvement, however, occurred in residential building and for the year to August was nearly 160 percent ahead of last year's record. During the first 8 months of the current year more than 46,000 dwelling units were provided, compared with 18,600 during the same period of 1934.

Table 1.—Summary of Building Construction in 748 Identical Cities, July and August 1935

Class of construction	Number of buildings			Estimated cost		
	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change
All construction	41,947	40,861	+2.6	$87,770,177	$74,207,567	+18.3
New residential buildings	5,776	5,114	+12.9	27,763,314	27,343,912	+1.5
New nonresidential buildings	7,200	6,833	+4.6	36,093,130	24,655,850	+46.4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	28,971	28,914	+.2	23,913,733	22,207,805	+7.7

The information published in this survey is based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 748 identical cities with a population of 10,000 or over. The information is collected from local building officials on forms mailed by the Bureau, except in the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania, where the State departments of labor collect and forward the information to the Federal Bureau. The cost figures are estimates made by prospective builders on applying for permits to build. No land costs are included. Only building projects within the corporate limits of the 748 cities covered are included.

Index numbers of indicated expenditures for each of the different types of building construction and of the number of family-dwelling units provided are given in table 2. The monthly trends for the major classes of building construction during 1933, 1934, and the first 8 months of 1935, are shown graphically by the accompanying charts.

Table 2.—Index Numbers of Families Provided for and of Indicated Expenditures for Building Construction

[Monthly average, 1929=100]

Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—				Month	Families provided for	Indicated expenditures for—			
		New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction			New residential buildings	New nonresidential buildings	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Total construction
1930						*1934*					
July	49.9	44.1	86.7	77.4	64.8	July	7.8	5.3	16.8	35.8	14.2
August	48.7	43.4	67.2	58.6	54.4	August	7.6	5.4	17.0	34.1	14.1
1931						*1935*					
July	35.8	27.6	53.7	57.8	41.7	January	7.3	5.1	11.1	27.9	10.9
August	36.6	33.5	63.9	48.3	47.3	February	8.5	5.6	13.9	29.7	12.5
1932						March	16.6	11.4	18.6	41.6	19.2
						April	18.9	13.0	21.2	45.5	21.6
July	8.2	5.6	16.1	22.6	12.0	May	20.0	14.2	19.9	47.2	22.0
August	9.7	6.8	15.7	24.9	12.6	June	20.8	16.1	24.4	43.6	24.3
1933						July	20.6	15.3	22.2	50.9	24.1
July	10.2	8.0	10.9	26.7	12.2	August	20.6	15.5	32.5	54.8	28.5
August	8.9	7.1	10.4	29.4	11.9						

Comparisons with the Previous Month, by Geographic Divisions

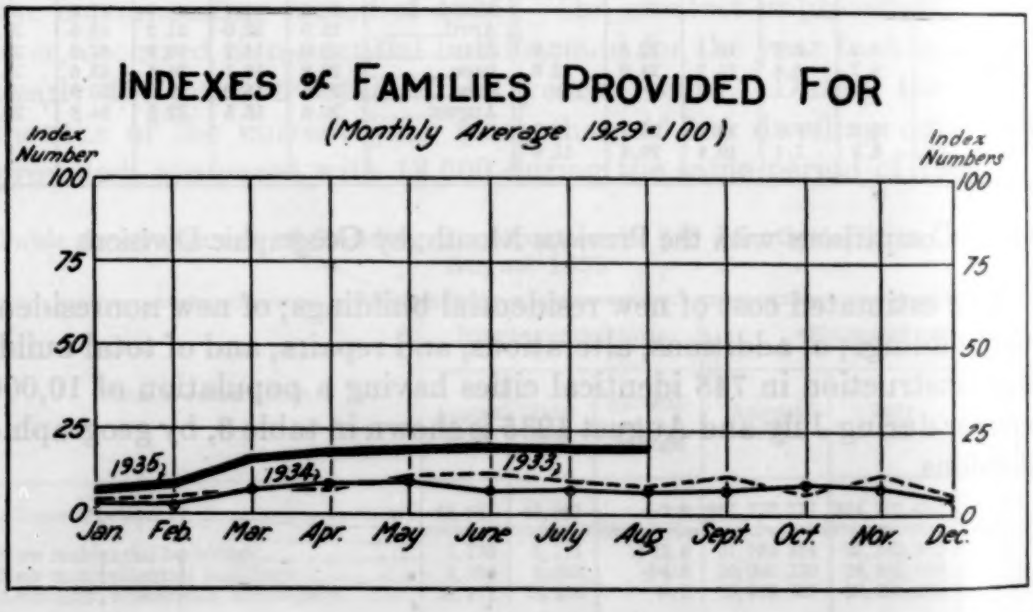
THE estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings; of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building construction in 748 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over during July and August 1935 is shown in table 3, by geographic divisions.

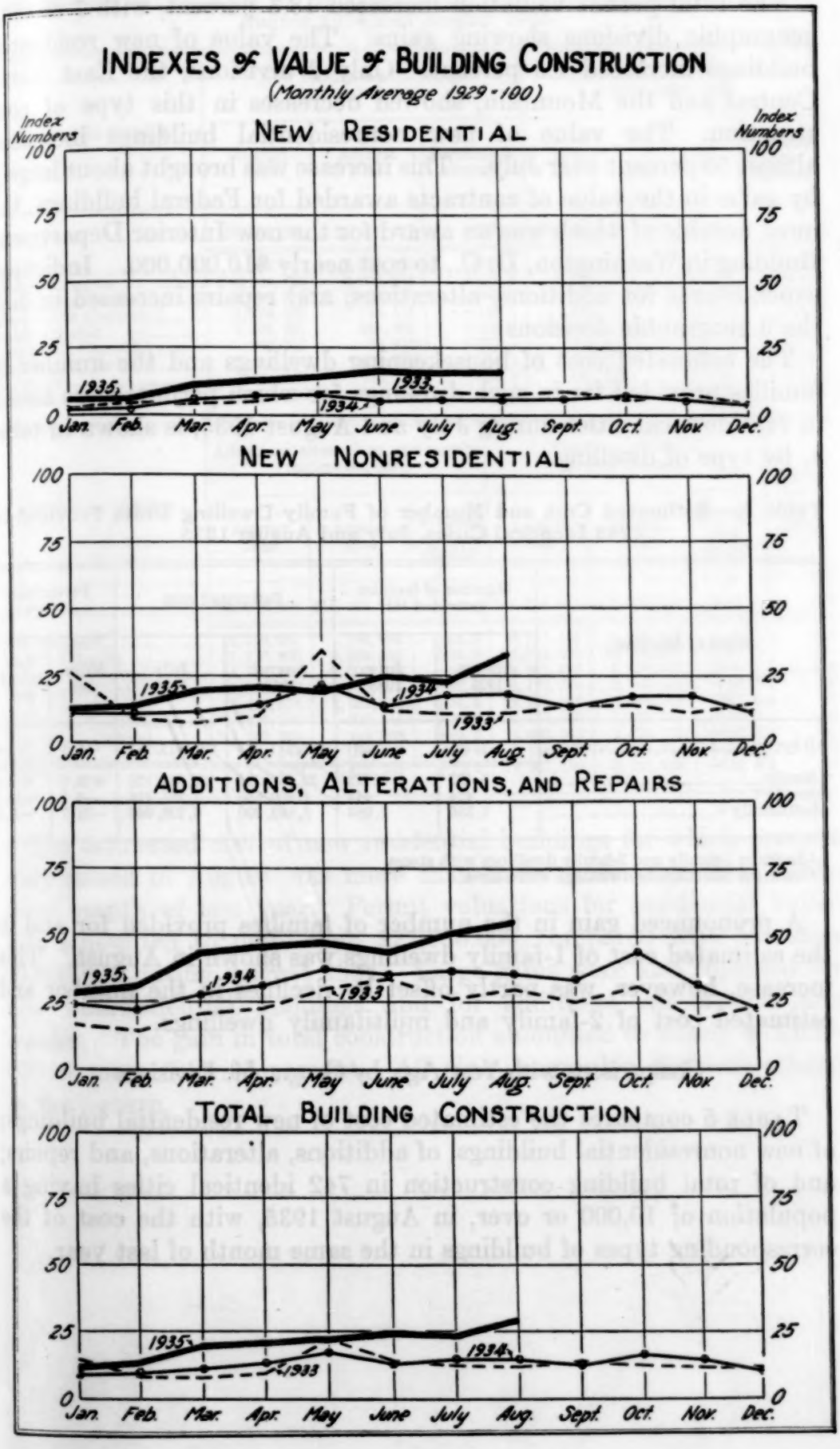
Table 3.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 748 Identical Cities, July and August 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change
All divisions	$27,763,314	$27,343,912	+1.5	$36,093,130	$24,655,850	+46.4
New England	2,093,032	2,084,298	+.4	1,897,876	1,289,393	+47.2
Middle Atlantic	8,159,929	6,798,052	+20.0	8,610,644	7,555,312	+14.0
East North Central	4,251,773	7,144,092	−40.4	4,685,489	5,152,951	−9.1
West North Central	2,028,109	1,929,607	+5.1	932,114	2,516,458	−63.0
South Atlantic	3,488,271	3,407,574	+2.4	11,251,240	1,636,627	+587.5
East South Central	797,744	499,606	+59.7	978,800	724,161	+35.2
West South Central	2,252,685	1,442,663	+56.1	2,601,012	935,380	+178.1
Mountain	494,053	787,800	−37.3	839,064	832,811	+.8
Pacific	4,197,718	3,250,220	+29.2	4,296,891	4,012,757	+7.1

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change	August 1935	July 1935	Percentage change	
All divisions	$23,913,733	$22,207,805	+7.7	$87,770,177	$74,207,567	+18.3	748
New England	2,728,037	2,196,564	+24.2	6,718,945	5,570,255	+20.6	109
Middle Atlantic	7,221,405	7,345,667	−1.7	23,991,978	21,699,031	+10.6	170
East North Central	3,518,983	3,676,315	−4.3	12,456,245	15,973,358	−22.0	183
West North Central	1,481,338	1,602,016	−7.5	4,441,561	6,048,081	−26.6	69
South Atlantic	3,424,574	2,811,926	+21.8	18,164,085	7,856,127	+131.2	73
East South Central	677,491	633,466	+6.9	2,454,035	1,857,233	+32.1	28
West South Central	1,267,460	931,780	+36.0	6,121,157	3,309,823	+84.9	42
Mountain	821,915	434,443	+89.2	2,155,032	2,055,054	+4.9	19
Pacific	2,772,530	2,575,628	+7.6	11,267,139	9,838,605	+14.5	55

Building activity normally tapers off at this season of the year. This year, however, there were increases in all types of construction.




INDEXES OF VALUE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
(Monthly Average 1929-100)
NEW RESIDENTIAL
Index Numbers
100
75
50
25
0
1935
1933
1934
Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.
NEW NONRESIDENTIAL
ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND REPAIRS
TOTAL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

The total permit valuation increased 18.3 percent, with 7 of the 9 geographic divisions showing gains. The value of new residential buildings increased 1.5 percent. Only 2 divisions, the East North Central and the Mountain, showed decreases in this type of construction. The value of new nonresidential buildings increased almost 50 percent over July. This increase was brought about largely by gains in the value of contracts awarded for Federal buildings, the most notable of which was an award for the new Interior Department Building in Washington, D. C., to cost nearly $10,000,000. Indicated expenditures for additions, alterations, and repairs increased in 6 of the 9 geographic divisions.

The estimated cost of housekeeping dwellings and the number of families provided for in such dwellings for which permits were issued in 748 identical cities during July and August 1935, is shown in table 4, by type of dwelling.

Table 4.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 748 Identical Cities, July and August 1935

Kind of dwelling	Number of families provided for		Estimated cost		Percentage change	
	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935	Number	Estimated cost
All types	7,207	7,201	$27,511,314	$26,613,187	+0.1	+3.4
1-family	5,437	4,772	22,548,384	20,011,125	+13.9	+12.7
2-family [1]	414	443	1,069,630	1,265,116	−6.5	−15.5
Multifamily [2]	1,356	1,986	3,893,300	5,336,946	−31.7	−27.1

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

A pronounced gain in the number of families provided for and in the estimated cost of 1-family dwellings was shown in August. This increase, however, was partly offset by declines in the number and estimated cost of 2-family and multifamily dwellings.

Comparisons with Year Ago, by Geographic Divisions

TABLE 5 compares the estimated cost of new residential buildings; of new nonresidential buildings, of additions, alterations, and repairs; and of total building construction in 742 identical cities having a population of 10,000 or over, in August 1935, with the cost of the corresponding types of buildings in the same month of last year.

Table 5.—Estimated Cost of Building Construction in 742 Identical Cities, August 1934 and August 1935

Geographic division	New residential buildings (estimated cost)			New nonresidential buildings (estimated cost)		
	August 1935	August 1934	Percentage change	August 1935	August 1934	Percentage change
All divisions	$27,433,092	$8,917,617	+207.6	$36,017,835	$20,282,356	+77.6
New England	2,093,032	1,277,023	+63.9	1,896,076	1,810,020	+4.8
Middle Atlantic	8,164,729	2,999,944	+172.2	8,616,144	6,899,420	+24.9
East North Central	4,168,273	1,197,844	+248.0	4,623,329	3,418,391	+35.2
West North Central	1,774,608	714,418	+148.4	927,009	1,351,300	−31.4
South Atlantic	3,488,271	957,407	+264.3	11,251,240	2,169,895	+418.5
East South Central	802,319	95,812	+737.4	983,050	835,708	+17.6
West South Central	2,250,089	630,679	+256.8	2,585,032	753,555	+243.0
Mountain	494,053	116,536	+323.9	839,064	369,711	+127.0
Pacific	4,197,718	927,954	+352.4	4,296,891	2,674,356	+60.7

Geographic division	Additions, alterations, and repairs (estimated cost)			Total construction (estimated cost)			Number of cities
	August 1935	August 1934	Percentage change	August 1935	August 1934	Percentage change	
All divisions	$23,905,206	$15,432,851	+54.9	$87,356,133	$44,632,824	+95.7	742
New England	2,728,037	1,706,934	+59.8	6,717,145	4,793,977	+40.1	108
Middle Atlantic	7,230,430	5,809,445	+24.5	24,011,303	15,708,809	+52.9	171
East North Central	3,513,568	2,205,402	+59.3	12,305,170	6,821,637	+80.4	178
West North Central	1,473,133	784,513	+87.8	4,174,750	2,850,231	+46.5	68
South Atlantic	3,424,574	1,961,643	+74.6	18,164,085	5,088,945	+256.9	73
East South Central	677,791	398,141	+70.2	2,463,160	1,329,661	+85.2	29
West South Central	1,263,228	744,868	+69.6	6,098,349	2,129,102	+186.4	41
Mountain	821,915	242,477	+239.0	2,155,032	728,724	+195.7	19
Pacific	2,772,530	1,579,428	+75.5	11,267,139	5,181,738	+117.4	55

The estimated cost of new residential buildings for which permits were issued in August was more than three times as great as in the same month of last year. Permit valuations for residential buildings amounted to more than $27,000,000, compared with less than $9,000,000 during August 1934. Large gains were also reported for new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs. The gain in total construction amounted to nearly $43,000,000 or more than 95 percent. All nine geographic divisions shared in the upturn.

Table 6 shows, by type of dwelling, the number and estimated cost of new family-dwelling units provided in residential buildings for which permits were issued in 742 identical cities in August 1934 and August 1935.

Table 6.—Estimated Cost and Number of Family-Dwelling Units Provided in 742 Identical Cities, August 1934 and August 1935

Kind of dwelling	Number of families provided for		Estimated cost		Percentage change	
	August 1935	August 1934	August 1935	August 1934	Number	Estimated cost
All types	7,117	2,545	$27,181,092	$8,864,482	+179.6	+206.6
1-family	5,344	1,926	22,213,587	7,061,672	+177.5	+214.6
2-family [1]	414	146	1,069,630	409,870	+183.6	+161.0
Multifamily [2]	1,359	473	3,897,875	1,392,940	+187.3	+179.8

[1] Includes 1-family and 2-family dwellings with stores.
[2] Includes multifamily dwellings with stores.

Over 7,000 family-dwelling units were provided in new dwellings for which permits were issued in August 1935. In August 1934 only 2,500 dwelling units were provided. Increases occurred in all types of housekeeping dwellings.

Table 7 shows the number and cost of buildings for which permits were issued during the first half of 1935 in the metropolitan areas of 58 of the larger cities of the United States. The data shown in this table were collected from cities, towns, and townships having a population of 1,000 or over.

Table 7.—Building Construction in 58 Metropolitan Districts, First Half of 1935

Metropolitan district	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Akron, Ohio	41	$181,227	313	$211,862	398	$261,195	752	$654,284
Albany, N. Y.	94	695,900	192	394,619	1,795	858,919	2,081	1,949,438
Atlanta, Ga.	196	4,522,444	182	374,915	905	556,210	1,283	5,452,669
Baltimore, Md.	426	1,314,793	361	1,207,240	3,563	2,073,235	4,350	4,595,268
Birmingham, Ala.	22	59,750	93	685,067	2,348	648,845	2,463	1,393,662
Boston, Mass.	618	3,991,485	1,117	7,732,485	5,662	4,046,774	7,397	15,770,744
Bridgeport, Conn.	102	453,750	171	147,623	324	269,914	597	871,287
Buffalo, N. Y.	104	442,570	353	1,042,506	1,131	594,386	1,588	2,079,462
Canton, Ohio	18	72,975	103	88,333	325	73,460	446	234,768
Chicago, Ill.	342	2,357,391	1,051	6,135,399	3,622	4,174,007	5,015	12,666,797
Cincinnati, Ohio	299	1,979,200	483	1,577,924	2,092	1,176,460	2,874	4,733,584
Cleveland, Ohio	260	4,254,634	490	913,640	1,647	1,057,596	2,397	6,225,870

Table 7.—Building Construction in 58 Metropolitan Districts, First Half of 1935—Continued

Metropolitan district	New residential buildings		New nonresidential buildings		Additions, alterations, and repairs		Total	
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
Columbus, Ohio	55	$361,500	250	$311,040	354	$936,064	659	$1,608,604
Dallas, Tex	495	1,455,550	275	340,568	1,161	588,490	1,931	2,384,608
Dayton, Ohio	19	149,450	136	153,906	267	158,340	422	461,696
Denver, Colo	217	1,063,650	347	317,803	1,176	561,099	1,740	1,942,552
Detroit, Mich	795	4,820,594	1,571	3,763,055	3,306	2,596,318	5,672	11,179,967
Fort Wayne, Ind	29	189,470	98	168,823	408	194,919	535	553,212
Grand Rapids, Mich	12	47,500	96	153,710	414	163,940	522	365,150
Hartford, Conn	208	1,508,000	324	1,149,518	1,574	1,219,342	2,106	3,876,860
Houston, Tex.[1]								
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo	230	806,050	141	1,260,612	388	313,270	759	2,379,932
Los Angeles, Calif	3,294	11,634,458	5,062	15,074,055	14,842	8,698,503	23,198	35,407,016
Lowell-Lawrence, Mass	45	90,120	131	134,290	392	293,692	568	518,102
Memphis, Tenn	73	154,723	396	931,845	1,149	614,790	1,618	1,701,358
Miami, Fla	555	4,568,667	244	601,817	2,136	986,549	2,935	6,157,033
Milwaukee, Wis	315	1,711,200	535	1,488,529	1,675	1,245,696	2,525	4,445,425
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn	352	1,569,586	648	1,152,951	2,449	1,352,321	3,449	4,074,858
New Haven, Conn	63	365,100	171	203,081	427	236,464	661	804,645
New Orleans, La	60	189,820	48	1,816,512	412	570,494	520	2,576,826
New York, N. Y	3,158	35,244,488	3,723	23,339,581	18,976	23,687,316	25,857	82,271,385
Norfolk, Va	276	684,307	250	1,345,170	1,100	459,151	1,626	2,488,628
Oklahoma City, Okla	194	525,265	122	249,890	271	174,990	587	950,145
Peoria, Ill	43	141,895	91	648,345	189	205,246	323	995,486
Philadelphia, Pa	485	2,794,519	509	3,275,337	2,351	2,126,250	3,345	8,196,106
Pittsburgh, Pa	187	1,098,593	281	1,167,362	1,647	1,473,921	2,115	3,739,876
Portland, Oreg	109	434,700	409	762,340	1,283	775,670	1,801	1,972,710
Providence, R. I	252	898,052	807	594,141	2,809	1,902,105	3,868	3,394,298
Reading, Pa	3	13,300	21	18,525	308	175,804	332	207,629
Richmond, Va	143	595,818	142	256,616	559	346,677	844	1,199,111
Rochester, N. Y	26	128,050	240	438,941	455	392,532	721	959,523
St. Louis, Mo	878	3,856,202	860	1,236,088	1,372	1,338,280	3,110	6,430,570
Salt Lake City, Utah	53	222,280	127	205,656	722	302,679	902	730,615
San Antonio, Tex	166	391,690	210	2,067,817	4,229	675,729	4,605	3,135,236
San Diego, Calif	362	1,248,012	363	1,388,164	1,096	457,427	1,821	3,093,603
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif	849	3,905,243	659	8,809,827	3,979	2,576,856	5,487	15,291,926
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa	18	120,050	115	145,085	621	514,391	754	779,526
Seattle, Wash	103	344,030	382	506,550	1,188	483,700	1,673	1,334,280
Springfield, Mass	37	478,900	198	688,821	387	514,928	622	1,682,649
Syracuse, N. Y	35	166,760	98	805,896	318	339,652	451	1,312,308
Tacoma, Wash	24	41,900	93	176,723	288	156,590	405	375,213
Tampa, Fla	128	264,900	189	157,735	1,398	501,116	1,715	923,751
Toledo, Ohio	18	112,950	190	740,300	249	136,877	457	990,127
Utica, N. Y	4	19,000	36	19,915	62	57,875	102	96,790
Washington, D. C	1,946	12,107,521	867	9,121,985	1,676	4,932,621	4,489	26,162,127
Waterbury, Conn	49	175,175	84	53,355	120	84,448	253	312,978
Wilmington, Del	41	200,050	56	119,376	369	369,573	466	688,999
Worcester, Mass	57	231,740	100	789,712	467	323,556	624	1,345,008
Youngstown, Ohio	19	70,300	168	186,455	618	280,970	805	537,725

[1] Data from outside reporters not yet comparable.

Construction from Public Funds

THE value of awards for Federal construction projects during August amounted to over $168,000,000, an increase of approximately $51,000,000 as compared with the previous month. Data concerning the value of contracts awarded and force-account work started during the months of July and August 1935 for Federal construction projects financed from Public Works Administration funds, regular governmental appropriations, and Works Progress Administration funds are shown in table 8, by type of construction.

Table 8.—Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Construction and White-Collar Projects Financed from Federal Funds, July and August 1935

Type of construction	Public Works Administration				Regular governmental appropriations		The Works Program		Total	
	Federal		Non-Federal							
	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935	August 1935	July 1935
All types	$25,707,547	$25,787,256	$27,656,169	$18,803,102	$21,720,472	$9,805,062	$93,503,248	$63,036,590	$168,587,436	$117,432,010
Building construction	13,565,434	3,805,685	12,656,249	8,389,821	2,096,649	678,182	7,155,320	9,300,523	35,473,652	22,174,211
Electrification					583,375		320,800	95,000	904,175	95,000
Forestry	45,000	0			0	0	250,820	13,513,800	295,820	13,513,800
Naval vessels	7,200	116,000			994,500	1,142,300			1,001,700	1,258,300
Public roads	8,322,707	9,618,225			11,203,124	2,147,819	1,756,963		21,282,824	11,766,044
Grade-crossing elimination							436,584		436,584	
Railroad construction and repair										
Reclamation projects			1,000,000	0					1,000,000	0
River, harbor, and flood control	1,183,565	4,348,572			183,700	194,700	24,479,116	20,000	25,846,381	4,563,272
Streets and roads [1]	1,817,282	6,717,651			2,429,575	5,216,629	32,909,371	33,720,405	37,156,228	45,654,685
Water and sewerage systems	508,470	634,254	2,591,325	2,581,268	3,819,690	92,360	3,424,626	1,865,145	10,344,111	5,173,027
White-collar projects	18,504	67,937	10,197,946	5,504,344	34,000	15,940	371,136	212,000	10,621,586	5,800,221
Miscellaneous	239,385	478,932	1,150,649	2,327,669	375,859	317,132	5,826,086 16,572,396	4,309,717	5,826,086 18,338,289	7,433,450

[1] Other than those reported by the Bureau of Public Roads.

The new Works Program just getting under way registered awards for approximately $156,000,000 during the 2 months of July and August. The old Public Works Program accounted for about $98,000,000, and awards from regular governmental appropriations amounted to over $31,000,000.

Among the more important construction projects for which awards were made during the month were: For a hospital building at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to cost over $1,300,000; for a county jail in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, to cost over $750,000; for a grade-crossing elimination at Mariners Harbor, Elm Park, N. Y., to cost over $600,000; for a high school at Olean, N. Y., to cost over $750,000; for a garbage disposal plant in New York City to cost over $1,100,000; for a sewage treatment plant at Cleveland, Ohio, to cost nearly $830,000; for a waterworks project at Eureka, Calif., to cost over $500,000; for sewers and sewage plant in Los Angeles County to cost over $2,500,000; for a water system in the Santa Clara Water Conservation District to cost over $500,000; for a power house in the Loup River Public Power and Irrigation District in Nebraska to cost over $600,000; for the construction of a dam in the Mississippi River near Genoa, Wis., to cost over $2,000,000; for the construction of a lock in the Mississippi River near LeClaire, Iowa, to cost over $1,100,000; for the construction of a dam in the Mississippi River near Burlington, Iowa, to cost over $2,500,000; for the construction of a lock in the Mississippi River near New Boston, Ill., to cost nearly $1,900,000; for the construction of a pier in Black Rock Channel near Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y., to cost over $1,600,000; for the construction of a lock in the Mississippi River near Red Wing, Minn., to cost $2,168,000; and for the construction of a lock and dam in the Allegheny River near Mosgrove, Pa., to cost over $1,800,000.

The value of public-building and highway-construction awards, financed wholly by appropriations by the States, as reported by the various State governments for August 1934 and July and August 1935, is given in table 9, by geographic divisions.

Table 9.—Value of Public-Building and Highway-Construction Awards Financed Wholly by State Funds

Geographic division	Value of awards for public buildings			Value of awards for highway construction		
	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934	August 1935	July 1935	August 1934
All divisions	$491,378	$553,503	$1,407,527	$5,687,335	$8,902,774	$11,570,37
New England	38,846	39,514	77,064	120,137	180,795	571,75
Middle Atlantic	220,604	165,108	518,370	66,466	770,727	1,146,74
East North Central	45,450	307,774	334,578	635,295	166,815	3,038,87
West North Central	87,379	28,366	155,446	424,403	245,053	1,199,27
South Atlantic	30,805	3,120	117,129	1,201,052	383,627	164,88
East South Central	27,300	0	5,680	574,429	422,034	94,39
West South Central	36,261	0	188,475	1,089,324	475,011	3,615,37
Mountain	1,733	5,449	5,801	75,050	43,093	137,34
Pacific	0	4,172	4,984	1,501,179	6,215,619	1,601,73

The value of contracts for both types of construction decreased sharply as compared with the previous month and with the corresponding month of the preceding year.

RETAIL PRICES

Food Prices in September 1935

RETAIL prices of food continued moderately upward during September. The index of retail prices of 48 foods combined (1913 = 100.0) rose from 123.1 on August 27 to 124.0 on September 24, an increase of eight-tenths of 1 percent.

All food groups except meats and beverages shared in the advance, but a sharp increase of 7.2 percent in the price of eggs was the principal factor contributing to the rise of the composite index. Although egg prices characteristically advance at this time of year, prices were higher in September than at the corresponding season of any year since 1930.

Fruit and vegetable prices, which from April through August declined steadily, rose 2.3 percent in September. This increase was due chiefly to an advance of 5.6 percent for potatoes, the most important item in the group. Prices of potatoes were higher in 13 of the 14 cities covered in the New England and Middle Atlantic areas. Orange prices advanced 5.8 percent during the month and were higher than at any other pricing period in the current year. They are, however, 6.8 percent lower than in September a year ago. A gain of 1.9 percent for bananas was the only other increase in the group. Decreases of from 3.1 percent to 4.3 percent were reported for five items—onions, canned tomatoes, canned corn, prunes, and navy beans. Relatively smaller declines were shown for cabbage and canned peas. Prices of raisins and canned pork and beans remained unchanged.

In the cereals group, wheat flour showed the only price increase, 2.7 percent. There were no changes reported for rice and wheat cereal, and decreases for other items ranged from one-tenth of 1 percent for bread to 1.2 percent for corn flakes. The group as a whole rose eight-tenths of 1 percent.

An average rise of seven-tenths of 1 percent for dairy products was accounted for by increases for butter and cheese of 3.2 and 1.2 percent, respectively. This advance was partly offset by a fall of five-tenths of 1 percent for evaporated milk and a decline of three-tenths of 1 percent for fresh milk, delivered. The decrease in the average price of fresh milk was caused by a decline of 16.5 percent in St. Louis.

A rise of 1.0 percent for fats and oils was due to continued price advances for all items in the group except oleomargarine, which remained unchanged.

Lower prices for sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, and pork chops caused the meat-group index to recede two-tenths of 1 percent. The largest price changes in the group were increases, 4.0 percent for canned salmon and 3.7 percent for leg of lamb. The price of sliced bacon, which has been rising steadily since the beginning of the year, continued the advance in September. Plate beef and hens also showed higher prices. There were no changes reported for chuck roast and sliced ham.

Reduced prices of coffee in 42 of the cities covered caused a decline of 1.6 percent in the average price. The index for the beverage group as a whole fell six-tenths of 1 percent. Cocoa showed an increase and tea a decrease.

Sugar prices moved upward three-tenths of 1 percent. Molasses was lower. No change was reported for corn sirup or strawberry preserves. An average increase of two-tenths of 1 percent was shown for the sugar and sweets group.

Table 1.—Indexes of Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups

September and August 1935 and September 1934

Article	Index (1913=100.0)				Percentage change, Sept. 24, 1935, compared with—		
	1935			1934	1935		1934
	Sept. 24	Sept. 10	Aug. 27 [1]	Sept. 25	Sept. 10	Aug. 27	Sept. 25
All foods	124.0	123.9	123.1	116.4	+0.1	+0.8	+6.6
Cereals and bakery products	151.3	151.2	150.1	151.7	+.1	+.8	−.2
Meats	163.4	163.9	163.8	131.7	−.3	−.2	+24.1
Dairy products	106.1	106.2	105.3	105.3	−.1	+.7	+.8
Eggs	116.2	113.6	108.4	102.0	+2.3	+7.2	+13.9
Fruits and vegetables	102.9	103.1	100.5	114.3	−.2	+2.3	−10.0
Beverages	95.0	95.0	95.6	98.0	+.1	−.6	−3.1
Fats and oils	125.8	125.4	124.6	91.3	+.3	+1.0	+37.7
Sugar and sweets	112.5	112.3	112.3	109.7	+.2	+.2	+2.5

[1] Revised to allow for an increase from 2 percent to 3 percent in the Illinois sales tax, effective July 1, 1935.

The important changes in retail food prices in August and September 1935 are indicated in table 1. This table gives the index numbers for the 8 major groups of food purchased by wage earners in the 51 cities covered by the surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table also compares current prices with the level prevailing on September 25, 1934.

There are now 48 foods included in the retail-food-price index. Six commodities were added on May 21. They are cocoa, lard compound, salad oil, corn sirup, molasses, and strawberry preserves. At

that time three new commodity groups were introduced. These are fats and oils, beverages, and sugar and sweets. These groups replaced the "miscellaneous" group. The commodities indicated by an asterisk in table 2 are those included in the index. Prices are being collected on 39 additional foods, which are to be included in a new general index.

Average prices of these 87 commodities for 51 large cities combined are shown in table 2. This table compares average prices in September with those for the previous month, and for September 1934.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined

September and August 1935 and September 1934

[* Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article		1935			1934
		Sept. 24	Sept. 10	Aug. 27 [1]	Sept. 25
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Cereal foods:					
*Flour, white, wheat	pound	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1
*Corn meal	do	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.6
*Rolled oats	do	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.1
*Corn flakes	8-oz. package	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
*Wheat cereal	28-oz. package	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.2
*Rice	pound	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3
*Macaroni	do	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.8
Hominy grits	24-oz. package	10.3	10.3	10.3	----------
Bakery products:					
*Bread, white, wheat	pound	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.4
Bread, rye	do	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9
Bread, whole wheat	do	9.0	9.1	9.0	9.0
Cake, pound	do	24.7	24.8	24.7	22.8
Soda crackers	do	17.8	17.7	17.5	----------
Beef:					
*Sirloin steak	do	40.3	40.7	40.9	34.6
*Round steak	do	36.5	36.9	37.0	30.7
*Rib roast	do	29.8	30.0	30.1	24.6
*Chuck roast	do	23.4	23.4	23.4	18.5
*Plate	do	16.1	16.2	16.0	11.9
Liver	do	23.8	23.8	23.5	----------
Lamb:					
*Leg	do	28.3	28.2	27.3	25.2
Rib chops	do	35.6	35.5	34.6	32.7
Breast	do	13.8	13.6	13.0	10.7
Chuck or shoulder	do	22.3	22.2	21.3	18.5
Pork:					
*Chops	do	39.1	38.9	39.5	28.5
Loin roast	do	33.1	33.2	33.4	23.5
*Bacon, sliced	do	46.3	46.2	45.8	34.9
Bacon, strip	do	40.9	40.6	40.1	----------
*Ham, sliced	do	53.1	53.3	53.1	43.0
Ham, whole	do	34.7	34.9	34.6	26.0
Ham, picnic	do	26.3	26.5	26.3	17.5
Salt pork	do	30.0	30.0	29.8	22.1
Veal:					
Cutlets	do	39.1	39.1	38.0	32.6
Poultry:					
*Roasting chickens	do	29.5	29.6	29.0	25.6
Fish, canned:					
Salmon, pink	16-oz. can	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.9
*Salmon, red	do	23.6	23.2	22.7	21.3
Dairy products:					
*Butter	pound	32.4	32.3	31.4	32.3
*Cheese	do	25.7	25.6	25.4	24.2
*Milk, fresh, grade A, delivered	quart	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6
*Milk, evaporated	14½-oz. can	6.9	6.9	7.0	6.8
Cream	½ pint	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.3
*Eggs	dozen	40.1	39.2	37.4	35.2
Fats and oils:					
*Lard, pure	pound	22.2	22.1	21.8	14.7
*Lard, compound	do	16.8	16.8	16.7	12.3
*Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.6	22.6	22.5	19.3
*Oleomargarine	do	19.2	19.2	19.2	14.3
*Salad oil	pint	25.6	25.6	25.5	----------

[1] Revised to allow for an increase from 2 percent to 3 percent in the Illinois sales tax, effective July 1, 1935.

Table 2.—Average Retail Prices of 87 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined—Con.

September and August 1935 and September 1934

[* Indicates commodities included in index number]

Article		1935			1934
		Sept. 24	Sept. 10	Aug. 27 [1]	Sept. 25
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Fruits, fresh:					
Apples	pound	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.7
*Bananas	dozen	22.0	21.8	21.6	24.0
Lemons	do	29.3	31.4	33.4	28.0
*Oranges	do	34.5	34.5	32.6	37.0
Vegetables, fresh:					
Beans, green	pound	7.9	8.6	8.3	8.0
*Cabbage	do	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1
Carrots	bunch	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.9
Celery	stalk	9.3	9.5	9.1	8.6
Lettuce	head	8.0	8.3	8.4	9.3
*Onions	pound	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0
*Potatoes	do	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.0
Sweetpotatoes	do	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.3
Spinach	do	8.2	8.4	7.9	7.3
Fruits, canned:					
Peaches	no. 2½ can	19.8	19.8	19.8	19.1
Pears	do	23.0	22.9	22.9	22.1
Pineapple	do	22.8	22.8	22.7	22.6
Vegetables, canned:					
Asparagus	no. 2 can	26.0	26.0	25.9	24.4
Beans, green	do	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7
*Beans with pork	16-oz. can	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8
*Corn	no. 2 can	12.4	12.5	12.8	11.6
*Peas	do	16.8	16.8	17.0	17.1
*Tomatoes	do	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1
Fruits, dried:					
Peaches	pound	16.1	16.2	16.3	15.7
*Prunes	do	10.7	11.0	11.1	11.5
*Raisins	15-oz. package	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.7
Vegetables, dried:					
Black-eyed peas	pound	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0
Lima beans	do	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9
*Navy beans	do	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2
Sugar and sweets:					
*Granulated sugar	do	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.7
*Corn sirup	24-oz. can	13.7	13.7	13.7	12.9
*Molasses	18-oz. can	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.0
*Strawberry preserves	pound	20.8	20.8	20.8	----
Beverages:					
*Cocoa	8-oz. can	10.7	10.8	10.8	----
*Coffee	pound	24.9	24.9	25.3	27.9
*Tea	do	73.9	73.7	73.7	72.3
Miscellaneous foods:					
Chocolate, unsweetened	8-oz. package	18.9	19.7	20.6	----
Mayonnaise	½ pint	17.0	17.0	17.0	----
Peanut butter	pound	22.0	22.2	22.3	17.0
Salt, table	do	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Soup, tomato	10½-oz. can	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.1
Tomato juice	13½-oz. can	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.7

[1] Revised to allow for an increase from 2 percent to 3 percent in the Illinois sales tax, effective July 1, 1935.

Details by Regions and Cities

RETAIL prices of food have been collected recently from several cities in addition to the 51 from which reports have been secured regularly by the Bureau for many years. The present report includes data from two additional cities: Wichita, Kans., and Oklahoma City, Okla.

The current advance in retail food prices was general throughout the country. Price increases were recorded for 40 of the 53 reporting cities, ranging from one-tenth of 1 percent in Kansas City to 2.5 percent in Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Cincinnati and Birmingham reported no change in the general price level. The decrease of 2.3 percent reported for St. Louis was the result of a drop of 16.5 percent in the average price of fresh milk, delivered. In the other cities, there were relatively smaller decreases ranging from one-tenth of 1 percent in Milwaukee, Denver, and Portland (Maine), to 1.9 percent in Memphis.

Percentage changes in food prices for all of the reporting cities for specified dates in 1935 and 1934 are given in table 3.

Table 3.—Percentages of Change in the Average Retail Cost of 42 Foods, by Cities

Sept. 24, 1935, Compared with Sept. 10 and Aug. 27, 1935, and Sept. 25, 1934

City and regional area	Percentage change Sept. 24, 1935, compared with—			City and regional area	Percentage change Sept. 24, 1935, compared with—		
	1935		1934		1935		1934
	Sept. 10	Aug. 27	Sept. 25		Sept. 10	Aug. 27	Sept. 25
51 cities combined	+0.1	+0.8	+6.6	West North Central—Contd.			
New England:				St. Paul	+.7	+1.2	+7.5
Boston	+.1	+1.1	+7.0	Wichita	+.2	−.3	(1)
Bridgeport	+.1	+1.1	+5.8	South Atlantic:			
Fall River	+1.6	+2.4	+5.1	Atlanta	+1.6	+1.6	+8.3
Manchester	+.1	+.9	+7.4	Baltimore	+.5	+1.2	+8.9
New Haven	+.4	+1.2	+3.9	Charleston, S. C	+.6	+2.5	+12.0
Portland, Maine	−.7	−.1	+5.5	Jacksonville	+.4	+2.5	+8.7
Providence	−.6	+1.1	+5.2	Norfolk	+.1	+.7	+9.6
Middle Atlantic:				Richmond	+.1	+.9	+8.1
Buffalo	−.2	+1.5	+6.7	Savannah	+1.2	+2.3	+8.7
Newark	−.2	+.6	+6.1	Washington, D. C	−.1	+.3	+8.8
New York	+.2	+1.2	+5.5	East South Central:			
Philadelphia	−.3	+.5	+4.4	Birmingham	−.1	.0	+3.8
Pittsburgh	−.1	+1.5	+6.8	Louisville	+.2	+1.9	+9.7
Rochester	−.1	+2.0	+6.7	Memphis	−1.7	−1.9	+5.5
Scranton	−.1	+1.3	+5.2	Mobile	+.2	+1.7	+6.6
East North Central:				West South Central:			
Chicago	−.7	−1.1	+9.3	Dallas	−.3	+1.4	+4.5
Cincinnati	+.3	.0	+12.6	Houston	+.9	+1.6	+5.2
Cleveland	+.3	+1.5	+9.6	Little Rock	−.8	−.6	+4.6
Columbus	+.8	+.3	+9.4	New Orleans	+.9	+1.5	+8.5
Detroit	−.3	+1.0	+9.0	Oklahoma City	.0	+.5	(1)
Indianapolis	+.1	−.2	+9.9	Mountain:			
Milwaukee	.0	−.1	+8.9	Butte	+.2	−.3	+3.6
Peoria	+.3	+1.2	+11.3	Denver	−.1	−.1	+6.9
Springfield, Ill	−.6	−.7	+12.6	Salt Lake City	+.5	+1.2	+8.2
West North Central:				Pacific:			
Kansas City	+.2	+.1	+4.6	Los Angeles	+1.4	+2.2	+3.9
Minneapolis	+.2	+.9	+6.5	Portland, Oreg	+.6	+.7	+3.3
Omaha	+.1	+.5	+7.6	San Francisco	+.6	+1.3	+3.9
St. Louis	−2.3	−2.3	+6.5	Seattle	+.6	+.8	+4.5

[1] Not available.

Retail Food Prices, 1929 to September 1935

RETAIL prices of food on September 24, 1935, were 6.6 percent above the level of September 1934. Price changes were greatest for articles in the meats and fats and oils groups. Meat prices are 24.1 percent and fats and oils 37.7 percent higher than a year ago. Relatively smaller increases were reported for eggs, dairy products, and

sugar and sweets. The greatest price decrease registered during the year was 10.0 percent for fruits and vegetables. Beverages fell 3.1 percent and cereals were two-tenths of 1 percent lower than a year ago.

In September 1935 foods were generally lower in price than during the corresponding month of 1929. Decreases from the September 1929 level range from 5.3 percent for fats and oils to 45.6 percent for fruits and vegetables. The index for prices of all foods showed a decline of 22.9 percent between September 15, 1929, and September 24, 1935.

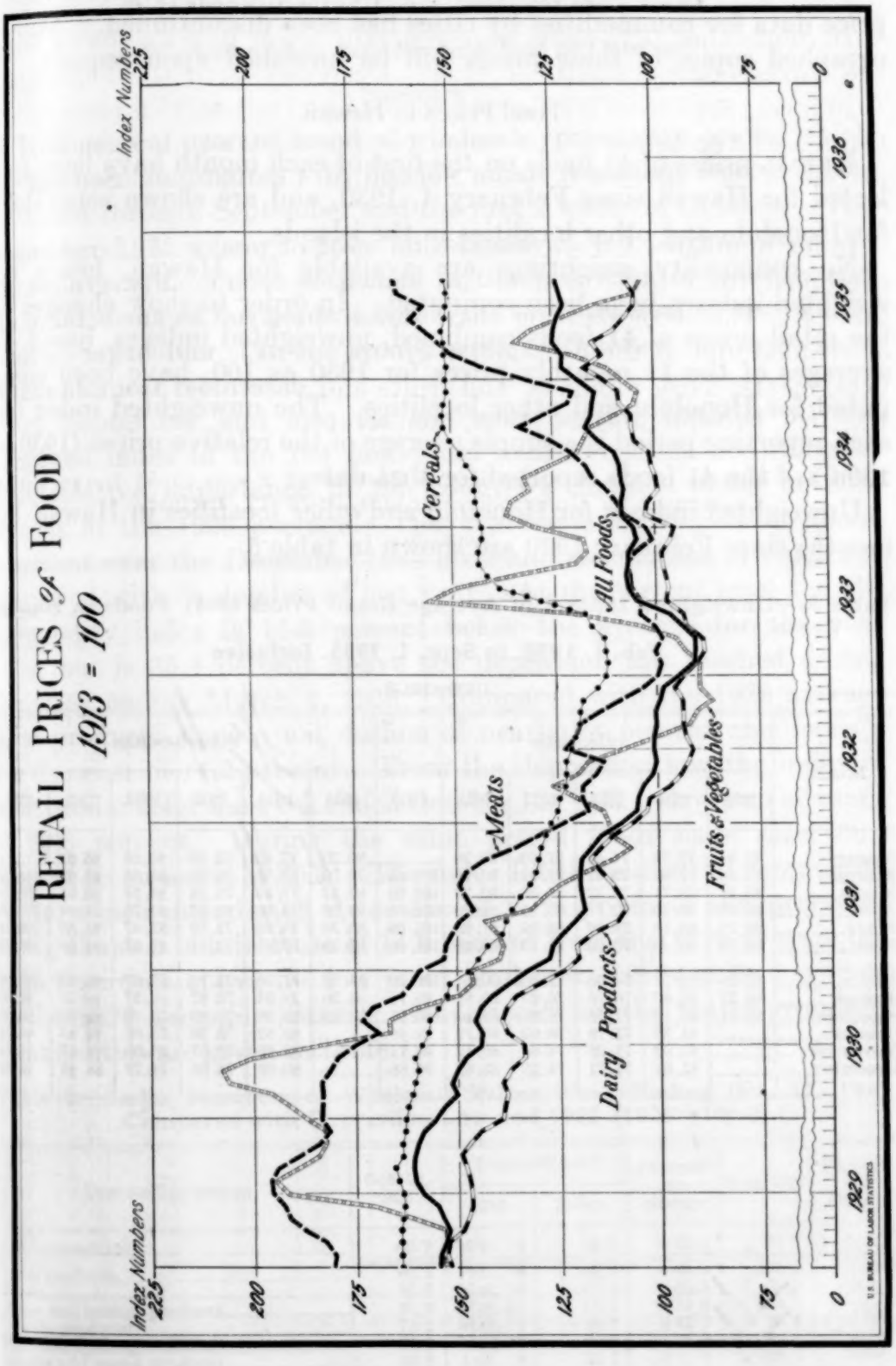
Index numbers of the average retail cost of food in 51 large cities combined from 1929 to date are shown by commodity groups in table 4. The accompanying chart shows the trend in the retail cost of all food and of the commodity groups—cereals and bakery products, meats, dairy products, and fruits and vegetables from January 15, 1929, to September 24, 1935, inclusive.

Table 4.—Indexes of the Average Retail Cost of 48 Foods in 51 Large Cities Combined, by Commodity Groups, 1929–35, Inclusive [1]

[1913=100.0]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables	Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
1929	156.7	164.1	188.4	148.6	142.0	172.6	151.9	132.4	124.6
1930	147.1	158.0	175.8	136.5	118.8	179.9	131.4	124.7	117.6
1931	121.3	135.9	147.0	114.6	91.9	126.6	114.1	101.3	108.9
1932	102.1	121.1	116.0	96.6	78.8	106.6	103.2	75.1	98.3
1933	99.7	126.6	102.7	94.6	75.6	116.6	93.1	70.2	104.1
1934	110.8	147.9	117.1	102.2	86.7	121.9	96.0	80.0	107.9
1934									
Sept. 11	116.8	151.6	133.8	105.4	99.4	117.4	97.5	89.7	109.6
Sept. 25	116.4	151.7	131.7	105.3	102.0	114.3	98.0	91.3	109.7
1935									
Jan. 2	115.9	151.1	123.7	109.7	110.1	107.2	101.3	100.0	107.0
Jan. 15	118.5	151.2	132.3	112.3	109.0	107.6	101.2	104.6	105.4
Jan. 29	120.3	151.3	137.9	114.4	108.7	108.3	101.3	107.5	105.4
Feb. 12	122.0	150.9	140.1	117.3	111.6	110.4	101.0	109.6	105.7
Feb. 26	122.3	151.0	144.0	116.8	101.4	113.0	101.4	112.0	107.2
Mar. 12	121.7	151.1	149.6	113.3	84.6	117.7	100.2	114.0	105.7
Mar. 26	121.7	151.3	149.8	112.4	81.1	122.0	99.6	114.8	105.8
Apr. 9	124.1	151.3	151.7	115.8	84.0	130.3	98.9	115.8	107.1
Apr. 23	125.2	151.1	154.3	114.4	87.2	136.0	98.8	116.2	107.1
May 7	124.5	151.2	155.1	110.7	91.6	132.7	98.0	116.3	108.6
May 21	124.0	152.3	157.0	108.7	92.7	127.2	97.4	116.2	110.2
June 4	123.8	151.2	160.2	107.4	92.7	125.0	97.5	116.9	110.2
June 18	123.0	150.7	159.3	106.5	93.3	122.6	96.8	117.0	110.3
July 2 [2]	121.8	150.7	156.3	104.9	94.8	119.8	96.5	117.3	111.9
July 16 [2]	121.7	150.7	157.1	104.4	97.4	117.0	96.4	117.9	111.8
July 30 [2]	121.3	150.7	157.2	104.6	100.0	110.2	96.1	118.3	111.8
Aug. 13 [2]	122.3	150.6	161.6	106.2	104.3	106.1	95.9	121.8	111.7
Aug. 27 [2]	123.1	150.1	163.8	105.3	108.4	100.5	95.6	124.6	[3] 112.3
Sept. 10	123.9	151.2	163.9	106.2	113.6	103.1	95.0	125.4	[3] 112.3
Sept. 24	124.0	151.3	163.4	106.1	116.2	102.9	95.0	125.8	[3] 112.5

[1] The number of commodities was increased from 42 to 48 on May 21, 1935.
[2] Revised to allow for an increase from 2 percent to 3 percent in the Illinois sales tax, effective July 1, 1935.
[3] Corrected.


RETAIL PRICES of FOOD
1913 = 100
Index Numbers
225
200
175
150
125
100
75
0
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
Cereals
All Foods
Meats
Dairy Products
Fruits & Vegetables
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Food Prices in the Third Quarter of 1935

THE former practice of publishing quarterly in this report detailed price data for commodities by cities has been discontinued. Mimeographed copies of these prices will be furnished upon request.

Food Prices in Hawaii

RETAIL prices of 41 foods on the first of each month have been collected for Hawaii since February 1, 1930, and are shown separately for Honolulu and other localities in the islands.

No commodity weightings are available for Hawaii, hence no weighted indexes have been computed. In order to show changes in the retail prices of 41 foods combined, unweighted indexes, based on averages of the 11 monthly prices for 1930 as 100, have been computed for Honolulu and other localities. The unweighted index for each reporting period is a simple average of the relative prices (1930=100.0) of the 41 foods reported for that date.

Unweighted indexes for Honolulu and other localities in Hawaii by months since February 1930 are shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Unweighted Indexes of Average Retail Prices of 41 Foods in Hawaii

Feb. 1, 1930, to Sept. 1, 1935, Inclusive

[1930=100.0]

Month	Honolulu						Other localities					
	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
January	81.34	77.73	74.41	87.06	96.20	-------	80.20	77.93	73.76	86.05	95.01	-------
February	83.48	77.67	73.07	85.94	94.45	101.13	79.70	77.33	71.63	85.53	93.68	101.12
March	85.24	79.71	72.32	86.00	93.29	100.93	82.17	77.95	70.18	84.54	92.97	100.78
April	86.91	80.49	72.77	85.11	91.28	101.01	84.16	78.02	69.87	84.76	91.84	101.89
May	89.31	80.13	73.30	83.09	91.65	101.58	85.34	78.05	71.09	83.47	91.55	102.31
June	88.70	80.49	73.69	81.75	90.99	101.46	85.23	77.87	72.12	81.97	91.79	101.97
July	87.35	81.07	74.66	77.96	90.57	100.39	84.25	77.56	73.12	77.67	90.92	100.99
August	86.27	80.60	76.76	76.97	90.81	99.71	84.26	78.94	75.67	76.37	90.73	99.90
September	85.64	81.16	77.10	76.00	89.89	100.07	85.02	79.98	77.89	75.98	89.07	99.89
October	-------	81.38	77.79	76.02	89.79	99.40	-------	80.52	78.36	75.68	89.30	97.35
November	-------	81.92	77.65	74.60	89.12	98.71	-------	80.61	77.07	75.00	88.37	97.18
December	-------	81.61	77.71	74.25	88.32	96.88	-------	80.08	75.80	74.29	88.46	95.83

WHOLESALE PRICES

Wholesale Prices in September 1935

(With summary data for first half of October)

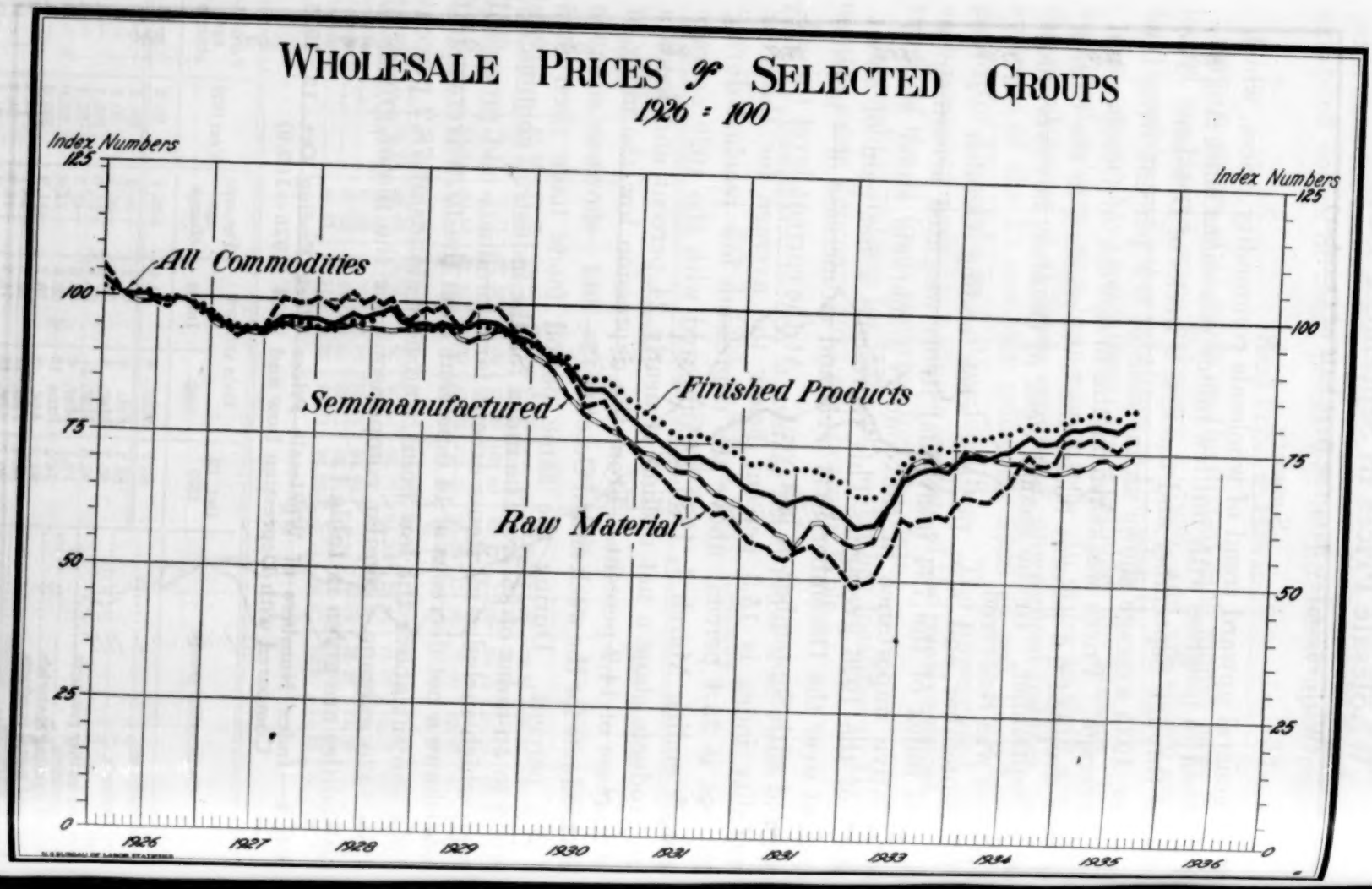
Summary

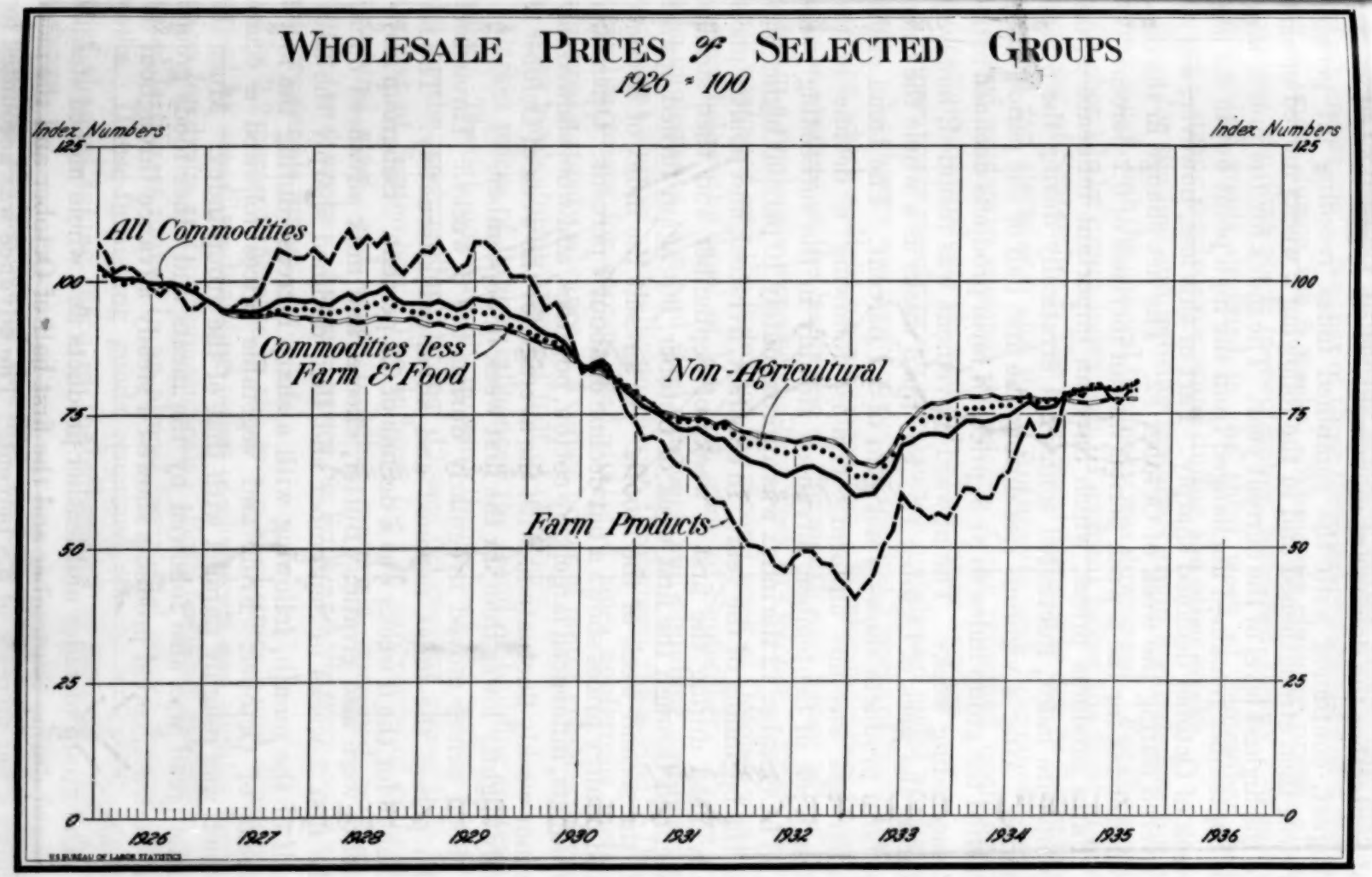
THE general upward trend of wholesale commodity prices, which has been in progress with but few minor recessions since August, continued through September and the first 2 weeks of October. The September 1935 average shows an increase of 0.3 percent over the August average. Prices weakened in the first week of October and the index dropped 0.6 percent below the level reached in the closing week of September. In the second week of October, however, most of this loss was recovered.

For September and also for the week ending October 12 the combined index of the 784 individual items weighted according to their relative importance in the country's markets stood at 80.7 percent of the 1926 average. This represents a net gain of about 5 percent over the December 1934 level and an increase of 4 percent compared with September of last year. At the current level the all-commodity index is 15.3 percent below the average for the year 1929, but is 35.4 percent above the depression low reached during the week ending March 4, 1933. Compared with the 1929 average farm products show a net decline of nearly 24 percent and foods a net decrease of 14.2 percent. From the depression low the index of farm products for the week ended October 12—80.1—shows an advance of 97.3 percent. During the same period foods have risen 60.5 percent to an index of 85.7. The index for the industrial commodity group, which includes all items except farm products and processed foods, shows a net decrease of 14.6 percent from the 1929 average but is 18.1 percent above the low point, and now stands at 78.2 percent of the 1926 average. Similar comparisons for the major groups of commodities are given in table 1.

Table 1.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices Week Ending Oct. 12, 1935, Compared with Depression Low and 1929 (1926=100.0)

Commodity groups	Oct. 12, 1935	Date and low		Percentage change	Year 1929	Percentage change
		1933	Index			
All commodities	80.7	Mar. 4	59.6	+35.4	95.3	−15.3
Farm products	80.1	Feb. 4	40.2	+99.3	104.9	−23.6
Foods	85.7	Mar. 4	53.4	+60.5	99.9	−14.2
Hides and leather products	93.8	Mar. 11	67.5	+39.0	109.1	−14.0
Textile products	72.1	Mar. 4	50.6	+42.5	90.4	−20.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.1	June 10	60.8	+21.9	83.0	−10.7
Metals and metal products	85.8	Apr. 8	76.7	+11.9	100.5	−14.6
Building materials	86.1	Feb. 11	69.6	+23.7	95.4	−9.7
Chemicals and drugs	80.7	Apr. 15	71.2	+13.3	94.2	−14.3
House-furnishing goods	81.8	May 6	71.7	+14.1	94.3	−13.3
Miscellaneous commodities	67.5	Apr. 8	57.6	+17.2	82.6	−18.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.2	...do....	65.5	+19.4	91.6	−14.6


WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
All Commodities
Semimanufactured
Finished Products
Raw Material
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936


WHOLESALE PRICES of SELECTED GROUPS
1926 = 100
Index Numbers
125
100
75
50
25
0
All Commodities
Commodities less Farm & Food
Non-Agricultural
Farm Products
1926
1927
1928
1929
1930
1931
1932
1933
1934
1935
1936
U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Weekly Fluctuations

WEEKLY wholesale prices during September and the first half of October do not follow a clearly defined trend. During the first week of September the downward movement, which began the last week of August, continued with the combined index receding 0.1 percent. Prices then strengthened and in the following 2 weeks moved upward to the highest level of the current year. The index for the fourth week of September remained unchanged from the high point but in the first week of October declined sharply. Part of this loss, however, was recovered during the week of October 12. The net change in the combined index for the 6-week period was an increase of 0.2 percent.

Farm products prices, which have an important influence on the composite index, fluctuated somewhat erratically during the 6-week period. After a vigorous rise during the first half of the period which carried the group index to 81.3, prices of farm products declined in the 2 succeeding weeks. The upward movement was resumed, however, during the week of October 12. For the 6 weeks as a whole the index of farm products shows a net gain of 1.1 percent. The trend of the subgroups was not uniform. Grains, following a decline in the first week of September, advanced steadily in the succeeding weeks and by October 12 the index was approximately 10 percent higher than at the beginning of the year. In contrast, livestock and poultry prices advanced during the first 2 weeks of September and then steadily declined through the first week of October, but again turned upward in the second week of the month. As a result the index of livestock and poultry prices shows a net decline of about 4 percent. Other farm products, influenced largely by cotton, potatoes, and wool showed only minor weekly fluctuations with the average for the week of October 12 only slightly lower than for the first week in September.

Food prices moved irregularly during the 6 weeks. Throughout the period the index declined and advanced alternately. The net change for the 6 weeks was a decline of 0.3 percent. Subgroup movements were also erratic. Butter, cheese, and milk advanced during the first 2 weeks of September and then declined sharply the latter half of the month, following with a sharp increase during the first 2 weeks of October. Fruit and vegetable prices followed a course which was roughly parallel with that of the group index. Much the same trend was also followed by the meats and other foods groups. In contrast, cereal products showed a steady advance throughout the period.

The group of hides and leather products as a whole moved steadily upward during September and the first half of October and the index shows a net increase of 3.8 percent. The advance was accounted for by steadily mounting prices of both hides and skins and leather. Boots and shoes and other leather products remained steady with a tendency to firmer prices during the period.

Textile products prices averaged higher during each of the 6 weeks and the index at the end of the period was 1.7 percent above the level in the first week of September. The continued advance for the group was caused by steadily advancing prices of cotton goods, knit goods, and silk and rayon. Neither of these three subgroups showed a recession of prices during the 6 weeks. Wholesale clothing prices, after advancing the first week of September, remained steady. Woolen and worsted goods declined in the third week of September, but showed a strong tendency upward during the other weeks.

Prices for the fuel and lighting materials group fluctuated within a narrow range, but the general tendency was downward. For the week of October 12 the group index was 1.7 percent below the level at the beginning of September. The downward trend was due to declining averages for electricity and gas. Anthracite and bituminous coal registered moderate seasonal advances. Coke remained unchanged and petroleum products showed a gradual lower average.

Comparatively steady prices ruled in the metals and metal products group. No change was recorded during the first 2 weeks of September, following which a slight increase occurred. Weakening prices caused a lower average in the last week of the month and firmer prices resulted in a moderate increase the first week in October. Prices then again weakened and the index for the second week of October was 0.2 percent below the level of the first week of September. Prices of farm implements, iron and steel products, and plumbing and heating equipment showed virtually no change throughout the period. Due to higher prices for copper, lead, tin, and zinc, nonferrous metals registered a steady advance. Average prices of motor vehicles moved to lower levels during the first half of October.

Market prices of lumber influenced the trend of building material prices. Though not steadily upward throughout the period, the index for the week ending October 12 was 0.9 percent above that for the first of September. The indexes for the subgroups of cement, structural steel, and other building materials remained constant during the 6 weeks. Average prices for brick and tile were lower and paint materials higher.

The 2.2 percent increase in the group of chemicals and drugs was caused by steadily advancing prices of chemicals and slightly higher prices for drugs and pharmaceuticals. Both fertilizer materials and mixed fertilizers moved in an almost horizontal course during the 6 weeks. House-furnishing goods remained steady with only minor price changes taking place in the subgroups of furniture and furnishings.

Following the decline of the first week in September, the index for the miscellaneous commodity group was steadily upward to the middle of October. The average for the week ending October 12

was 0.6 percent above the first of September. With the exception of cattle feed and crude rubber, prices of which were very erratic during the time, no important changes occurred within the group. Although showing radical fluctuations during the period, prices for both cattle feed and crude rubber averaged higher at the close of the period than at the beginning.

The marked stability of prices of industrial commodities is shown by the fact that the average for the large group, "All commodities other than farm products and foods", in the week of October 12 was within 0.1 percent of the average for the first week of September.

Table 2 shows index numbers for the main groups of commodities for each week of September, October 5 and 12, 1935, October 13, 1934, and October 14, 1933.

Table 2.—Weekly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

Commodity groups	Oct. 12, 1935	Oct. 5, 1935	Sept. 28, 1935	Sept. 21, 1935	Sept. 14, 1935	Sept. 7, 1935	Oct. 13, 1934	Oct. 14, 1933
All commodities	80.7	80.5	81.0	81.0	80.8	80.4	76.4	71.1
Farm products	80.1	79.5	80.9	81.3	81.2	79.9	71.0	56.7
Foods	85.7	85.3	86.6	86.2	86.4	85.9	74.8	64.8
Hides and leather products	93.8	92.5	91.8	91.8	91.6	90.5	84.4	88.8
Textile products	72.1	71.7	71.6	71.3	71.2	71.0	70.1	76.2
Fuel and lighting materials	74.1	74.6	74.5	74.8	74.7	74.6	75.4	73.8
Metals and metal products	85.8	86.3	86.2	86.3	86.0	86.0	85.6	82.3
Building materials	86.1	86.1	86.1	86.3	85.3	85.4	85.2	83.9
Chemicals and drugs	80.7	80.2	79.3	79.2	78.9	79.2	77.1	72.7
House-furnishing goods	81.8	81.8	81.7	81.7	81.8	81.8	82.8	81.2
Miscellaneous commodities	67.5	67.2	67.2	67.0	66.9	66.8	69.7	65.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.2	78.3	78.2	78.2	78.0	77.9	78.1	77.0

Wholesale Price Level in September

THE monthly index of wholesale commodity prices reached a new high for the year during September, with an advance of 0.3 percent over the August average. The index then stood at 80.7 of the 1926 average, the highest point reached since November 1930. It was 4 percent above the corresponding month of last year when the index was 77.6.

Six of the 10 major groups included in the index—farm products, foods, hides and leather products, textile products, building materials, and chemicals and drugs—advanced during the month. Fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous commodities were lower. Metals and metal products and house-furnishing goods were unchanged from the August level. Of the 47 subgroups of closely related commodities, 24 showed increases during the month, 12 recorded a decrease, and 11 remained unchanged from the level of the preceding month.

Table 3 summarizes the changes in wholesale prices during the month interval by commodity groups.

Table 3.—Number of Commodities Changing in Price from August to September 1935

Groups	Increases	Decreases	No change
All commodities	221	91	472
Farm products	46	17	4
Foods	79	21	44
Hides and leather products	13	3	25
Textile products	36	7	69
Fuel and lighting materials	8	8	8
Metals and metal products	22	12	96
Building materials	21	14	74
Chemicals and drugs	9	4	80
House-furnishing goods	6	6	49
Miscellaneous commodities	6	8	38

The raw-materials group which includes basic farm products, hides and skins, hemp, jute, sisal, crude petroleum, crude rubber, scrap steel, and similar articles, advanced 0.3 percent. Finished products in which are included more than 500 manufactured articles, rose to 83.1 percent of the 1926 average and is now 3.8 percent above a year ago.

The index for the semimanufactured group which is based on prices of raw sugar, leather, iron and steel bars, pig iron, and like commodities, advanced 1.6 percent to 74.4, the highest level reached since February 1934. The industrial group of "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods" registered a minor decrease. The index—77.8—is 0.6 percent below the September 1934 level. Nonagricultural commodities advanced 0.3 percent between August and September.

The index for the chemicals and drugs group advanced 2.0 percent to 80.2 as a result of sharp increases in prices for chemicals. Fertilizer materials advanced slightly. Mixed fertilizers, on the other hand, recorded a minor decrease.

Pronounced advances in the prices of hides, skins, and leather resulted in the index for the hides and leather-products group advancing 1.5 percent. The subgroup of "Other leather products" was slightly higher. Average prices of shoes were unchanged from the August level.

Wholesale food prices rose 1.4 percent due to increases of 0.4 percent in butter, cheese, and milk; 0.9 percent in meats; 2.3 percent in cereal products; and 2.8 percent in other foods, including coffee, lard, sugar, cocoa beans, and vegetable oils. Fruits and vegetables were lower. Individual food items for which lower prices were reported were fresh pork, oatmeal, cornmeal, canned peaches and pears, prunes, bananas, canned corn, peanut butter, and pepper. The September food index—86.1—is 13 percent above a year ago.

The textile-products group with an index of 71.8 reached a new high for the year. Higher levels were reported for all subgroups. Silk and rayon advanced over 6 percent; knit goods 2.3 percent; and other textile products including hemp and sisal, 1.2 percent. The increases for clothing, cotton goods, and woolen and worsted goods were less than 1 percent.

Advancing prices of paint materials, lumber and certain other building materials more than counterbalanced slightly lower prices of brick and tile with the result that the building-materials group as a whole rose 0.6 percent. Average prices of cement and structural steel were steady.

Farm-products prices increased 0.3 percent during September because of advances of 5.3 percent in grains and 0.4 percent in livestock and poultry. On the other hand, the subgroup of "Other farm products" declined 1.4 percent. Important individual farm-product items for which higher prices were reported were barley, wheat, corn, oats, rye, calves, hogs, sheep, poultry, eggs, apples, oranges, hay, hops, potatoes, and wool. Lower prices were shown for cows, steers, cotton, lemons, milk, tobacco, dried beans, and onions. The present farm products index—79.5—is 8.3 percent above the corresponding month of a year ago.

A seasonal advance in the prices of coal in the fuel and lighting materials group was more than outweighed by falling prices of petroleum products, electricity, and gas. Coke remained unchanged. The index for the group as a whole—73.0—indicates a decline of 1.5 percent from August to September.

Cattle feed prices were lower by 4.8 percent. Crude rubber declined 2 percent. Average prices of automobile tires and tubes and paper and pulp were unchanged.

In the metals and metal products group lower prices of iron and steel and motor vehicles were offset by strengthening prices of agricultural implements and nonferrous metals. The index for the group as a whole remained at 86.6. Little or no fluctuation was recorded in prices of plumbing and heating fixtures.

House-furnishing goods remained at 80.5 of the 1926 level. Average prices of both furniture and furnishings were stationary.

Index numbers for the groups and subgroups of commodities for September 1935 in comparison with August 1935 and September for each of the past 6 years are given in table 4.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Groups and subgroups	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934	September 1933	September 1932	September 1931	September 1930	September 1929
All commodities	80.7	80.5	77.6	70.8	65.3	71.2	84.4	96.1
Farm products	79.5	79.3	73.4	57.0	49.1	60.5	85.3	106.6
Grains	83.5	79.3	88.1	63.9	37.4	44.2	77.0	101.6
Livestock and poultry	92.0	91.6	64.1	46.7	51.2	61.0	88.0	106.6
Other farm products	70.4	71.4	74.4	61.2	52.1	65.4	86.3	108.3
Foods	86.1	84.9	76.1	64.9	61.8	73.7	89.5	103.3
Butter, cheese, and milk	76.0	75.7	76.2	65.8	60.6	84.6	99.3	106.2
Cereal products	96.8	94.6	91.9	84.7	65.8	70.3	78.6	89.6
Fruits and vegetables	60.0	60.5	66.0	66.8	52.5	71.0	91.0	109.3
Meats	102.9	102.0	76.6	51.5	60.9	73.6	99.2	113.1
Other foods	80.8	78.6	70.0	64.5	64.6	68.5	77.6	96.1
Hides and leather products	90.9	89.6	84.1	92.3	72.2	85.0	99.2	110.6
Boots and shoes	98.3	98.3	97.9	98.9	84.4	93.5	100.5	106.1
Hides and skins	83.8	80.4	60.4	84.1	48.2	58.6	94.2	121.3
Leather	83.0	80.2	70.6	85.4	63.2	83.4	98.2	112.4
Other leather products	84.5	84.4	86.5	84.6	81.5	101.1	105.4	106.7
Textile products	71.8	70.9	71.1	76.9	55.6	64.5	76.2	89.8
Clothing	80.8	80.5	79.7	81.1	61.8	75.5	84.6	89.3
Cotton goods	83 2	82.5	87.8	91.3	57.9	61.5	78.6	98.4
Knit goods	61.6	60.2	59.9	74.8	50.4	59.2	76.7	87.5
Silk and rayon	32.9	31.0	24.3	34.5	32.6	43.5	51.2	81.1
Woolen and worsted goods	76.9	76.4	78.0	82.7	56.7	65.7	75.9	86.7
Other textile products	69.9	69.1	69.1	76.5	68.6	64.1	82.0	93.5
Fuel and lighting materials	73.0	74.1	74.6	70.4	70.8	67.4	79.0	82.7
Anthracite	80.6	78.6	81.3	82.0	87.7	94.3	89.1	90.6
Bituminous coal	96.2	96.0	96.3	84.7	81.1	83.9	89.2	91.3
Coke	88.6	88.6	85.6	79.7	76.7	81.5	83.9	84.4
Electricity	(1)	86.7	92.6	90.4	103.4	100.6	99.9	95.2
Gas	(1)	91.8	99.3	101.5	107.6	103.4	101.3	94.3
Petroleum products	50.6	52.4	51.3	49.6	46.7	38.9	62.0	70.2
Metals and metal products	86.6	86.6	86.6	82.1	80.1	83.9	89.0	100.3
Agricultural implements	93.7	93.6	92.0	83.2	84.9	94.1	94.5	99.0
Iron and steel	86.8	87.1	86.5	80.3	79.7	82.3	87.6	95.0
Motor vehicles	94.3	94.7	94.7	90.4	92.7	95.4	97.5	106.2
Nonferrous metals	68.6	66.9	68.4	68.5	51.6	59.0	73.2	105.2
Plumbing and heating	71.1	71.1	71.6	74.7	66.8	82.6	83.4	93.4
Building materials	85.9	85.4	85.6	82.7	70.5	77.0	87.1	95.8
Brick and tile	88.8	89.0	91.3	82.6	75.4	82.6	87.5	94.8
Cement	94.9	94.9	93.9	90.8	79.0	75.8	91.7	86.0
Lumber	82.1	82.0	82.3	82.0	56.3	66.9	81.1	94.9
Paint and paint materials	80.8	78.6	79.5	77.3	68.2	77.6	86.8	99.1
Plumbing and heating	71.1	71.1	71.6	74.7	66.8	82.6	83.4	93.4
Structural steel	92.0	92.0	92.0	82.4	81.7	81.7	81.7	99.6
Other building materials	90.3	90.1	89.8	85.9	79.9	82.6	92.3	97.2
Chemicals and drugs	80.2	78.6	76.5	72.7	72.9	76.3	87.2	93.7
Chemicals	86.9	84.3	80.3	78.8	79.8	79.8	91.6	98.9
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	73.8	73.8	72.7	56.8	56.6	61.7	67.4	71.2
Fertilizer materials	67.2	66.8	66.4	66.6	63.6	74.2	83.1	89.9
Mixed fertilizers	67.8	68.1	73.0	67.8	66.9	77.6	92.5	97.8
House-furnishing goods	80.5	80.5	81.8	79.3	73.7	82.7	92.3	94.3
Furnishings	84.0	84.0	84.8	80.5	74.7	81.2	91.2	93.3
Furniture	76.9	77.0	78.8	78.4	72.7	84.6	93.5	95.5
Miscellaneous	67.1	67.3	70.2	65.1	64.7	68.2	75.2	83.1
Automobile tires and tubes	45.0	45.0	44.7	43.2	42.7	46.0	50.1	54.5
Cattle feed	67.9	71.3	100.7	64 2	45.9	44.4	93.6	132.5
Paper and pulp	79.7	79.7	82.4	82.2	75.5	80.7	85.1	88.9
Rubber, crude	24.0	24.5	31.5	14.9	8.2	10.6	17.1	41.9
Other miscellaneous	80.0	80.0	81.4	78.1	83.2	86.7	92.8	98.8
Raw materials	77.3	77.1	73.9	61.7	56.2	62.7	82.1	98.9
Semimanufactured articles	74.4	73.2	71.8	72.9	60.7	66.7	77.7	94.5
Finished products	83.1	83.0	80.1	74.8	70.4	75.9	86.4	95.0
Nonagricultural commodities	80.8	80.6	78.4	73.7	68.7	73.4	84.2	93.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	77.8	77.9	78.3	76.1	70.4	73.9	83.2	91.6

[1] Data not yet available.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Commodity Groups

INDEX numbers of wholesale prices by commodity groups, by years 1926 to 1934, inclusive, by months from September 1934 to 1935, inclusive, and by weeks for September 7 through October 12, 1935, are shown in table 5.

Table 5.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Period	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
By years:											
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	99.4	96.7	107.7	95.6	88.3	96.3	94.7	96.8	97.5	91.0	95.4
1928	105.9	101.0	121.4	95.5	84.3	97.0	94.1	95.6	95.1	85.4	96.7
1929	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.2	94.3	82.6	95.3
1930	88.3	90.5	100.0	80.3	78.5	92.1	89.9	89.1	92.7	77.7	86.4
1931	64.8	74.6	86.1	66.3	67.5	84.5	79.2	79.3	84.9	69.8	73.0
1932	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.5	75.1	64.4	64.8
1933	51.4	60.5	80.9	64.8	66.3	79.8	77.0	72.6	75.8	62.5	65.9
1934	65.3	70.5	86.6	72.9	73.3	86.9	86.2	75.9	81.5	69.7	74.9
By months:											
1934:											
September	73.4	76.1	84.1	71.1	74.6	86.6	85.6	76.5	81.8	70.2	77.6
October	70.6	74.8	83.8	70.3	74.6	86.3	85.2	77.1	81.7	69.7	76.5
November	70.8	75.1	84.2	69.7	74.4	86.2	85.0	76.9	81.3	70.6	76.5
December	72.0	75.3	85.1	70.0	73.7	85.9	85.1	77.8	81.2	71.0	76.9
1935:											
January	77.6	79.9	86.2	70.3	72.9	85.8	84.9	79.3	81.2	70.7	78.8
February	79.1	82.7	86.0	70.1	72.5	85.8	85.0	80.4	80.7	70.1	79.5
March	78.3	81.9	85.4	69.4	73.0	85.7	84.9	81.5	80.7	69.2	79.4
April	80.4	84.5	86.3	69.2	72.8	85.9	84.6	81.0	80.7	68.7	80.1
May	80.6	84.1	88.3	69.4	73.1	86.6	84.8	81.2	80.6	68.7	80.2
June	78.3	82.8	88.9	70.1	74.2	86.9	85.3	80.7	80.5	68.4	79.8
July	77.1	82.1	89.3	70.2	74.7	86.4	85.2	78.7	80.4	67.7	79.4
August	79.3	84.9	89.6	70.9	74.1	86.6	85.4	78.6	80.5	67.3	80.5
September	79.5	86.1	90.9	71.8	73.0	86.6	85.9	80.2	80.5	67.1	80.7
By weeks:											
Sept. 7, 1935	79.9	85.9	90.5	71.0	74.6	86.0	85.4	79.2	81.8	66.8	80.4
Sept. 14, 1935	81.2	86.4	91.6	71.2	74.7	86.0	85.3	78.9	81.8	66.9	80.8
Sept. 21, 1935	81.3	86.2	91.8	71.3	74.8	86.3	86.3	79.2	81.7	67.0	81.0
Sept. 28, 1935	80.9	86.6	91.8	71.6	74.5	86.2	86.1	79.3	81.7	67.2	81.0
Oct. 5, 1935	79.5	85.3	92.5	71.7	74.6	86.3	86.1	80.2	81.8	67.2	80.5
Oct. 12, 1935	80.1	85.7	93.8	72.1	74.1	85.8	86.1	80.7	81.8	67.5	80.7

The price trend since 1926 is shown in table 6 for the following groups of commodities: Raw materials, semimanufactured articles, finished products, nonagricultural commodities, and all commodities other than farm products and foods.

In the nonagricultural-commodities group all commodities other than those designated as "Farm products" have been combined into one group. All commodities, with the exception of those included in the groups of farm products and foods, have been included in the group of "All commodities other than farm products and foods." The list of commodities included under the designations of "Raw materials", "Semimanufactured articles", and "Finished products" is contained in the October 1934 issue of this publication.

Table 6.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices by Special Groups of Commodities

[1926=100.0]

Year	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods	Month	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Finished products	Non-agricultural commodities	All commodities other than farm products and foods
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1934:					
1927	96.5	94.3	95.0	94.6	94.0	December	73.1	71.0	79.5	77.8	78.0
1928	99.1	94.5	95.9	94.8	92.9	1935:					
1929	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6	January	76.6	71.2	80.8	78.9	77.7
1930	84.3	81.8	88.0	85.9	85.2	February	77.4	71.7	81.5	79.4	77.4
1931	65.6	69.0	77.0	74.6	75.0	March	76.6	71.8	81.7	79.5	77.3
1932	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2	April	77.5	72.3	82.3	79.9	77.2
1933	56.5	65.4	70.5	69.0	71.2	May	77.6	73.5	82.4	80.0	77.6
1934	68.6	72.8	78.2	76.9	78.4	June	76.4	73.9	82.2	80.0	78.0
1934:						July	75.8	72.8	82.0	79.8	78.0
September	73.9	71.8	80.1	78.4	78.3	August	77.1	73.2	83.0	80.6	77.9
October	72.1	71.5	79.2	77.6	78.0	September	77.3	74.4	83.1	80.8	77.8
November	72.2	71.1	79.3	77.7	78.0						

Purchasing Power of the Dollar at Wholesale

THE purchasing power of the dollar by groups and subgroups of commodities for August and September 1935 in comparison with September of the past 6 years is shown in table 7. The figures in this table are reciprocals of the index numbers. To illustrate, the index number representing the level of all commodities at wholesale in September 1935 with average prices for the year 1926 as the base is shown to be 80.7. The reciprocal of this index number is 0.01239 which, translated into dollars and cents, becomes $1.239.

The purchasing power of the dollar in terms of the subgroups, groups, and special groups of commodities for prior periods will be found in preceding issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

Table 7.—Purchasing Power of the Wholesale Price Dollar by Groups and Subgroups of Commodities

[1926=$1.000]

Groups and subgroups	September 1935	August 1935	September 1934	September 1933	September 1932	September 1931	September 1930	September 1929
All commodities	$1.239	$1.242	$1.289	$1.412	$1.531	$1.404	$1.185	$1.041
Farm products	1.258	1.261	1.362	1.754	2.037	1.653	1.172	.938
Grains	1.198	1.261	1.135	1.565	2.674	2.262	1.299	.984
Livestock and poultry	1.087	1.092	1.560	2.141	1.953	1.639	1.136	.938
Other farm products	1.420	1.401	1.344	1.634	1.919	1.529	1.159	.923
Foods	1.161	1.178	1.314	1.541	1.618	1.357	1.117	.968
Butter, cheese, and milk	1.316	1.321	1.312	1.520	1.650	1.182	1.007	.942
Cereal products	1.033	1.057	1.088	1.181	1.520	1.422	1.272	1.116
Fruits and vegetables	1.667	1.653	1.515	1.497	1.905	1.408	1.099	.915
Meats	.972	.980	1.305	1.942	1.642	1.359	1.008	.884
Other foods	1.238	1.272	1.429	1.550	1.548	1.460	1.289	1.041
Hides and leather products	1.100	1.116	1.189	1.083	1.385	1.176	1.008	.904
Boots and shoes	1.017	1.017	1.021	1.011	1.185	1.070	.995	.943
Hides and skins	1.193	1.244	1.656	1.189	2.075	1.706	1.062	.824
Leather	1.205	1.247	1.416	1.171	1.582	1.199	1.018	.890
Other leather products	1.183	1.185	1.156	1.182	1.227	.989	.949	.937
Textile products	1.393	1.410	1.406	1.300	1.799	1.550	1.312	1.114
Clothing	1.238	1.242	1.255	1.233	1.618	1.325	1.182	1.120
Cotton goods	1.202	1.212	1.139	1.095	1.727	1.626	1.272	1.016
Knit goods	1.623	1.661	1.669	1.337	1.984	1.689	1.304	1.143
Silk and rayon	3.040	3.226	4.115	2.899	3.067	1.350	1.220	1.070
Woolen and worsted goods	1.300	1.309	1.282	1.209	1.764	2.299	1.953	1.233
Other textile products	1.431	1.447	1.447	1.307	1.458	1.522	1.318	1.153
Fuel and lighting materials	1.380	1.350	1.340	1.420	1.412	1.484	1.266	1.209
Anthracite	1.241	1.272	1.230	1.220	1.140	1.060	1.122	1.104
Bituminous coal	1.040	1.042	1.038	1.181	1.233	1.192	1.121	1.095
Coke	1.129	1.129	1.168	1.255	1.304	1.227	1.192	1.185
Electricity	(1)	1.153	1.050	1.106	.967	.994	1.001	1.050
Gas	(1)	1.089	1.007	.985	.929	.967	.987	1.060
Petroleum products	1.976	1.908	1.949	2.016	2.141	2.571	1.613	1.425
Metals and metal products	1.155	1.155	1.155	1.218	1.248	1.192	1.124	.997
Agricultural implements	1.067	1.068	1.087	1.202	1.178	1.063	1.058	1.010
Iron and steel	1.152	1.148	1.156	1.245	1.255	1.215	1.142	1.053
Motor vehicles	1.060	1.056	1.056	1.106	1.079	1.048	1.026	.942
Nonferrous metals	1.458	1.495	1.462	1.460	1.938	1.695	1.366	.951
Plumbing and heating	1.406	1.406	1.397	1.339	1.497	1.211	1.199	1.071
Building materials	1.164	1.171	1.168	1.209	1.418	1.299	1.148	1.044
Brick and tile	1.126	1.124	1.095	1.211	1.326	1.211	1.143	1.055
Cement	1.054	1.054	1.065	1.101	1.266	1.319	1.091	1.163
Lumber	1.218	1.220	1.215	1.220	1.776	1.495	1.233	1.054
Paint and paint materials	1.238	1.272	1.258	1.294	1.466	1.211	1.083	1.029
Plumbing and heating	1.406	1.406	1.397	1.339	1.497	1.289	1.152	1.009
Structural steel	1.087	1.087	1.087	1.214	1.224	1.211	1.199	1.071
Other building materials	1.107	1.110	1.114	1.164	1.252	1.224	1.224	1.004
Chemicals and drugs	1.247	1.272	1.307	1.376	1.372	1.311	1.147	1.067
Chemicals	1.151	1.186	1.245	1.269	1.253	1.253	1.092	1.011
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	1.355	1.355	1.376	1.761	1.767	1.621	1.484	1.404
Fertilizer materials	1.488	1.497	1.506	1.502	1.572	1.348	1.203	1.112
Mixed fertilizers	1.475	1.468	1.370	1.475	1.495	1.289	1.081	1.022
House-furnishing goods	1.242	1.242	1.222	1.261	1.357	1.209	1.083	1.060
Furnishings	1.190	1.190	1.179	1.242	1.339	1.182	1.070	1.047
Furniture	1.300	1.299	1.269	1.276	1.376	1.232	1.096	1.072
Miscellaneous	1.490	1.486	1.425	1.536	1.546	1.466	1.330	1.205
Automobile tires and tubes	2.222	2.222	2.237	2.315	2.342	2.252	1.068	.755
Cattle feed	1.473	1.403	.993	1.558	2.179	1.239	1.175	1.125
Paper and pulp	1.255	1.255	1.214	1.217	1.325	9.434	5.848	2.387
Rubber, crude	4.167	4.082	3.175	6.711	12.195	2.174	1.996	1.835
Other miscellaneous	1.250	1.250	1.229	1.280	1.202	1.153	1.078	1.012
Raw materials	1.294	1.297	1.353	1.621	1.779	1.595	1.218	1.011
Semimanufactured articles	1.344	1.366	1.393	1.372	1.647	1.459	1.287	1.058
Finished products	1.203	1.205	1.248	1.337	1.420	1.318	1.157	1.053
Nonagricultural commodities	1.238	1.241	1.276	1.357	1.456	1.362	1.188	1.065
All commodities other than farm products and foods	1.285	1.284	1.277	1.314	1.420	1.353	1.202	1.092

[1] Data not yet available.

COST OF LIVING

Belgian Family Budgets, 1928–29

PARTIAL results of the Belgian budgetary study of 1928–29 were presented at the meeting of the International Institute of Statistics in 1934.[1] Items reported on included family composition, source of income, and food expenditures. The families covered were typical of those in the general population with respect to the percentage having children; about nine-tenths of the family income was derived from labor; and the percentage distribution of expenditures for food was approximately the same for the wage earners and salaried employees covered. Actual average income for the period studied was 2,794.44 francs for 8 weeks (or 18,163.86 francs on an annual basis) for 809 working-class families and 3,069.68 francs (19,952.92 francs per year) for 631 salaried employees. The unit (*quet*) system was used in the Belgian study, the range being 1 unit for a child less than 1 year old to 3½ units per adult male.

Composition of the two groups of families covered, in absolute numbers and in percentages of total, is shown in table 1.

Table 1.—Composition of Families Covered by Belgian Budgetary Study, 1928–29

Class	Wage earners' families		Salaried employees' families	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
All classes	809	100.0	224	100.0
Married couples with children	631	78.0	146	65.2
Widows or widowers with children	12	1.5	4	1.8
Married couples without children	84	10.4	37	16.5
Married couples with children and other dependents	70	8.6	24	10.7
Widows or widowers with children and other dependents	3	.4	2	.9
Married couples without children with other dependents	8	1.0	6	2.7
Other combinations	1	.1	5	2.2

The total number of children was 1,859 for wage earners and 351 for salaried employees. There were 3 wage earners with 9 children, 3 with 10, and 1 with 11. The largest salaried-employee family had

[1] International Institute of Statistics (The Hague) Bulletin, vol. 28, pt. 2, 1935, p. 516: Principal Results of an Inquiry on Budgets of Workers and Salaried Employees in Belgium, 1928–29, by Armand Julin. For a comparison of certain results obtained in this survey and previous budgetary studies see Monthly Labor Review, September 1932 (p. 727).

seven children. Total coverage, including parents, children, and other dependents, was 3,563 persons in wage earners' families and 825 in salaried employees' families.

The following unit system of food consumption was used:

	Units of consumption (quets)
Men (25 years old)	3. 5
Women (21 years old)	3. 0
Boys (14 to 15 years old)	2. 4–2. 6
Girls (14 to 16 years old)	2. 4–2. 6
Children:	
10 to 13 years old	2. 0–2. 3
6 to 9 years old	1. 6–1. 9
2 to 5 years old	1. 2–1. 5
Less than 2 years old	1. 1
Less than 1 year old	1. 0

Altogether, the wage earners' families represented 9,092.8 units of consumption, and salaried employees' families, 2,203.6.

In wage earners' families without children or other dependents, only one person pursued a gainful occupation outside the home in 78.6 percent of the total households. Where there were children the percentage in which there was only one worker dropped to 49.1, and in families with children and other dependents it was 45.7. Similar figures are not available for salaried employees. Table 2, however, shows the distribution of total income derived from major sources for both groups of families with percentages of total.

Table 2.—Distribution of Average Income by Source for Wage Earners' and Salaried Employees' Families, Belgian Budgetary Study, 1928–29

Source of income	Wage earners' families		Salaried employees' families	
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
	Francs		*Francs*	
Total income (8 weeks)	2,794. 44	100. 0	3,069. 68	100. 0
Labor income	2,517. 62	90. 1	2,736. 13	89. 1
Father's earnings	1,961. 49	70. 2	2,456. 48	80. 0
Mother's earnings	103. 15	3. 7	71. 72	2. 3
Children's earnings	452. 98	16. 2	207. 93	6. 8
Social payments	87. 74	3. 1	42. 91	1. 4
Family allowances	56. 58	2. 0	17. 85	.6
Unemployment insurance	12. 92	.5		
Insurance and pensions	18. 24	.6	25. 06	.8
Other revenue	189. 08	6. 8	290. 64	9. 5
Revenues in kind	66. 27	2. 4	41. 08	1. 3
Other revenue	56. 51	2. 0	112. 98	3. 7
Property income	66. 30	2. 4	136. 58	4. 5

Table 2 shows the importance of labor income in both types of families covered. It is noticeable that among salaried employees the father's earnings constitute a higher percentage of total income than in wage earners' families and that in both types of family the children's earnings form a larger percentage of the total than do the earnings of mothers. Total social payments to wage earners' families are twice as great as those to salaried employees' families, on a percentage basis. Other revenues form a more substantial share of total income of salaried employees than of wage earners' income.

The report states that expenditures for food, being such an important item in the wage earner's budget, have been considered deserving of special analysis by the Belgian Ministry of Industry, Labor, and Social Insurance. The material has been assembled on the basis of units of consumption. Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of expenditures by classes of food for wage earners' and salaried employees' families separately.

Table 3.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Various Classes of Food by Wage Earners' and Salaried Employees' Families, Belgian Budgetary Study, 1928–29

Class of food	Percent of total expended by—	
	Wage earners' families	Salaried employees' families
All classes of food	100.0	100.0
Animal	57.6	59.0
Vegetable	32.7	30.5
Beverages	8.2	8.7
Condiment	.6	.7
Miscellaneous	.9	1.1

Among the animal products, meat was the chief item of expenditure among both wage earners' and salaried employees' families, according to the findings in the 1928–29 survey, representing 22.5 percent of the total expenditures for food by wage earners' families, and 23.8 by salaried employees' families. The respective percentages for butter were 14.5 and 13.4 and for milk 7.5 and 8.2. Bread was an important item in the diet of vegetable origin, forming 12.3 percent of the wage earners' expenditures and 8.5 percent of the salaried employees' expenditures. By segregating expenditures of wage earners' families by size of income, it was shown that as income rose there was a notably greater increase in consumption of animal and luxury foods (including beverages and condiments) than in consumption of vegetable products.

Table 4 gives index numbers of quantities of food consumed by the two classes of families, based upon the unit of consumption of

wage earners' families of the lowest income. For wage earners' families, the comparison covers four income groups, while salaried employees are taken as a whole.

Table 4.—Index Numbers of Quantity of Specified Foods Consumed by Families of Wage Earners and Salaried Employees in Belgium

[Base: Income of 200 francs for 8 weeks per unit (quet) of consumption]

Commodity	Index numbers of consumption of food				
	Wage earners' families having 8-weeks income, per quet, of—				Salaried employees' families
	200 francs	200 to 300 francs	300 to 400 francs	400 francs and over	
All commodities	100	113	121	131	118
Animal products	100	117	129	144	142
Beef (fresh)	100	143	185	208	197
Veal	100	216	352	438	414
Pork	100	168	221	217	169
Ham	100	161	224	284	226
Butter	100	178	227	226	183
Milk	100	117	119	134	143
Cheese	100	138	179	192	146
Eggs	100	168	211	232	186
Vegetable foods	100	103	105	107	96
Vegetables (fresh)	100	131	189	163	151
Fruits (fresh)	100	198	264	321	280
Sugar	100	123	125	149	145
Bread and other bakery products	100	96	97	90	78
Potatoes	100	99	95	99	90
Margarine	100	71	45	47	50
Vegetable oils	100	92	94	110	92

A noticeable feature of these index numbers is the steady rise in consumption with increases in income among workers' families. In most instances consumption increased with each successive rise in income. The exceptions to this tendency are in the consumption of bread and bakery products, margarine, and potatoes. For these commodities the movements are irregular, but families with higher incomes tended to consume less than those in the lower income classes. Among the salaried employees, for only one commodity, milk, was the consumption greater than the consumption among the wage earners of the highest income class. Wage earners' families in the 300 to 400 franc class consumed more butter, cheese, eggs, vegetables, and starch foods per unit than salaried employees. If the aggregate indexes are taken into account, the index of the quantity of these selected foods consumed per unit by salaried employees' families, 118, is shown to fall between the index for wage earners' families in the 200 to 300 franc class (113) and that for families with 300 to 400 francs (121), and the index for families with 400 francs and over is considerably higher (131).

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

ARKANSAS.—[Planning Board.] *Proceedings of Arkansas State Planning Conference, July 10 and 11, 1934. Little Rock, [1934?]. 155 pp.*

Proceedings of meeting called for the purpose of determining how best to use the natural and human resources of the State. Includes an address on the cooperative productive colony at Sulphur Springs and the possibilities of the establishment of similar colonies throughout the State.

CALIFORNIA.—Department of Social Welfare. Accounting Office. *Fiscal year report of expenditures on fixed charges—accruals, aged, blind, and children's aid. Sacramento, 1934. 10 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research and Surveys. *Economic trends in California, 1929–34. San Francisco, 1935. 50 pp., charts. (Mimeographed.)*

A monograph designed to show objectively the repercussion of the existing economic depression on California's industrial and commercial life.

CONNECTICUT.—Department of Labor. Minimum Wage Division. *Hours and earnings in Connecticut laundries, 1933 and 1934. Hartford, 1935. viii, 32 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

Reviewed in this issue.

HAWAII.—Unemployment Work Relief Commission. *Emergency relief in Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A. Honolulu, 1935. 77 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

Outlines the policies of Federal Emergency Relief Administration work in Hawaii and describes the measures taken to relieve distress of farmers and general unemployment since 1931. A statement of the activities of the Social Service Bureau, designated by the F. E. R. A. to deal with similar problems through direct relief measures, is included.

IDAHO.—Industrial Accident Board. *Ninth report, from November 1, 1932, to October 31, 1934. [Boise, 1934?] 88 pp.*

This report is devoted principally to findings, rules, and orders in workmen's compensation cases. The number of claims filed with the Board totaled 5,260 in 1932–33 and 7,632 in 1933–34. Awards made in 12,208 cases during the 2-year period amounted to $827,466.60 for compensation and to $274,283.05 for medical costs.

ILLINOIS.—Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 62: Annual report, July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. Springfield, 1934. 45 pp., maps.*

In the year under review the Illinois Board for Vocational Education disbursed $423,762 to public schools with approved vocational departments.

IOWA.—Commission for the Blind. *Annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. Des Moines, [1934?]. 17 pp.*

Contains accounts of the individual service given in assisting blind persons to become self-supporting, work done for the prevention of blindness, and educational classes available to the blind.

KANSAS.—Legislative Council. *The social security program: An analysis of the Federal Social Security Act and the testimony preceding its passage, with special application to Kansas. Topeka, 1935. In 2 parts, 62 and 45 pp.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—Special Commission to Make an Investigation of Unemployment Insurance, Reserves, and Benefits. *Second and final report. Boston, 1935. 87 pp. (House No. 2225.)*

NEW JERSEY.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Negroes on the road: A survey of the transient Negro in New Jersey, January–June 1934, by Nelson C. Jackson.* [*Newark?*], *1935. 28 pp., charts.*

The findings of the study show that slightly over 48 percent of the Negro transients were from the Northern States, 44.2 percent from the Southern States, and 4.5 percent from 25 unlisted States; the residence of the remainder was unknown. It is also reported that over 29 percent had completed the 8th grade or better and 72 percent had had over 3 years of schooling. In over 93 percent of the total cases studied, "seeking employment" was recorded as the cause of transiency.

—— —— *Neighbors in need: A survey of 10,000 relief families in New Jersey. Newark, 1935. 79 pp., charts.*

The three major sections of this report deal, respectively, with the following subjects: Composition and characteristics of relief families; reemployment of relief family heads; and extended dependency and quasi-security families.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Emergency Relief Administration. *Report of Philadelphia real estate survey, 1934. Philadelphia,* [*1935?*]. *5 vols.*

A census of residential and nonresidential buildings in Philadelphia, showing age, condition, type of dwelling, and rentals. Use of the findings of this census, the authors hope, will facilitate future city planning, building, and sales work.

TENNESSEE.—Civil Works Administration. *Review of Civil Works Administration activities in Tennessee, 1933–1934.* [*Nashville, 1935?*] *Various paging.* (*Mimeographed.*)

Gives data on types of projects undertaken, persons aided, man-hours worked, amounts disbursed, rates of pay, labor relations, etc.

UNITED STATES.—Committee on Apprentice Training. *Bulletin No. 1: What the Federal-State apprentice training program means to employers. Washington, 1935. 10 pp.*

Attention is called to an impending scarcity of skilled workers. Apprentice training is defined, and is discussed with reference to the employer, the worker, and society. The bulletin also stresses the vital need of written apprentice contracts, offers counsel on the selection of apprentices, and presents basic apprenticeship standards.

—— Committee on the Upper Monongahela Valley, W. Va. *Report, November 7, 1934.* [*Washington?*], *1935. Various paging, maps, charts.* (*Mimeographed.*)

The report discusses the social and economic conditions of the section, and the objectives to be attained through a program of rehabilitation and development.

—— Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on Labor. *Thirty-hour week bill: Report No. 1550, submitted by Mr. Connery, to accompany H. R. 7198 (74th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1935. 5 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Ways and Means. *Extension of National Industrial Recovery Act: Hearings (74th Cong., 1st sess.), May 20–24, 1935. Washington, 1935. 778 pp.*

Statements, letters, telegrams, and briefs, included in hearings upon continuance of the National Recovery Administration.

—— —— Senate. Committee on Banking and Currency. *Home Owners' Loan and National Housing Act: Hearings before a subcommittee (74th Cong., 1st sess.), March 20–29, 1935, on S. 1771 and H. R. 6021, bills to provide home-mortgage relief, to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, and the National Housing Act, and for other purposes. Washington, 1935. 254 pp.*

Hearings upon recommendations for amendment of the various acts dealing with Federal aid to housing.

—— —— —— Committee on Civil Service. *Civil service retirement: Hearing before a subcommittee (74th Cong., 1st sess.), April 16, 1935, on S. 369, S. 801, etc., bills to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. Washington, 1935. 32 pp.*

—— —— —— Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. *Hearing (74th Cong., 1st sess.), May 16, 1935, on S. 2565, a bill to create a central statistical committee and a central statistical board and for other purposes. Washington, 1935. 10 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Congress. Senate. Committee on Interstate Commerce. *To stabilize the bituminous coal-mining industry, promote interstate commerce in bituminous coal, provide for the general welfare, and for other purposes: Report No. 470, submitted by Mr. Neely, to accompany S. 2481 (74th Cong., 1st sess.). Washington, 1935. 6 pp.*

—— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Market Research Series No. 5.2: Consumer use of selected goods and services, by income classes, Fargo, N. Dak., by Ada Lillian Bush. Washington, 1935. 31 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

This is one of a series of reports for individual localities being published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on its study of consumer use of selected goods and services, by income groups.

—— —— —— *World economic review, 1934. Washington, 1935. 350 pp., charts.*

The wide range of subjects covered include production, wholesale-price indexes, and unemployment, in the United States and foreign countries.

—— —— Bureau of the Census. *Negroes in the United States, 1920–32. Washington, 1935. 845 pp., maps, charts.*

Statistics on the Negro race for the census years from 1790 to 1915 were brought together by the United States Bureau of the Census in a volume issued in 1918. This supplementary report for 1920 to 1932 includes information on the growth of the Negro population; changes in its distribution; sex and age composition; school attendance and illiteracy; number gainfully employed; occupational distribution; ownership and value of homes; retail business under Negro proprietors; farms, farm operators, and agricultural production.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Serial No. R. 287: Public provision for pensions for the blind in 1934. Washington, 1935. 19 pp. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 289: Revision of index of cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Washington, 1935. 19 pp., map, chart. (Reprint from September 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Serial No. R. 290: Extent and characteristics of company unions—preliminary report. Washington, 1935. 12 pp. (Reprint from October 1935 Monthly Labor Review.)*

—— —— —— *Wholesale prices: Quantity weighting factors used in calculating index numbers, 1890–1934. Washington, 1935. 56 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

—— —— Division of Labor Standards. *Digest of principal State labor legislation enacted in 1935, as reported to September 15. Washington, 1935. 61 pp.*

—— —— Employment Service. Division of Standards and Research. *Preliminary job specifications for the laundry industry. (Originally prepared by the New York State Employment Service.) Washington, 1935. 135 pp., illus.*

Represents the initial effort of the above-mentioned Federal division to make available to local employment offices the occupational information gathered by individual offices in the various States.

—— Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Health and Safety Statistics No. 186: Accidents at metallurgical plants in 1933. Washington, 1935. 7 pp.*

The accident-frequency rate for fatal and nonfatal injuries per 1,000,000 man-hours worked in 1933 was 28.45 at mills, 25.19 at smelters, and 17.55 at auxiliary plants. The combined rate of 23.65 shows an increase over the rate for 1932, which was 18.84.

—— —— —— *Health and Safety Statistics No. 187: Accident-prevention record of coal mines in 1933. Washington, 1935. 8 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

The fatal-accident rate per 1,000,000 man-hours worked in coal mines in the United States in 1933 was the lowest on record both in proportion to the number of man-hours worked by the employees and also in proportion to the number of tons of coal produced. The nonfatal injury rate was the lowest since 1930, the first year for which complete records are available on nonfatal injuries. The fatality rate per million man-hours of exposure was 1.48 in 1933 compared with 1.90 in 1932, and the nonfatal injury rate 85.26 in 1933 compared with 92.67 in 1932.

UNITED STATES.—Department of the Interior. Bureau of Mines. *Report of Investigations 3280: Coke-oven accidents in the United States during the calendar year 1934, by W. W. Adams and V. E. Erwin. Washington, 1935. 18 pp., chart.* (*Mimeographed.*)

The accident-frequency rate at coke ovens per million man-hours' exposure in 1934 was 0.33 for fatalities and 12.03 for nonfatal injuries, as compared with 0.30 for fatalities and 10.43 for nonfatal injuries in 1933.

—— —— Geological Survey. Library. *Bibliographical List No. 2: A suggestive list of references on the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works and its work, including certain references pertaining to the Public Works Housing Division, revised to May 15, 1935, compiled by James T. Rubey. Washington, 1935. 28 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— —— Office of Education. *Bulletin (1935) No. 3: Parent education opportunities, by Ellen C. Lombard. Washington, 1935. 53 pp., illus.*

This pamphlet includes a brief account of the activities of vocational education leaders in promoting parent education in local communities.

—— —— —— *Vocational Education Bulletin No. 161, Rehabilitation Series No. 21: Organization and administration of a State program of vocational rehabilitation. Washington, 1935. 57 pp.* (*Rev. ed.*)

Defines and interprets terms, sets forth the functions of a State rehabilitation program, and reports on administrative facilities, the establishment of local programs, and case service.

—— Farm Credit Administration. Cooperative Division. *Publications issued by farmers' marketing and purchasing associations (revised to March 1, 1935). Washington, 1935. 14 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— Federal Emergency Relief Administration. Division of Research, Statistics and Finance. *Legal settlement status and residence history of transients. Washington, 1935. 17 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

The report points out that any effort to return transients to the communi ies from which they have migrated must first meet the problem involved in the fact that about 50 percent of them have no longer a legal residence where they might be eligible for relief and that a substantial percentage of those who have a legal residence have no homes to which they could be sent.

—— —— —— *Some types of unemployability in rural relief cases, February 1935. Washington, 1935. 34 pp., map.*

In February 1935 about 10 percent, or 190,000, of the cases on rural relief rolls had no employable members. Slightly over 50 percent of these 190,000 cases included no person 16 to 64 years of age. There were persons of these ages among the remaining cases, but they were reported as nonworkers because of physical or mental handicaps or for other reasons. An additional 98,000 (5 percent) of all rural relief cases may be considered as "potentially unemployable."

—— National Emergency Council. Consumers' Division. *Bulletin No. 4: Consumers' cooperation. Washington, 1935. 26 pp.*

A general description of the nature and methods of the various types of consumers' cooperative associations. Also contains a brief account of the informational and other work of Government departments in the field of consumers' cooperation.

—— Resettlement Administration. *Land Policy Circular. Washington, July 1935. 33 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

This issue of the circular includes statements upon the formation of the Division of Land Utilization of the Resettlement Administration, recent homestead-law interpretations, and recent publications and articles bearing upon the subject.

—— —— *Land Policy Circular Supplement: Land settlement technique abroad—I, Organization of activities in England, Germany, and Italy, by Erich Kraemer. Washington, July 1935. 40 pp.* (*Mimeographed.*)

—— Rural Electrification Administration. *Rural Electrification News, Vol. 1, No. 1. Washington, September 1935. 21 pp.*

This publication will be devoted to news of the progress of the rural electrification movement, including developments in the cooperative associations organized to furnish their members with electric power.

—— Supreme Court. *Railroad Retirement Act: Opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States and the dissenting opinion in the case of Railroad Retirement Board et al., petitioners, vs. the Alton Railroad Company et al. Washington, 1935. 29 pp.* (*U. S. Senate Doc. No. 55, 74th Cong., 1st sess.*)

UNITED STATES.—Tennessee Valley Authority. *The employee relationship policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority, as of August 28, 1935. Washington, 1935. 9 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
Reviewed in this issue.

—— Treasury Department. Public Health Service. *Public Health Bulletin No. 217: The determination and control of industrial dust, by J. J. Bloomfield and J. M. Dallavalle. Washington, 1935. 167 pp., illus., diagrams.*
Designed to serve as a guide to engineers, chemists, and others interested in the control of dust in industrial occupations. An account is given of the procedure and instruments used in conducting dust studies, and of general dust control methods, including exhaust systems, dust collection and disposal, measurement of air flow, and individual respiratory protection, such as through respirators and positive pressure masks or helmets.

—— Works Progress Administration. *Circular No. 2: Occupational classification and code. Washington, 1935. 40 pp. (Mimeographed.)*
This classification, originally included in the Federal Emergency Relief Administration Manual of Work Division Procedure, has been adopted by the Works Progress Administration.

Official—Foreign Countries

AMSTERDAM (NETHERLANDS).—Arbeidsbeurs. *Verslag over het jaar 1934. Amsterdam, 1935. 71 pp. (Verslagen der bedrijven, diensten en commissiën van Amsterdam, No. 2.)*
Annual report on the activities of public employment offices in the city of Amsterdam, Netherlands, in 1934, including information on cost of service, registration and placement by occupations and trades, unemployment, unemployment relief, pertinent legislation, etc.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (CANADA).—Department of Labor. *Annual report, for the year ended December 31, 1934. Victoria, 1935. 82 pp., charts.*
Data on wages and hours taken from this report are published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

CEYLON.—Controller of Labor. *Administration report for 1934. Colombo, 1935. 36 pp.*
Gives wage rates legally effective November 16, 1934, for men, women, and children in three sections of this island.

DENMARK.—Socialministeriet. *Beretning om arbejds- og fabriktilsynets virksomhed i aaret 1934. Copenhagen, 1935. 139 pp., diagrams, illus. (Særtryk af Socialt Tidsskrift, Juli–August 1935.)*
Report on factory inspection in Denmark in 1934.

FINLAND.—Socialiministeriö. *Kansainliiton Kansainvälisen Työjärjestön yleisen Konferenssin, kahdeksastoista istuntokausi Genèvessä, vuonna 1934: Työttömyysvakuutus ja muu työttömien huolto sekä työaika automaattisissa ikkunalasitehtaissa. Helsingfors, 1935. 69 pp.*
A report on the discussions and resolutions in regard to unemployment insurance and relief at the 18th session of the International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1934.

—— —— Sosialinen Tutkimustoimisto. *Tapaturmatilastoa: Työssä sattuneet tapaturmat, vuonna 1931. Helsingfors, 1935. 61 pp.*
A report on industrial accidents in Finland in 1931. Printed in Finnish and Swedish with a French translation of the table of contents.

FRANCE.—Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Annuaire statistique, 1934. Paris, 1935. 872 pp.*
Contains statistics of trade unions, wages and hours of labor, savings and insurance funds, and accidents, for different years, the last year given in the majority of cases being 1932 although in some instances the data are as late as 1934.

—— Ministère du Travail. *Rapport sur l'application de la loi des assurances sociales (statistiques du 1er janvier 1932 au 31 décembre 1933). Paris, 1935. 140 pp.*
Reviewed in this issue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Industrial Health Research Board. *Report No. 71: The physique of man in industry, by E. P. Cathcart and others. London, 1935. 52 pp., charts, illus.*
Reviewed in this issue.

—— Industrial Health Research Board and Illumination Research Committee. *The effect of lighting on efficiency in rough work (tile pressing). London, 1935. 12 pp., diagrams.*
The study shows the improvement in output among small groups of tile pressers following installation of adequate illumination.

—— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 93: The ignition of firedamp by compression, by H. B. Dixon and J. Harwood. London, 1935. 23 pp., diagrams, illus.*

—— —— —— *Thirteenth annual report, including a report of matters dealt with by the Health Advisory Committee, 1934. London, 1935. 134 pp., diagrams, illus.*
The report contains an account of the progress of safety researches in regard to coal-dust explosions, firedamp explosions, and other physical conditions in mines, including ventilation, mine temperatures, dusts, etc.

—— Ministry of Health. *Sixteenth annual report, 1934–35. London, 1935. 350 pp. (Cmd. 4978.)*
In addition to the customary reports for the current year on public health, maternity and child welfare, administration of the national health-insurance system, and housing, this report of the Minister of Health contains a "Jubilee Survey", giving a review of the main developments in the varied activities of the Ministry of Health during the 25 years of King George's reign.

ITALY.—Istituto Nazionale Fascista della Previdenza Sociale. *Work of the National Fascist Institute of Social Insurance. Rome, 1935. 31 pp., illus.*
Reviewed in this issue.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—Economic Intelligence Service. *World economic survey, 1934–35. Geneva, 1935. 310 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*
Sections are devoted to the movement of prices, the adjustment of agriculture, recovery in industrial production, and the wage-earner's share in recovery, the latter section giving data on real wages, unemployment, working hours, and the movement for shorter hours and improved working conditions.

—— —— *World production and prices, 1925–1934. Geneva, 1935. 146 pp., charts. (World Peace Foundation, American agent, Boston.)*

MALAYA.—Labor Department. *Annual report, for the year 1934. Kuala Lumpur, 1935. 104 pp.*
Statistics are given on number of laborers employed by estates, mines, and factories, and wages paid on rubber and copra estates.

NETHERLANDS.—Rijksverzekeringsbank. *Verslag omtrent den staat der Rijksverzekeringsbank en hare werkzaamheden in het jaar 1933. The Hague, 1935. 268 pp.*
Annual report on social insurance in the Netherlands during 1933, including insurance against accidents, disability, and old age, with related legislation.

NEW SOUTH WALES (AUSTRALIA).—Health Department. *Report for the year 1933. Sydney, 1935. 125 pp., charts, illus.*
Statistics covering disease prevention, maternal and child welfare, pure food legislation, and related matters pertaining to health. A section is devoted to industrial hygiene.

NORWAY.—Chefinspektøratet for Fabrikktilsynet. *Årsberetninger fra arbeidsrådet og fabrikktilsynet, 1934. Oslo, 1935. 80 pp.*
Annual report on the activities of the Labor Council and factory inspectors in Norway in 1934, including related legislation, statistics on industrial accidents and diseases, working hours of women and minors, etc. The report is in Norwegian with a résumé in French and French translations of headings.

SCOTLAND.—Prisons Department. *Annual report for the year 1934. Edinburgh, 1935. 74 pp. (Cmd. 4839.)*
A report on prison industries, and statistical data on employment of prisoners and the value of their earnings, are included in this annual review.

SWEDEN.—Riksförsäkringsanstalten. *Olycksfall i arbete, år 1932. Stockholm, 1935. 49 pp.*
A report on industrial accidents in Sweden during 1932, by industries, occupations, and causes.

—— Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok for Sverige, 1935. Stockholm, 1935. 388 pp.*
This general statistical annual includes data on production, prices, cost of living, unemployment, strikes and lockouts, collective agreements, wages, and agricultural and consumers' cooperative societies. The report is in Swedish, with French translations of table of contents, table heads, and footnotes.

SWITZERLAND.—Caisse Nationale Suisse d'Assurance en cas d'Accidents. *Rapport annuel et comptes pour l'exercice, 1934.* [*Berne,*] *1935. 57 pp.*
The annual report of the Swiss national accident insurance fund for the year 1934, covering both industrial and nonindustrial accidents. There were 127,948 industrial accidents, 288 resulting in death.

TASMANIA (AUSTRALIA).—Department of Public Health. *Annual report for 1934. Hobart, 1935. 26 pp.*
Statistical summaries are given for the main divisions of public health work. The distribution of employees in factories is tabulated by age and industry, and new legislation under the wage-boards act and the shops act is covered briefly.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Office of Census and Statistics. *Census of industrial establishments: Statistics of factories and productive industries (excluding mining and quarrying) in the Union for the year 1932–33 (sixteenth industrial census, 1934). Pretoria, 1935. 80 pp. (In English and Dutch.)*
Employment is shown by industry and by race, with total amounts paid in wages and salaries, as well as certain other costs including materials.

WARSAW (POLAND).—Główny w Wydziale Statystyczny. *Rocznik statystyczny Warszawy, 1933. Warsaw, 1935. 114 pp., maps. (In Polish and French.)*
Statistical annual for Warsaw for 1933, containing information on housing, population movements, prices and cost of living, employment, industrial disputes, and social insurance.

ZÜRICH (SWITZERLAND).—Statistisches Amt. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Stadt Zürich, 1934. Zürich, 1935. 253 pp., charts.*
This yearbook contains statistical information in regard to economic and social conditions in the city of Zürich, Switzerland, including housing, employment, unemployment, and unemployment insurance.

Unofficial

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION. *Adjustment Service Series, Report VII: Community agency relationships of the Adjustment Service, by L. S. Hawkins and others. New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 80 pp.*
In numerous instances the Adjustment Service has been able to supplement the efforts of community agencies in behalf of their clients, and in turn many of these agencies have furnished educational, recreational, and vocational opportunities for the clients of the Adjustment Service.

—— *Annual report of the director, in behalf of the executive board, for 1934–35. New York, 60 East 42d Street, 1935. 42 pp.*
In the section of this report which deals with workers' education, some interesting statements are made on the relation of such education to general adult education.

AMERICAN PUBLIC WELFARE ASSOCIATION. *Digest of social welfare legislation, 1935, by Marietta Stevenson and Susan Posanski. Chicago, 850 East 58th Street, 1935. 38 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM. *The house for modern living: 107 small house designs, complete with plans. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1935. 141 pp., plans, illus.*

ASHFORD, E. BRIGHT. *Glen's law relating to unemployment assistance. London, Law & Local Government Publications, Ltd., 1934. 176 pp.*
An exposition of the British unemployment assistance act enacted as part of the amended unemployment insurance acts, in 1934. As the rules governing the administration of the act had not been issued at the time of publication, various

authorities are quoted on points involved in the transition from the systems of insurance benefits and poor relief formerly in effect. The text of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1934, is given together with a circular issued by the Minister of Health in July 1934 relative to contributions by local authorities.

BEARDSLEY, ARTHUR S., AND ORMAN, OSCAR C. *Bibliography of selected materials relating to the legislation of the New Deal. Seattle, Wash., University Book Store, 1935. 111 pp. (Mimeographed.)*

CLEETON, GLEN U. *Occupational adjustment in Allegheny County: A report of an experiment in educational and vocational guidance of unemployed adults. Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Personnel Association, 1935. 58 pp., chart.*

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON PUBLIC SERVICE PERSONNEL. *Civil service abroad—Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 275 pp.*

An analytical discussion of the recruiting, training, and tenure policies and personnel relations, in the government service of the countries named.

—— *Problems of the American public service: Five monographs on specific aspects of personnel administration. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1935. 433 pp., chart.*

The specific aspects covered in this compilation of monographs, by different writers, on Federal, State, and municipal civil service are: Responsible government service under the American Constitution; municipal civil service in the United States; employer and employee in the public service, which includes a discussion of employee organizations and methods; veteran preference in the public service; personnel practices in business and governmental organizations, which is a discussion of similarities and differences in personnel problems in private and public employment and methods of meeting them.

DIETSCH, PIERRE. *De la légalité des syndicats de fonctionnaires. Paris, Recueil Sirey, 1934. 159 pp.*

The author discusses the legal status of unions organized among civil servants in France. A bibliography is appended.

DÜNNER, JOSEF. *Die Gewerkschaften im Arbeitskampf: Ein Beitrag zur Typologie des Streiks. Basel, Philographischer Verlag, 1935. 92 pp.*

Deals with the struggles of labor unions in various countries for the betterment of labor conditions, including a historical sketch of the inception and development of the trade-union movement and contrasting the free labor unions with the Communist and Fascist labor organizations. A bibliography is given.

FEDERAZIONE NAZIONALE FASCISTA DEI PROPRIETARI DI FABBRICATI. *Il mercato edilizio. Rome, Italy, 1935. xiv, 179 pp.*

Contains data on cost of building construction, including dwellings; wages and unemployment in the building industry; rents; and cost of gas, electricity, and water services.

FICHTEL, JOHANNES. *Der familienlohn. Munich, Selbstverlag, 1934. 171 pp.*

A historical sketch of the development of family allowances in various countries, and proposals for reform.

GALLOWAY, GEORGE B., and associates. *Industrial planning under codes. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1935. 428 pp., charts.*

An account of the experience of 15 leading or representative industries, from the viewpoint of the effectiveness of the N. R. A. codes in promoting industry planning, a separate chapter written by an expert in the field being devoted to each industry. The industries covered are cotton-textile, woolen and worsted, iron and steel, bituminous coal, petroleum, lumber and timber products, chemical, paper and pulp, rubber, electrical manufacturing, machine tool, automobile, hat, and construction, and retail trade. A selected list of references to material on industrial planning is appended.

GOSLIN, RYLLIS A., and OMAR P. *Rich man, poor man: Pictures of a paradox. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1935. 85 pp., charts.*

An economic primer showing the position of the United States as regards total natural resources, density of population, productive capacity, food and clothing consumption, and unemployment. Sections are also devoted to economics, trade, wealth, profits, savings, and debts.

HAGGARD, HOWARD W., M. D., and GREENBERG, LEON A., Ph. D. *Diet and physical efficiency: The influence of frequency of meals upon physical efficiency and industrial productivity. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1935. 180 pp., charts.*

Reviewed in this issue.

HILL, SIDNEY. *Housing under capitalism. New York, International Publishers (International Pamphlets No. 46), 1935. 39 pp.*

A critical review of activities of the Federal Government in the field of low-cost housing, and suggestions for a housing program.

HILTON, JOHN, and others, Editors. *Are trade unions obstructive? An impartial inquiry. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1935. 349 pp.*

This is a study to determine to what extent the conditions imposed by British trade unions are responsible for "failure to obtain prosperity commensurate with productive capacity." In the effort to find the answer to the question in the book's title, the authors analyze minutely the policies and practices of labor organizations in regard to wages, methods of wage payment, hours, restriction of output, efficiency, craft jurisdiction, apprenticeship restrictions and other limitations upon entry into employment, and collective agreements, in 13 basic industries in Great Britain.

HUTTON, GRAHAM, Editor. *The burden of plenty? London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 158 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION FOR HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING. *XIV International Housing and Town Planning Congress, London, 1935. Part 1, Papers and general reports. London, W. C. 1, 25 Bedford Row, 1935. 416 pp., maps, charts, illus.*

Papers on various housing subjects, including planning of cities, zoning, and house building, in different countries, printed in native tongues of the authors, and summarized in French, German, and English.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF GENERAL FACTORY WORKERS. *Digest of data showing the desirability and practicability of an international reduction of working hours in chemical industries. Amsterdam, Museumplein 17, 1935. 20 pp.*

KUYKENDALL, RALPH S. *The earliest Japanese labor immigration to Hawaii. Honolulu, University of Hawaii (Occasional Papers No. 25), 1935. 26 pp.*

A report on the Japanese contract laborers who came to Hawaii in 1868.

LEONARD, JONATHAN NORTON. *Tools of tomorrow. New York, Viking Press, 1935. 310 pp., illus.*

An appraisal of the present stage of technology and a forecast of future developments in the field of applied science.

MCCORD, C. STEWART. *The renovizing of a social order. Seattle, Geo. E. Minor Press, 1935. 186 pp.*

"Suggested remedial treatment" for certain unsound phases of our economic and social structure. In the chapter on labor and wages the author advocates the establishment of trade (vocational) schools; an equitable wage rate paid in a stabilized or managed currency, the rate to be determined through a wage-regulatory mechanism consisting of economic advisers from the Departments of Labor, Commerce, and the Treasury in collaboration with representatives of organized labor and others; and a system of social insurance, including old-age insurance, which the author designates as a "sales-tax-form-of-saving-for-old-age."

MARSH, LEONARD C. *Employment research: An introduction to the McGill programme of research in the social sciences. Toronto, Oxford University Press, 1935. 344 pp., map, charts. (McGill [University] Social Research Series No. 1.)*

The research program described in this volume undertakes to consider the problem of unemployment not only in its more immediate but also in its permanent implications.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. *Twenty-five years of life conservation. New York, 1 Madison Avenue, 1935. 48 pp., charts, illus.*

An account of the organized welfare work of the company covering its activities in relation to health and life conservation during a quarter of a century.

MICHELIS, GIUSEPPE de. *World reorganization on corporative lines. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 312 pp., map.*
The author advocates coordination of the elements of production—human labor, land, raw materials, and capital—along the lines followed in Italy, as a solution of world economic problems.

MISSEN, LESLIE R. *The employment of leisure. Exeter, England, A. Wheaton & Co., Ltd., 1935. 184 pp., charts.*
The author gives an account of the development of organized society and the growth of the idea of a constructive use of leisure time, and reviews the work of various organizations in this field.

MURPHY, J. T. *Modern trade unionism. London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 199 pp.*
An examination of the structure, functions, and activities of British trade unions from the viewpoint of their adequacy to meet the "workers' control of industry" which the author forecasts.

MUSSOLINI, BENITO. *Fascism—doctrine and institutions. Rome, "Ardita," 1935. 313 pp. (In English.)*
Fascist principles are presented with a collection of the basic laws of Fascism, including those on government provision for profitable use of leisure time, maternity aid and child welfare, and compulsory old-age, tuberculosis, and unemployment insurance. A bibliography of literature on Fascism is appended.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS. *Bulletin, Vol. LXIV: Activities of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for 1934; statistics of the industry and matters relating to the code of fair competition for the wool-textile industry. New York, 386 Fourth Avenue, 1935. 338 pp., charts.*
Besides statistics of the wool-textile industry, this bulletin contains texts of the code, resolutions, Executive orders, and reports that affected the history of the industry under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

NETHERLANDS ECONOMIC INSTITUTE. [*Publication*] *No. 12: Reemployment and its consequences for national welfare and public finance; a contribution to the study of primary and secondary effects of public expenditure for the construction of a durable capital good (the second "statendam"); by Henri Reuchlin. Haarlem, 1935. 68 pp. (In Dutch, with English translation of the title, and summaries in English and French.)*

NEW FABIAN RESEARCH BUREAU. *Socialization of the electrical supply industry by G. H. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1934. 104 pp., map, charts.*
A description of the existing organization for supplying electricity, and arguments for and against large scale operations and centralized ownership.

NILES, HENRY E., AND NILES, MARY CUSHING HOWARD. *The office supervisor, his relations to persons and to work. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1935. 247 pp., diagrams.*
Plans, methods, and personnel policies in handling office work and clerical staffs, based upon practical daily experience of men and women who supervise office workers.

PEARSON, S. VERE. *The growth and distribution of population. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 448 pp., maps, illus.*

PENNSYLVANIA, UNIVERSITY OF. Wharton School of Finance and Commerce' Industrial Research Department. *Study of Population Redistribution, Bulletin No. 2: Migration and planes of living, 1920–34, by Carter Goodrich and others. Philadelphia, 1935. 111 pp., maps, charts.*
Reviewed in this issue.

——— ——— ——— *Study of Population Redistribution, Bulletin No. 3: Is industry decentralizing? A statistical analysis of locational changes in manufacturing employment, 1899–1933, by Daniel B. Creamer. Philadelphia, 1935. 105 pp., map.*
Reviewed in this issue.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY. Industrial Relations Section. *Personnel programs in department stores, by Helen Baker. Princeton, 1935. 85 pp.*
This study of 50 representatives stores covers the types of personnel administration, employment methods, training, methods of payment, and salary standards. Dismissal policies are also discussed, and measures for various welfare features such as health services and recreational activities, benefit and insurance plans, and savings and loan plans are described. A bibliography is given.

RICHTER, LUTZ. *Grundriss der Reichsversicherung. Stuttgart, W. Kohlhammer, 1935. 100 pp.*

A brief review of social insurance in Germany, including the principal changes made since the beginning of the National Socialist regime in Germany.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION. Library. *Bulletin No. 130: Recent pamphlets on social subjects; a selected list of material issued 1934–35. New York, 130 East Twenty-second Street, April 1935. 12 pp.*

Among the subjects covered are: Adult education and vocational adjustment; housing and slum clearance; labor and industry; social insurance; leisure and recreation.

RUSTGARD, JOHN. *The law of wages and the cost of its infraction. Minneapolis, Midwest Book Co., 1935. 60 pp.*

The author holds that to reduce the earnings of the industrial population in line with agricultural earnings would stem migration to cities, equalize conditions, and prevent depression and unemployment. Disparities in wages as between organized and unorganized labor groups are believed to produce bad results, and the limitations placed on output by trade unions are viewed as disastrous.

RUTZEBECK, HJALMAR. *Reciprocal economy: Self-help cooperative technique and management. Santa Barbara, Calif., J. F. Rowny Press, 1935. 32 pp., chart. 3d ed., rev.*

Explains the benefits of the cooperative self-help movement among the unemployed ("reciprocal economy") in lessening the cost of public relief and in improving the morale of the unemployed and assisting them to become self-supporting, and describes the best procedures in organizing a self-help group, the essentials to be followed, and pitfalls to be avoided. It emphasizes the necessity of cooperative methods and of enlisting the efforts and abilities of the whole group, and stresses the round-table conference method as the best for these purposes.

RYAN, FREDERICK LYNNE. *The rehabilitation of Oklahoma coal mining communities. Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma Press, 1935. 120 pp., maps, chart.*

This study includes a historical survey of the coal districts of Oklahoma. Development of the coal communities is traced and proposals are made for rehabilitating them.

SEMASHKO, N. A. *Health protection in the U. S. S. R. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1935. 176 pp.*

The author describes the basic principles and structure of Soviet medicine, the manner in which health services have developed, and the various specific projects which are being carried out.

STEWART, MAXWELL S. *Your money and mine: An analysis of our national income. New York, Foreign Policy Association, 8 West Fortieth Street, 1935. 20 pp., charts.*

A summary of official and nonofficial estimates of income.

STOCKHOLM, UNIVERSITY OF. Institute for Social Sciences. *Wages, cost of living, and national income in Sweden, 1860–1930: Vol. II, Wages in Sweden, 1860–1930, part 2: Government and municipal services, agriculture and forestry, the general movement of wages in Sweden. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1935. 393 pp., maps, charts.*

TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY. *The annual statistical report, 1935. Tokyo, 1935. 298 pp. (In Japanese and English.)*

The report includes data on prices, wages, and production.

TURIN, S. P. *From Peter the Great to Lenin: A history of the Russian labor movement with special reference to trade unionism. London, P. S. King & Son, Ltd., 1935. 217 pp.*

In addition to historical material, this book presents an analysis of trends and characteristics of the Soviet movement and Russian labor organization, based upon documentary sources not previously used, and upon the personal experiences and participation of the author in the Russian labor movement.

WARE, NORMAN J. *Labor in modern industrial society. New York, D. C. Heath & Co., 1935. 561 pp., charts.*

A comprehensive study of the place of labor and the various labor movements in the economic and political history of the United States, written, the author states, "from the standpoint of labor."

WATSON, FRANK. *Housing problems and possibilities in the United States. New York, Harper & Bros., 1935. 100 pp., charts.*

WATSON, WILLIAM FOSTER. *Machines and men: An autobiography of an itinerant mechanic. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1935. 226 pp.*

The working-life history of a skilled mechanic, in plants of many types. Descriptive of processes and different types of management.

WILLIAMS, HUBERT, Editor. *Man and the machine. London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., 1935. 207 pp.*

The book contains a number of articles by different authors treating in general of the growth of leisure and leisure-time pursuits, the general increase in productivity, and the changes in machine methods, as they affect employment in a number of major industries.

WRIGHT, HENRY. *Rehousing urban America. New York, Columbia University Press, 1935. 173 pp., plans, illus.*

Deals with housing as the focal point for rehabilitating cities and presents a study of recent changes in housing techniques and a forecast of advancement in planning.

○